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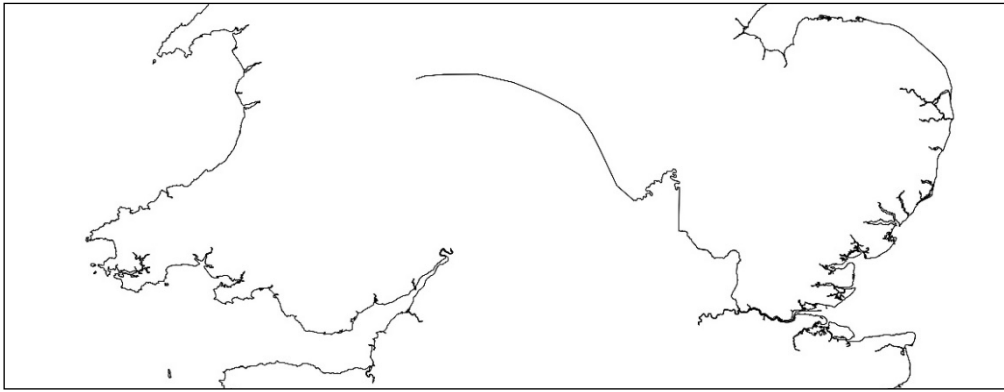
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VOLUME I: TEXT  
**Boundaries, Law and Governance:**  
**The Landscape of the Danelaw Boundary**

Alexander David Morris Thomas

—

A dissertation submitted to the University of Bristol in accordance with the requirements for the award of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the Faculty of Arts.

School of Arts, January 2019

Word Count : 79,291  
(excluding notes, bibliography and appendices)

# ABSTRACT

The initial purpose of the Danelaw Boundary in the late 9th century may have been to create a peace agreement between Kings Alfred and Guthrum, but its role for continuity of trade must also be taken into consideration. The purpose of the Boundary is both complex and contradictory, not merely because of its disputed position within the topographical landscape, but also the way in which it relates to the legal culture of the time. The intricate nature of the Boundary and the difficulties this raises appear to resonate with the wider discourse on Early Medieval boundaries where many uncertainties about the use of territorial borders and the methodology employed to examine them persist. Yet the Danelaw Boundary provides a valuable insight into an interconnection between boundaries, the law and, to a wider degree, governance. This thesis will explore the nature of the relationships the Danelaw Boundary had with the law and Anglo-Saxon governance employing both a hybrid theoretical and practical approach. The route and date of the Danelaw Boundary will also be discussed, and, in addition, Kernel density heat maps will be employed to explore whether the Danelaw Boundary was an open border, particularly with regard to trade. The Boundary's influence on the development of Early English governance will be examined through the various extant law codes, and as an extension to this, the implications for potential legacy. In conclusion, whilst there is evidence to suggest the Boundary had a legal legacy – and was perhaps even re-used – at present this is not yet substantial enough to challenge the existing view that the Danelaw Boundary was short-lived.

## **AUTHOR DECLARATION**

I declare that the work in this dissertation was carried out in accordance with the requirements of the University's Regulations and Code of Practice for Research Degree Programmes and that it has not been submitted for any other academic award. Except where indicated by specific reference in the text, the work is the candidate's own work. Work done in collaboration with, or with the assistance of, others, is indicated as such. Any views expressed in the dissertation are those of the author.

Signed:

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Date:

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

There are so many people who I wish to thank. First, my family and friends, for putting up with me and for all the support they have given me these last four years. A huge thank you to my supervisors at Bristol: Dr Stuart Prior, Professor Joanna Bruck and Professor Mark Horton, who have been the source of so much guidance and help. Thank you also to Professor Levi Roach of Exeter University for his invaluable guidance. A special thank you to Michael Hare, Dr Alex Portch and fellow PhD Candidate David Etheridge for all the Wednesday nights spent listening to my latest ideas, for providing support and help with various readings, and for interpreting a few tricky medieval manuscripts. Thank you also to Drs Kate Mees, Lucy Cramp and Michael Costen, as well as Professor Nicholas Saunders for their help with various ideas and tangents. I am indebted to Dr Leigh Shaw-Taylor and the ERSC funded *The changing occupation structure of nineteenth century Britain* project, at the University of Cambridge, for providing me with the hundred data used in this thesis. Thank you also to Dr Judy Meade for her assistance with the Bedfordshire section of the Danelaw Boundary. I am also grateful to Dave Harris, of the Midland Railway Study Centre in Derby, and Andrew Surry, of the Midland Railway Society. I am particularly grateful to all the various HER Officers and County Archaeologists, as well as the staff at the Portable Antiquities Scheme and Hertfordshire Archives for providing much needed archaeological data.

This work is dedicated in loving memory of my grandparents.

# **VOLUME I**

# CHAPTER 1

## Introduction

*‘Ærest ymb ure landgemaera: up on Temese, 7 ðonne up on Ligan, 7 andlang Ligan oð hire aswyłm, ðonne on gerihte to Bedanforda, ðonne up on Usan oð Waetlingastræt’*  
(B2, CCCC MS383, f. 57r)

*‘First as to the boundaries between us. [They shall run] up the Thames, and then up the Lea, and along the Lea to its source, then in a straight line to Bedford, and then up the Ouse to Watling Street.’* (Attenborough 1922: 99)

### The Problem and how it arose

The Danelaw Boundary was created by Alfred, King of Wessex, and Guthrum, King of the Danes, as a medium for peace in the late 9th century, following a prolonged period of intermittent war, and lasted no more than three to seven years. This is the received wisdom from current archaeological and historical scholarship. It is unfortunate that the broader narrative surrounding the Boundary has been plagued by disagreement and confusion, particularly the date and route of it. This thesis will attempt, through an exploration of some of these problems, to bring greater clarity to a topic that could be promising. From Offa’s Dyke to the Wansdyke, there are many examples of significant topographical boundaries across England, as well as more broadly in the UK and on the Continent. Many of these boundaries have been investigated using a methodology that draws heavily from archaeological techniques. The Danelaw Boundary can be seen as a type of legal boundary that has the potential to be gleaned from a variety archaeological and documentary evidence, including the law codes of the time. Indeed, a study of the Danelaw Boundary has the potential to provide a degree of insight into the conception and legacy of these early medieval land boundaries as well as the nature of their relationship to law and governance. The potential intricate nature of the Boundary could resonate with the wider discourse on Early Medieval boundaries where many uncertainties about the use of territorial borders and the methodology employed to examine them persist. This is where the Danelaw Boundary could provide valuable insight into an interconnection between boundaries, the law and, to a wider degree, governance.

This requires further exploration, as it would seem archaeological evidence can somewhat illustrate the cultural and trading impact of the Danish raiders and settlers through cartographic evidence and the distribution of place names and material culture. This could consequently imply the existence of the boundary by employing an interpretative framework inspired by current archaeological thought and historiography. Indeed, current thought has emphasised the idea that boundaries or frontiers were centres of cultural interconnectivity, where ideas and goods were traded. This change of thought marks a clear departure from the colonial imperialist stance that boundaries were merely defensive structures that were wholly expressions of territory and confrontation. Therefore, the mapped dense edges of this so-called Danish culture could suggest a boundary precisely because of the concentration of archaeological material within these landscapes and locales. Of course, the realities of the time were more complex than this.

The combination of archaeological and documentary evidence seems to point toward a country that perhaps needed to negotiate a more prominent Scandinavian cultural influence with all the “English” legal realities of the time. For instance, both Judith Green (2017 224 – 225) and Leslie Abrams (2008: 178–79) have suggested a far more complex, localised, and nuanced legal culture than previously thought. Abrams writes:

‘Like all English territory, the land beyond Watling Street was divided into small units of governance, ruled from local centres. Other forms of evidence, such as placenames, personal names, sculpture, pottery, and coinage display a regionality which the more strident ideology of Anglo-Saxon unification can overshadow. Is it inconceivable that in the mid-tenth century the operation of these units of local power varied according to local custom, which itself varied according to the density of Scandinavian settlement and lordly influence? In one district, might ‘Danish’ lords have regulated society according to their law, whereas other, more English, areas continued to be ruled by English custom?’ (Abrams 2008: 178-179).

Therefore, in an attempt to bring greater clarity to this topic as well as to provide the opportunity to explore the nature of the Danelaw Boundary’s relationship to the wider law and governance of the time, the following three research questions are posed:

1. Can the date and route of the Danelaw Boundary be determined?
2. Was the Danelaw Boundary simply a political “open border”?

3. To what extent, and for how long, did the Danelaw Boundary affect the wider governance and geopolitics of Anglo-Saxon England?

The study of early medieval law was, for a long time, dominated by, for example, the late Patrick Wormald and Rosamond McKitterick. Wormald studied and published on the texts and manuscripts of the Anglo-Saxon Law Codes, whilst McKitterick focussed on the Carolingian Empire and its written and oral traditions (Benham 2013) (see Chapter 2 for a detailed summary of Wormald's relevant work, as well as a discussion on the influence of Carolingian Law on the Anglo-Saxon Law Codes). Over the past 30 years the discourse has become increasingly multidisciplinary, and varied, and is now challenging long held ideas. This has been aided by projects such as the Early English Laws project, a ten-year collaborative project between the Institute of Historical Research, University of London, and the Department of Digital Humanities, King's College London. It was an idea conceived by the historian Bruce O'Brien in 2006 and, was envisaged as a replacement to the highly influential work *Die Gesetze der Angelsachsen* by, the German historian, Felix Liebermann (1903; Benham 2013: 391).

Archaeology has lukewarmly employed Anglo-Saxon Law codes and medieval manuscripts alongside the archaeological evidence. Archaeologists such as John Moreland (2001) and John Hines (2013) have argued in favour of a combined approach, that has become known, in its broadest sense, as "archaeology as text". In particular, Hines (2013) has used the 7<sup>th</sup> century laws, alongside the archaeological evidence, to argue for a transformation in social structures. In such an environment, where a comprehensive understanding of the Danelaw Boundary is long overdue within the broader Early Medieval and Medieval studies discourse, it would seem like the opportune moment to address the problem of the boundary.

The Viking Invasion period of England resulted in the creation of the Danelaw Boundary and is an important part of the historical narrative and is essential to the background of the boundary. According to the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicles* (Swanton 1996), and later *Asser's Life of Alfred* (Lapidge & Keynes 1983), the Viking raids, or attacks, on England came in waves between the late 8<sup>th</sup> Century and the Norman Conquest in AD 1066. The events that occurred between AD 793 and AD 878 are the most relevant to this study and include the period between the sacking of the monastery at Lindisfarne to Alfred defeating the Vikings at Chippenham. Although there is an incident with an army of Vikings landing at Portland, in Dorset, slightly earlier in AD 789, the Lindisfarne sacking truly marks the beginning of a restless period that

continues for over a century. The entry for AD 793 in the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* records the attack on the monastery:

Old English:

‘Þam tacnum sona fyligde mycel hunger, 7 litel æfter þam, pæs ilcan geares on .vi. idus Iunuarii, earmlice hæþenra manna hergunc adilegode Godes cyrican in Lindisfarnæe þurh hreaflac 7 mansliht’<sup>1</sup> (Cubbin 1996: 17).

English:

‘A great famine immediately followed these signs; and a little after that in the same year on 8 January the raiding of heathen men miserably devastated God’s church in Lindisfarne island by looting and slaughter’ (Swanton 1996: 57).

There followed a prolonged period of respite before the next wave of Viking attacks in the mid to late 830s when the Great Heathen Army returned to attack the Isle of Sheppey, Kent, in AD 835. There were subsequently attacks at Carhampton in AD 836, and then in AD 843, and at Hingston Down in AD 838. *The Chronicle* records the first attack on Carhampton in AD 833:

Old English:

‘...Her gefeagt Ecgbryht cyning wiþ .xxxv. sciphlæsta æt Carrum, 7 þær wearþ micel wēl geslægen, 7 þa Denescan ahton wēlstowe gewald...’<sup>2</sup> (Batley 1986: 42).

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<sup>1</sup> MS D (as quoted), or Cotton MS Tiberius B IV (see *f.* 26v) dating to the mid to late 11<sup>th</sup> century, is the earliest manuscript to contain this entry. The entry also occurs in MS E (see Irvine 2004: 42), or the *Peterborough Chronicle*, dating the 12<sup>th</sup> Century, and held by the Bodleian Library in Oxford (Laud Misc 636, *f.* 26r). MS F (see P.S. Baker 2000: 55; Cotton MS Domitian A VIII, *f.* 49v) also contains the entry. This manuscript dates to the late 11<sup>th</sup> Century and is held by the British Library.

<sup>2</sup> MS A (as quoted), or Corpus Christi College Cambridge (CCCC) MS 173 (see *f.* 12r), is the earliest manuscript to contain the entry for AD833. It is infrequently referred to as the *Parker Chronicle* and dates variously to the 9<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup> centuries; there is also a continuation dating to 12<sup>th</sup> century. The entry also occurs in MS B (or Cotton MS Tiberius A VI, dating the late 10th Century, held by the British Library) (see Taylor 1983: 30; Cotton MS Tiberius A VI, *f.* 15v), C (or Cotton MS Tiberius B I, dating to the 11<sup>th</sup> Century, also held by the British Library; see O’Keeffe 2001: 54; Cotton MS Tiberius B I, *f.* 128v), D (see previous footnote; also see Cubbin 1996: 21; Cotton MS Tiberius B IV *ff.* 29v – 30r), E (see Irvine 2004: 45; Laud Misc. 636, *f.* 28v) and F (see previous footnote; see P.S. Baker 2000: 62; Cotton MS Domitian A VIII, *f.* 52v).



English:

‘Here King Egbert fought against 35 ship-loads at Carhampton; and great slaughter was made there...’ (Swanton 1996: 62).

Two years later, the Great Heathen Army returned and attacked Southampton, the *Chronicle* records:

Old English:

‘...Her Wulfheard aldorman gefeaht æt Hamtune wiþ .xxxiii. sciphlēsta, 7 þær micel wēl geslog 7 sige nom’<sup>3</sup> (Bately 1986: 43).

English:

‘Here Ealdorman Wulfheard fought at Southampton against 33 ship-loads, and made great slaughter there and took the victory’ (Swanton 1996: 63)

There was also a further attack at Portland in Dorset in AD 838. By AD 841 Kent and East Anglia had experienced further attacks:

Old English:

‘...Her Herebryht aldorman wæs ofslāgen from heþnum monnum 7 monige mid him on Merswarum. 7 þy ilcan geare eft on Lindesse 7 on Eastenglum 7 on Cantwarum wurdon monige men ofslāgen from þam herige’<sup>4</sup> (Bately 1986: 43).

English:

‘Here Ealdorman Hereberht was killed by heathen men and many with him among the inhabitants of the Marsh; and ...the same year, again in Lindsey and in East Anglia and among the inhabitants of Kent, many men were killed by the raiding army’ (Swanton 1996: 62–64).

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<sup>3</sup> MS A (as quoted, also see CCCC MS 173, f. 12v) is the earliest manuscript to contain the entry for AD837 or 840. The entry also occurs in MS B (see Taylor 1983: 30; Cotton MS Tiberius A VI, f. 15v), C (see O’Keeffe 2001: 54; Cotton MS Tiberius B I, f. 128v), D (see Cubbin 1996: 21; Cotton MS Tiberius B IV f. 30r) and E (see Irvine 2004: 46; Laud Misc. 636, f. 28r).

<sup>4</sup> AD841 MS A (as quoted, also see CCCC MS173, f. 12v) is the earliest manuscript to contain the entry for AD838 or 841. The entry also occurs in MS B (see Taylor 1983: 43; Cotton MS Tiberius A VI, f. 16r), C (see O’Keeffe 2001: 54–55; Cotton MS Tiberius B I, f. 128v) and D (see Cubbin 1996: 21; Cotton MS Tiberius B IV f. 30v).

According to the *Chronicle*, London and Rochester were attacked in AD 842. *The Chronicle* records a peak in Viking activity during the AD 850s and AD 860s. AD 851 was a particularly bloody year when the Danes attacked Dorset, Kent (most notably Canterbury and Sandwich) and Surrey. It is at this point we can also begin to refer to *Asser's Life of Alfred* as a reference, as Asser begins his biography of Alfred in AD 849. Thus, according to Asser in AD 851:

Latin:

‘Ceorl, Domnaniae comes, cum Domnaniis contra paganos pugnavit in loco, qui dicitur Uuicganbeorg, et Christiani victoriam habuerunt ... Eodem quoque anno rnagnus paganorum exercitus cum trecentis et quinquaginta navibus in ostium Tamesis fluminis venit et Dorubemiam, id est Cantwariorum civitatem ... depopulati sunt, et Beorhtulfum, Merciorum regem, cum omni exercitu suo, qui ad proeliandum contra illos venerat, in fugam verterunt.’<sup>5</sup> (Stevenson 1904: 4–5; Cotton MS Otho A XII/1, f. 2r).

English:

‘...Ceorl, Ealdorman of Devon, fought with the men of Devon against the Vikings at the place called Wicganbeorg, and the Christians had the victory. ...[I]n the same year a great Viking army, with 350 ships, came into the mouth of the river Thames, and ravaged Canterbury ... they put to fight Berhtwulf, king of the Mercians, who with all his army had come to do battle against them’ (Lapidge & Keynes 1983: 68).

Both accounts relate how the Great Heathen Army returned to attack Winchester in AD 860. By AD 867 the *Chronicle* records the Great Heathen Army had captured York, the city which would become the Danelaw’s “capital” alongside its administrative centres of the Five Boroughs:

Old English:

‘...hie þeah micle fierd gegadrodan 7 þone here sohton æt Eoforwicceastre 7 on þa ceastre bręcon, 7 hie sume inne wurdon, 7 þær was ungemetlic węl geslęgen Norþanhymbra, sume binnan, sume butan, 7 þa cyningas begen ofslęgene, 7 sio laf wiþ þone here friþ nam’<sup>6</sup> (Bately 1986: 47).

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<sup>5</sup> The original manuscript of Asser’s *Life of Alfred* – which at the time belonged to Robert Cotton (1570/1 – 1631), an Elizabethan antiquary – was destroyed in a fire in 1731. Fortunately, a Church of England clergyman, Stephen Batman (1542 – 1584), copied the manuscript in the late 16<sup>th</sup> Century. The manuscript copy by Batman is held by the British Library and is acknowledged as the principle source for this text.

<sup>6</sup> AD867 MS A (as quoted, see also Cotton MS Domitian A VIII.f. 13v) is the earliest manuscript to contain the entry for AD867. The entry also occurs in MS B (see Taylor 1983: 34; Cotton MS Tiberius A VI, f. 17v), C (see

English:

‘...they gathered a great a great army and sought out the raiding-army at York city and broke into the city, and some of them got inside; and an immense slaughter was made of the Northumbrians there, some inside, some outside, and both kings were killed, and the survivors made peace with the raiding-army’ (Swanton 1996: 69).

Asser concurs with the *Chronicle*’s description of the Vikings move to York, and states:

Latin:

‘Anno Dominicæ, Incarnationis DCCCLXVII, nativitatis Ælfredi præfati regis decimo nono, prædictus paganorum exercitus de Orientalibus Anglis ad Eboracum civitatem migravit, quæ in aquilonali ripa Humbrensis fluminis sita est’ (Stevenson 1904: 22; Cotton MS Otho A XII/1, f. 8v).

English:

‘In the year of the Lord’s incarnation 867 (the nineteenth of King Alfred’s life), the Viking army went from East Anglia to the city of York (which is situated on the northern bank of the river Humber)’ (Lapidge & Keynes 1983: 76).

Between AD 867 and 870 the Vikings managed to capture East Anglia. This led to a prolonged battle at Reading in AD 870 (recorded as AD871 by the *Chronicles*); the Battle for Reading is notable as it is the first time Alfred is mentioned in relation to the fight against the Danes:

Old English:

‘... þa gemette hie Aþelwulf ea<l>dorman hie on Englafelda 7 him þær wiþ gefeaht 7 sige nam ...  
Ða ymb .iiii. niht gefeaht Æþered cing 7 Ælfred his broþur þær micle fyrd to Readingum gelæddan  
7 wiþ þone here gefuhtan ...’<sup>7</sup> (Taylor 1983: 4:34–35).

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O’Keeffe 2001: 34; Cotton MS Tiberius B I, f. 130r), D (see Cubbin 1996: 24; Cotton MS Tiberius B IV ff. 32v – 33r) and E (see Irvine 2004: 48; Laud Misc. 636, f. 30r).

<sup>7</sup> AD871 MS B (as quoted, see also Cotton MS Tiberius A VI, f. 18r) is the earliest manuscript, and provides the most complete quotation, to contain the entry for AD871. The entry also occurs in MS A (see Batley 1986: 48; CCC MS173, f. 14r), C (see O’Keeffe 2001: 59; Cotton MS Tiberius B I, f. 130v), D (see Cubbin 1996: 24–25; Cotton MS Tiberius B IV f. 33v), E (see Irvine 2004: 48–49; Laud Misc. 636, f. 30v) and F (see P.S. Baker 2000: 69; Cotton MS Domitian A VIII, f. 54r).

English:

‘Ealdorman Æthelwulf met them [the Great Heathen Army] on Englefield and fought against them there and took victory ... Then 4 days later, King Æthelred and Alfred, his brother, led a great army there to Reading, and fought against the raiding army ...’ (Swanton 1996: 71).

Asser provides further details of the battle by adding:

Latin:

‘His ibi ita gestis, post quatuor dies Æthered, rex et Ælfred, frater eius, adunatis viribus congregatoque exercitu, Rædigum adierunt. Cumque usque ad portam arcis pervenissent, caedendo et prosternendo quoscunque de paganis extra arcem invenissent, pagani non segnius certabant, lupino more, totis portis erumpentes, totis viribus bellum perquirunt. Ibique diu et atrociter ex utraque parte dimicatum est, sed, proh dolor! Christianis demum terga vertentibus, pagani, victoriam accipientes ...’ (Stevenson 1904: 27–28; Cotton MS Otho A XII/1, ff. 10r - 10v).

English:

‘... King Æthelred and his brother Alfred combined forces, assembled an army, and went to Reading. When they had reached the gate of the stronghold by hacking and cutting down all the Vikings whom they had found outside, the Vikings fought no less keenly; like wolves they burst out of all the gates and joined battle with their might. Both sides fought there for a long time, and fought fiercely, but alas, the Christians eventually turned their backs, and the Vikings won the victory ...’ (Lapidge & Keynes 1983: 78).

Wessex eventually made peace with the Danish army, as Mercia did. However, quite unlike Wessex the Mercian peace was achieved in stages between AD 872 and 873, as the Danes slowly captured the Kingdom. The Viking Invasion period ended in AD 878 when Alfred, now King of Wessex, secured a resounding victory over the Vikings at Chippenham. This led to a peace agreement between the Danes and the Kingdom of Wessex, which Asser records in his *Life of Alfred*:

Latin:

‘Quibus acceptis, pagani insuper iuraverunt se citissime de suo regno exituros, necnon et Godrum, rex eorum, Christianitatem subire et baptismum sub manu lfredi regis accipere promisit. Quae omnia ille et sui, ut promiserant, impleverunt. Nam post hebdomadas <tres> Godrum, paganorum rex, cum triginta electissimis de exercitu suo viris, ad lfred regem prope thelingaeg in loco, qui dicitur Alre, pervenit. Quem fred rex in filium adoptionis sibi suscipiens, de fonte sacro baptismatis elevavit. Cuius chrismatis solutio octavo die in villa regia, quae dicitur Wædmor, fuit’ (Stevenson 1904: 56–57; Cotton MS Otho A XII/1, f. 16r).

English:

‘...[T]he Vikings swore ... they would leave his [Alfred’s] kingdom immediately, and Guthrum, their King, promised to accept Christianity and to receive baptism at King Alfred’s hand; all of which he and his men fulfilled as they had promised. For three weeks later Guthrum, the king of the Vikings, with thirty of the best men in his army, came to King Alfred at a place called Aller, near Athelney. King Alfred raised him from the holy font of baptism, receiving him as his adoptive son; the unbinding of the chrisom on the eighth day took place at a royal estate called Wedmore’ (Lapidge & Keynes 1983: 85).

This is where this thesis takes up the story of the boundary.

## Anglo-Saxon Legal Culture

To begin to establish somewhat of an understanding of the nature of the relationship between the Danelaw Boundary and law and governance requires an appreciation of the legal culture of the time. Indeed, the legal culture that existed within Anglo-Saxon England was complex but distinctive. Between the 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> centuries two traditions existed within western Europe: the West Saxon and the Carolingian / sub-Carolingian. There may be problems establishing exactly when certain institutions emerged: questions such as the survival of sources or law codes<sup>8</sup> and doubts about the presence and the input of the King in law making (see Pratt 2011). This section will briefly explore the six features which allow us to identify this legal culture, including: (1) the influence of earlier Carolingian legal precedents; (2) the continuous practice, over the 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> Centuries, of committing laws to writing; (3) the nuanced indivisibility of

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<sup>8</sup> There is clearly a significant swathe of written material that has been lost over time, as evidenced by the extant corpus of law codes within the medieval manuscript collection.

authority between oral and written law; (4) the concept of, and the legality of, oaths and pledges; (5) the seemingly symbolic dimension of laws; (6) the importance of custom.

### **Influence, writing and symbolism**

The continuous writing of laws between the 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> centuries, or betwixt Kings Alfred (*r.* AD871 – 899) and Cnut (*r.* AD1016 – 1035), is a feature of this West Saxon legal tradition. This is distinctive from the Continent where dominant periods of legal production were limited to the 9<sup>th</sup> century AD (Pratt 2011: 331–32). The relative importance of written and oral law within Anglo-Saxon society has been debated for several years. Patrick Wormald (1977, 1999a) contended that written laws were not as important as royal decrees or oral laws. The legal culture discourse appears to disagree somewhat with Wormald, and he may have underestimated the importance of written laws. However, Wormald, according to Roach (2013: 486), was correct to argue that Anglo-Saxon law was a different type of law to the one we are familiar with today. It would appear that these laws were more akin to a document like the Highway Code (Cubitt 2009: 1048), rather than an Parliamentary act such as the 1832 Great Reform Bill. Cubitt observes that perhaps it was ‘...required to study the law code as part of their education, as indeed Alfred wished, just as modern motorists are required to learn their highway code’ (Cubitt 2009: 1048). In other words, the codes were not devised as rules to control society but more as guidelines for personal conduct.

Nevertheless, the West Saxon tradition is influenced, as Pratt (2011: 332) and Wormald (1999a: 344) agree, by 9<sup>th</sup> century Carolingian legal precedents, such as peace-keeping, judicial ordeal and hundred organisations. Indeed, there would appear to be large-scale emulation and imitation of Carolingian rule within West Saxon spheres (Pratt 2011: 334). Although, as Pratt (2011: 332) rightly points out, caution should be taken about drawing links between this continuous legal writing tradition and the effectiveness of royal government during this period.

There may be several reasons for the Carolingian influence. One of the more interesting reasons suggested has been that there was a symbolic dimension to written law during this period. The idea put forward by scholars such as David Pratt (2007, 2011), has been that the laws passed down between Kings were a type of symbolic inheritance from their ancestors (Pratt 2011: 333–34). This “ancestral awareness in law” is strengthened by the fact that during his reign King Alfred introduced substantial legal reforms that built on earlier Anglo-Saxon legal traditions. Indeed, the Carolingian influence can be seen within the Kings of Wessex law codes,

particularly regarding punishments such as mutilation (see Lambert 2007: 34-35). Although there exist difficulties with assigning many of the significant legal reforms of this period to Alfred (Pratt 2011: 339), it is clear that the legal reforms were written in the vernacular (Pratt 2011: 334). The importance of this should not be underestimated. The use of the vernacular allowed Alfred to create what has been seen as a “universal framework” for the governance of “England”. This framework appeared to infect every crevice of contemporary Anglo-Saxon officialdom from political to ecclesiastical power (Pratt 2007: 339). This “ancestral awareness” is further reinforced by the idea that practices were experienced and understood according to select legal texts (Pratt 2011: 333).

Another reason for the Carolingian influence could have been government structure, which was reformed under Alfred; moreover, the English legal writing tradition may reflect a so-called “public face” for West Saxon power (Pratt 2007, 2011: 335). There is a strong possibility that legal texts reached a wider audience during this period. It has been argued that those who were literate could have read newly created laws aloud to the illiterate (Pratt 2011: 333), a practice that continued for centuries. During the 10<sup>th</sup> century, there is evidence to suggest that laws and governmental structures were shared between different Kingdoms, leading to an increasingly unified country (Pratt 2011: 334). In contrast, during the same period on the Continent, there was a notable restriction of royal power within West Frankish spheres, whilst Ottonian Germany was governed by face-to-face meetings between the ruler and his subjects (Pratt 2011: 334–35).

### **Oaths and Pledges**

Anglo-Saxon law codes are filled with references to oaths and pledges to ensure laws or commitments were satisfied. It would appear this gave law and charter makers some of the surety that was required to ensure no fraud was intended. Indeed, this practice is apparent within the treaties relating to the Danelaw Boundary. Nevertheless, what is becoming increasingly clear within the wider discourse is that the use and meaning of these terms are nuanced (Ammon 2013) and their usage is sophisticated and complex. Indeed, such terms may adopt a variety of meanings depending upon how and where they are used (Ammon 2013: 516). Moreover, oaths or pledges may not have been legally binding within the Anglo-Saxon Law Codes, as Ammon observes:

‘...something else was required, either a ritual or the involvement of an object or, most frequently, both. It is in this context that pledges are given. Originally a pledge was given on the occasion of the contract ... There was, however, no further obligation: if the debtor did not pay the original debt, the creditor was allowed to keep the pledge but had no further right of satisfaction. But the formal act of handing over the pledge was an important part of the contract’ (Ammon 2013: 516).

What is more, as Ammon explains:

‘One of the main issues in early legal historical scholarship was whether a pledge contract was a contract of obligation or a contract of liability. Scholars assumed that the giving of a pledge meant that the giver assumed liability, but only for the value of that pledge. However, more recently scholars have come to the conclusion that a strict distinction between obligation and liability for the legal interpretation of pledge contracts is erroneous. Usually it was a promise to do something in the future (thus creating an obligation); if the giver of the pledge did not fulfil this, there would be repercussions (that is, he assumed liability for the fulfilment of the agreement). Thus, obligation and liability cannot be separated in a discussion of these concepts’ (Ammon 2013: 516–17).

Ammon (2013) continues to argue that through the act of pledging, a promise or a liability was created. This promise needed to be fulfilled, according to Ammon (2013), if consequences were to be avoided. Nevertheless, the employment of these terms by Archbishop Wulfstan, in particular, has created the metonyms *að* (oath) and *wedd* (pledge). They have, in other words, become a word pair where two meanings have become closely associated and are used as natural substitutes of each other (Ammon 2013: 515–16). The exact origin of this word pair is disputed, and it has been cautioned by Stanley (1997: 221) that we should not automatically assume this association has a more ancient source without further evidence. Whilst acknowledging a dearth of evidence, it is tempting to speculate that such an association may have a more ancient origin, as it would likely take a considerable amount of time for such an association to emerge.

## **Custom**

‘Custom, in the precise legal sense, is truly law ... which individual parties are not free to modify by agreement or reject’ (Baker 2014: 1277)



Custom was a significant aspect of Early Medieval legal culture, both territorially and for governance. The Danelaw Boundary was part of this complex legal culture that perhaps enabled various Anglo-Saxon and Danish customs to co-exist. It is therefore important to establish the nature of customary law within this legal culture. As John Baker points out, ‘...the only type of custom which can operate in England ... is local custom’ (J. Baker 2014: 1276). The origins of Common Law lie with the expression of customary law (Hudson 1996: 45-46). In its broadest sense, customary laws were a collection of local laws, that each area maintained, and were not promulgated or written into a King’s law code. The presumption of a law code was to assume that local customs were already known and understood. The law codes merely provided clarification on the rules for situations where discretion had previously been used (Baker 2002: 2–3). Although as Baker (2014: 1277) points out, the legal status of custom was enshrined within the law codes. Indeed, each King acknowledged these local and regional legal intricacies and promised to uphold them. This is evident, for example, in the law codes of Edgar and Cnut, and – even to a certain extent in the latter medieval period – Domesday Book (Hudson 1996: 45).

Lambert (2017: 243-245) highlights the importance of the hundred assemblies, with varying powers, within numerous local districts. The complex distribution of these assemblies and their relationship between one another highlight the ways custom was created but was also perpetuated within “local” spheres. Indeed, as Lambert explains, England was split in three parts: “the kingdom”, “assembly districts” and “revenue-collection districts” (Lambert 2017: 243–45). The so-called “assembly districts” were the ones ‘...which assemblies drew their members’ (Lambert 2017: 243), whilst the “revenue-collection districts” were the ones where ‘...rural reeves, who supervised inlands on their lords’ behalf, were entitled to extract food renders, labour services, and punitive fines’ (Lambert 2017: 243). Although these two district types overlapped, as Lambert notes, it was unnecessary for them to have a relationship. As Lambert explains, some: ‘...revenue collection districts may have straddled the borders of two assembly districts ... [whilst] some assembly districts ... spanned multiple revenue-collection districts...’ (Lambert 2017: 244). The somewhat disorderly way each type of district was situated in the landscape made relationships difficult to establish and near impossible to maintain. Nevertheless, these district assemblies aided the importance of custom within the early medieval legal culture and the creation of localised identities.

Localised regional identities appear to be entwined within the creation of regional custom. Judith Green (2017) discusses, extensively, ideas surrounding regional or localised identities and differences. She highlights that by the time of the Norman Conquest, places such as Kent had developed a distinctive legal, as well as farming, culture (Green 2017: 222). Green also highlights the actions of Edgar and Cnut, and how the creation of new political entities, such as Edgar and the hundreds and wapentakes, also appeared to facilitate the creation of new custom, and thus new localised laws (Green 2017 224 – 225). Green (2017: 222) is right to mention that some of these customs may have a far more ancient origin. This is perfectly possible as archaeological studies in prehistory – particularly work on the Neolithic, Bronze, and Iron Ages – can shed light on the development of these customs, particularly with the identification of possible tribal identities.

In the same way, boundaries can be created through the creation of custom and identity. David Abulafia (2002: 15–17) highlights just how important it was to royal authority that custom was expressed. For a King of the early medieval period, custom, for instance, enabled the enforcement of compensation, or wergilds, within individual law codes (Lambert 2007: 34–35). This use of power can, of course, naturally lead to the creation of “a state”. However, as is evident within the law codes of this period (see Edgar or Cnut’s Law Codes), the expression of local custom curbed royal authority. From Magna Carta to the Restoration, the curbing of royal authority may be considered a theme throughout English history, and it would appear to be no different here. As Abulafia also points out, these expressions of local custom can help defend smaller communities like Kingdoms or districts ‘...against predatory lords...’ (Abulafia 2002: 15). Customary law therefore can aid the preservation of local identity and the formation of various regional boundaries, yet it is dynamic enough to be used in the creation of a much larger entity – the state.

Nevertheless, what is clear is that the early medieval period had a distinct and complex legal culture that drew influence from the Continent, placing importance on the oaths and pledges sworn, the writing and symbolism of the laws, as well as customary law. The exact connection between the Danelaw Boundary and the legal culture of the time has not been established with any degree of certainty here. However, if a connection exists, the wider effect of the Danelaw Boundary in this area could be either complex or merely superficial. The wider significance of a Danelaw Boundary study needs to be explored to expand on this.

## **The significance of a Danelaw Boundary study**

It is not simply the connection between the Danelaw Boundary and the law and governance that is potentially interesting. More broadly, the way in which boundaries have been constructed, defined, and characterized in the past may also help our understanding in the present. For example, with regard to international trade including Brexit and Britain's future trading relationship with the European Union. A more specific study of the Danelaw Boundary's openness and its relationship to the laws and wider governance of early medieval England could be a worthy addition for our understanding to this wider discourse.

A driving force behind trade today is globalisation, and whilst in some respects we may be moving towards an increasingly borderless society, trade agreements are by no means obsolete and a truly borderless world is still a vision. Populism driven by nationalist thought, and fear of international terrorism, have become increasingly rife not just in Europe but globally. Barriers to trade and the free movement of people are being erected again. This is also evident with regard to trade discussions within the World Trade Organization, for example with the levy of higher and protectionist trade duties, and the abandonment of multilateral trade agreements by countries such as the United States and the United Kingdom. In this context understanding the nature of borders and boundaries, and how they should be negotiated, has perhaps never been more important. Looking to the lessons of the past can help us confront such challenges.

There are problems and contradictions where a study of the Danelaw Boundary is concerned, and it is also a topic which has not been studied comprehensively or in great detail. This represents a significant difficulty for this discourse (see Chapter 2 and 3). Indeed, the boundary's narrative to date is somewhat confused and may change depending upon whom you consult (for example the differences of opinion between David Dumville (1992), Jeremy Haslam (2011) and Dawn Hadley (2000)). The broad range of academic thought can be broken down into three key areas, a discussion of which might begin to address the reasons for disagreement and an exploration of the subject:

1. The boundary was established at Wedmore;
2. The boundary had a singular short-term use and was insignificant (also the prevailing historical discourse);

### 3. The boundary followed Watling Street only.

The Peace of Wedmore was agreed in AD878, following the Battle of Edington and the siege at Chippenham, and is recorded within the two principle surviving documentary sources of the time – *The Anglo-Saxon Chronicles* (Swanton 1996) and *Asser's Life of Alfred* (Lapidge & Keynes 1983) – but no extant copies of this treaty survive within later medieval manuscripts. The Treaty of Alfred and Guthrum, however, has two distinct copies over five manuscripts (Wormald 1994: 394). Although, unlike Wedmore, the Treaty of Alfred and Guthrum is not recorded within the chronicles or annals of time. This has in some quarters of the discourse created confusion among some historians. R.H.C. Davis (1982), for instance, seemingly puts forward the idea that these are somehow the same document. This view, however, is problematic and does not consider the full breadth of evidence available. There exist discrepancies between what are clearly two distinct documents, as there is an apparent lack of reciprocal acknowledgement for what each document agreed.

The Peace at Wedmore agreed the Great Heathen Army, led by King Guthrum, would leave King Alfred's Kingdom. Guthrum also agreed he would return a few weeks later with 30 other officials to be baptised in the Christian faith by Alfred personally (Swanton 1996). *Asser's Life of Alfred* (Lapidge & Keynes 1983) records this agreement, by stating:

Latin:

'Quibus acceptis, pagani insuper iuraverunt se citissime de suo regno exituros, necnon et Godrum, rex eorum, Christianitatem subire et baptismum sub manu Ælfredi regis accipere promisit. Quae omnia ille et sui, ut promiserant, impleverunt. Nam post hebdomadas <tres> Godrum, paganorum rex, cum triginta electissimis de exercitu suo viris, ad Ælfred regem prope Æthelingæg in loco, qui dicitur Alre, pervenit. Quem Ælfred rex in filium adoptionis sibi suscipiens, de fonte sacro baptismatis elevavit. Cuius chrismatis solutio octavo die in villa regia, quae dicitur Wædmor, fuit' (Stevenson 1904: 56–57).

English:

'...[T]he Vikings swore ... they would leave his [Alfred's] kingdom immediately, and Guthrum, their King, promised to accept Christianity and to receive baptism at King Alfred's hand; all of which he and his men fulfilled as they had promised. For three weeks later Guthrum,

the king of the Vikings, with thirty of the best men in his army, came to King Alfred at a place called Aller, near Athelney. King Alfred raised him from the holy font of baptism, receiving him as his adoptive son; the unbinding of the chrisom on the eighth day took place at a royal estate called Wedmore' (Lapidge & Keynes 1983: 85).

The Treaty of Alfred and Guthrum agreed: (1) a boundary between Wessex and the Danelaw kingdoms; (2) the operation of trade between the two and (3) the compensation to be paid if anything went wrong. As two copies of the Treaty exist within the manuscripts (this will be discussed in greater below), this can be evidenced by the Treaty itself and can be read in this volume's Appendix. Nevertheless, even this cursory comparison highlights the clear discrepancies between the two texts. Not only do they not agree the same thing there is no reciprocal acknowledgement of what each text agreed. It would seem logical that the clauses of Wedmore agreement would be acknowledged in the Treaty of Alfred and Guthrum and perhaps to some extent vice versa. This is clearly not the case, as has been pointed previously by Dawn Hadley (2007: 31–32).

There is an emerging view that the events at Wedmore may never had taken place. After all, if the agreement had not been recorded within the *Chronicle* or *Asser* (Lapidge & Keynes 1983: 85; Swanton 1996: 77) we would not know of Wedmore's existence. The same argument, however, cannot be put forward for the Treaty of Alfred of Guthrum (Gobbitt 2000). Indeed, the existence of one text and the non-existence of the other leads us to question just how important Wedmore was within the broader sphere of events at the time. For two distinct copies of the Treaty of Alfred and Guthrum to have survived, within significant medieval manuscripts, must say something of the text's importance and significance. It therefore seems reasonable to conclude that the Peace of Wedmore and the Treaty of Alfred and Guthrum are two documents, a view also shared with Dumville (1992) and Wormald (1999b).

The question as to why the Danelaw Boundary has not been studied in greater detail needs to be addressed. There is a lack of literature within the archaeological discourse on the topic, though there relative more substantive base of historical literature, but the range is limited. The overall discourse lacks a comprehensive overview and as a result fails to give direction and is disjointed. There are several reasons why there should have been such a scholarly dearth of interest in the Danelaw Boundary The first is the idea perpetuated by the historical discourse, and challenged in this thesis, that the boundary was "insignificant". It is obvious to many a

researcher that if the academic consensus holds that a study has little academic potential, then it may not be worth pursuing. The Danelaw Boundary, however, appears to have been unfairly labelled. It has become increasingly apparent that there are difficulties in exploring the boundary within a single disciplinary discourse, as will be discussed below. A multi-disciplinary approach, or combination of approaches may produce more insightful results. To date, there have been difficulties creating a methodology for identifying and exploring the Danelaw Boundary. A contributing factor in the confusing nature of the Danelaw Boundary is that it is not specifically marked in the landscape. Its presence has been superseded over time and the association between the boundary and its typographical markers – such as the River Lea – has been lost. Indeed, if both historical and archaeological discourses are employed in concert with manuscript studies, relevance of the Danelaw Boundary becomes more apparent. The boundary acquires greater agency and appears to be far from an insignificant topic. Moreover, with Danelaw Boundary seemingly featuring more prominently within the law codes than the chronicles and annals. Therefore, a sense is beginning to emerge that the Danelaw Boundary is actually a product of this distinctive early medieval legal culture. The exact relationship remains obscure, but this will be expanded on and explained below.

## **Addressing the Problem**

This thesis will explore the nature of the relationship between the Danelaw Boundary, the law and governance. It will also investigate the openness as well as the legacy of the Boundary. The second chapter will review the extant primary sources as well as the existing literature on the topic. The third chapter will explore and review the advantages and disadvantages of a variety theoretical approaches and practical methods such as liminality and data representation. The three chapters that will follow will explore the evidence logically focussing on the date and route of the Boundary, the openness of the Boundary and the effect the Boundary had on governance.

## **Conclusion**

This chapter has outlined how the Danelaw Boundary of the late 9<sup>th</sup> century persists as a problem within the early medieval discourse due to a lack of clarity and confusion. The Boundary has the potential to provide further insight into the relationship between such boundaries and law and governance. *Prima facie* the Boundary would seem to be the product of a distinct body of law that drew influence from the Continent. This body of law placed

importance on the oaths and pledges sworn, as well as the writing and symbolism of the laws. The Boundary may also be able to offer an insight into the openness of such as borders, which is particularly pertinent in today's globalised but troubled trading system.

## CHAPTER 2

### Literature Survey

Although there appears to be a relationship between the Danelaw Boundary and the complex early medieval legal culture, it is necessary to understand what specifically this discourse has discussed before exploring this further. Therefore, this chapter will survey the secondary and primary literature concerning medieval boundaries, as well as the literature specifically concerning the Danelaw Boundary. It will begin with a historiography of early mediaeval boundaries concentrating upon the dominant themes within the broad early medieval boundary discourse. It will move on to discuss how these boundaries have been contextualised within existing scholarship, and how debates surrounding medieval landscapes and the Danelaw can help to progress this exploration. The Chronicles, annals, Domesday book will be considered, before a survey of the relevant treaties and medieval manuscripts. The reception of these documents within the secondary literature will be considered.

### A Historiography of Early Medieval Boundaries

Historiography is generally defined as a history of history, but for this section developments in archaeological thought and how this affected the research of boundaries will also be considered. Historians and archaeologists have studied boundaries in various ways, from landscape features of defence to fluid, shifting, sophisticated zones of cultural interconnectivity where territorial, ideological, and symbolic dimensions held sway (Williams and Delaney 2019). Indeed, so closely were boundaries linked to ideas of imperialism and colonialism, the study of them became unfashionable for a time (Williams and Delaney 2019, Breeze 2018).

#### *Defensive and Imperial Expressions*

Within this discourse, the influence of Frederick Jackson Turner's *The Significance of the Frontier in American History* (2008) is too great to overlook (see Curta 2005: 4–5). Turner's (2008) ethnocentric idea of an enclosed but expanding land frontier where great civilized advancement was confined to its borders and to within its limits, with barbarism beyond, was a model adopted widely within medieval history and archaeology. Turner's approach is echoed widely from scholars studying the Late Antique (Gardner 2017) to Medieval periods, most notably, and recently, Robert Bartlett (1993). Turner had connected the idea of boundaries with military experience, nationalism as well as, perhaps through an error by Turner, expressions of



imperialism. The imperialistic and militaristic connections to boundaries are evident within the archaeological literature of the 1930s through to the 1970s. For instance, the work of Sir Mortimer Wheeler, on Devil's Dyke (Hertfordshire) (Wheeler & Wheeler 1936) or on the Vikings specifically (Wheeler & Wheeler 1936); or Cyril Fox's work on Offa's and Watt's Dykes (Fox 1927, 1934, 1955), as well as more recently Edward Luttwak's *The Grand Strategy of the Roman Empire* (1976). It is also evident in historical volumes promoting a nationalistic agenda such as Evan's *Land of my fathers: 2000 years of Welsh history* (1974). It is only recently that such a model has been questioned when post-processualist archaeological thought embraced the significance of the construction of social and cultural political boundaries.

Although archaeological research into boundaries was hampered by a turn against imperialist and colonialist thought, an emphasis needs to be attributed to the two theoretical paradigm shifts within archaeology in the 1960s and 1980s. There have been three major theoretical paradigms within the archaeological discipline since the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century: cultural history, processualism and post-processualism (Trigger 1996). Cultural history emphasised the idea that societal change occurred because of external factors such as migrations and diffusion. Processualism, however, stressed the importance of functionalism and perceiving society as a system (Trigger 1996). This change of theoretical emphasis in the 1960s seems to mirror noticeable lessening of published literature on boundaries roughly between 1960 and 1980 (Breeze 2018). With the advent of post-processualism in the 1980s, which emphasised a more structuralist approach to archaeological material, there is a noticeable increase in publications discussing boundaries and frontiers (Trigger 1996; Breeze 2018). Although it could be argued that archaeology has had no overarching theoretical paradigm since the late 2000s, the legacy of post-processualism can still be seen and the study of boundaries remains a subject that receives a great deal of attention. For instance, a good deal of time was given to boundaries at the two previous Theoretical Archaeology Group (TAG) conferences in Chester (2018) and London (2019).

### ***Fluid and Post-Colonial Expressions***

There are several examples where this dearth of research from archaeologists and historians is evident, most notably Offa's Dyke but also boundaries such as the Rowe Ditch in Herefordshire. Offa's Dyke has accumulated several book chapters and journal articles about it over the last one hundred years, but only a few books. The Rowe Ditch has received far less attention than Offa's Dyke with only a handful of publications (Bapty & Ray 2016; Grigg 2018;

Williams & Delaney 2019). Indeed, as has been illustrated previously this is also the case with the Danelaw Boundary (see above).

The elusive nature of boundaries has been a theme within recent literature. Boundaries can remain elusive within the landscape as many of their defining features have either disappeared or have become fragmented (Grigg 2018; Williams & Delaney 2019). There are many boundaries that remain understudied or, in some cases, are yet to be studied, such as the Heronbridge Earthwork in Cheshire or the Rowe Ditch in Herefordshire. It is not simply academic thought or the visibility of these features that see boundaries unattended, there are also methodological considerations as well. The detection of some boundaries has been problematic because there is little to no surviving evidence of them (Grigg 2018; Williams & Delaney 2019). There are also fundamental issues such as the availability of techniques and sources of evidence, documentary or archaeological, that would effectively detect these boundaries. A boundary can be an elongated monument that covers or dissects many landscapes and localities (Grigg 2018; Williams & Delaney 2019). As a result, different sections of a single boundary can have different connotations and can accumulate various forms of agency (Grigg 2018; Williams & Delaney 2019). Even former apparent boundaries, such as the Iron Curtain, have been seen as physical metaphors that were created and reinforced through words and subsequently made physical (McWilliams 2013: 42-43).

With a boundary is such an extensive monument, it remains a challenge archaeologically to identify which features may require intrusive investigation, such as excavation. With limited resources it is often necessary to limit the area, or areas, of investigation. This problem also applies to non-intrusive investigation, such as the scale of magnetometry, ground penetrating radar (GPR) or LiDAR (Light Detection And Ranging) surveys. Some dykes, for instance, in Powys have only recently yielded radiocarbon, C-14, dates, diversely dating to between the mid-4<sup>th</sup> to late 8<sup>th</sup> centuries AD (Hankinson & Caseldine 2006: 267). Although there is still some palpable uncertainties expressed by Hankinson and Caseldine (2006: 267–68) as to whether these dates truly reflect the age of the dykes examined in their study or simply the age of the dating sample they collected. Erik Grigg (2018: 38–42), as part of a study into early medieval warfare, has classified a significant sample of various dykes from across the UK. What is striking is how few have a definitive date or classification; indeed, those that do have a later medieval date or are natural features. Even dykes that could be dated to the early medieval period may still have an uncertain provenance. Worthington Hill and Grigg (2015)

provide an appendix of the most well-known “early medieval” dykes, and this is summarised in a table below:

Early Medieval Dykes (Hill & Grigg 2015: 176–80)		
Offa's Dyke	Devil's Dyke, Cambridgeshire	Bedwyn Dyke
Wat's Dyke	Fleam Dyke, Cambridgeshire	Rowe Ditch
Wansdyke (East and West)	Bran Dyke, Cambridgeshire	Wantyn Dyke

*Table 1:* A summary of what could be considered the most well-known dykes of the early medieval period (after Hill & Grigg 2015: 176–80).

### ***The Marking of Boundaries***

The way in which various boundaries have been marked within the landscape, and the significance of them, has been a theme for historians and archaeologists for many years. The importance of rivers and burials in marking boundaries, as well as the relative positioning of modern boundaries, have been frequent points of debate. Indeed, there has been an ongoing discussion surrounding rivers as boundaries, and the importance of water as a medium to denote one within the landscape. Several rivers including the Thames, Trent, and Severn have been used recently (Gelling 1988; Cohen 2003). Rivers such as the Thames have been identified by some archaeologists as features that could be used as a basis for a boundary because of the distribution of burial evidence surrounding the natural landmark, as well as charter evidence, such as – in the case of the Thames – S1628 (*‘Est autem uia publica a flumine tamisie diuidens hec duo iugera . tendens aquilonem...’* or in English: ‘There is then a public way from the river Thames separating these two iugers heading the north...’), which specifically identifies it as a boundary (Cohen 2003: 18-19). Others have considered the idea of such rivers as a natural boundary problematic since they could have been seen more as a barrier than a place of cultural connectivity (Harrington and Welch 2014: 13). Rivers have also been considered boundaries to a considerable degree because of their watersheds, such as with the Rivers Trent and Severn where their watershed coincides with the county boundaries of Cheshire, Shropshire, and

Staffordshire (Gelling 1988: 185). In the exploration of the early history of Mercia, boundaries such as the county ones, have been seen an important indicator of the kingdom's development. Although these boundaries served no defensive purpose and Mercia was open to attack from different directions (Gelling 1988: 184-5). The importance of water as way of defining a boundary has also been considered, for instance there is also interesting evidence, such as at Wallingford in Oxfordshire, that non-riverine earthwork boundaries often made use of water to define their borders (Edgeworth 2011: 88-89).

Burials have also been identified by historians and archaeologists as a way to demarcate boundaries. They could, it has been claimed, indicate the continuity of one, such as if a cluster of burials were placed close to a parish boundary (Daniell 1997: 100; Harrington & Welch 2014: 78). This practice is reflected within the literature from period, such as the burial of Beowulf (Daniell 1997: 100; see Donoghue 2002: 78). It has been shown to be "statistically verified" that pagan burials dating to the 7<sup>th</sup> century were situated on parish boundaries (Harrington and Welch 2014: 78). They could also denote the edge of consecrated ground (Daniell 1997: 95). A church boundary can be seen as frontier between Christian and non-Christian ideologies, and between consecrated ground and non-consecrated ground. Indeed, statutes were passed to ensure these ecclesiastical boundaries were maintained ensuring burials were not disturbed, such as from animals (Daniell 1997: 123). It was only in exceptional circumstances that a burial could be situated outside of consecrated ground (Daniell 1997: 103). Conversely, a centrally located cluster of burials, away from any existing boundaries, may indicate major territorial or ecclesiastical change (Harrington and Welch 2014: 78).

#### ***Boundaries: short-lived, long-lived or re-used?***

The idea that a boundary could be re-used is also a point of debate within the literature. It has been suggested that it is possible to reconstruct the territorial organisation of a county (Williamson 2010: 165) because boundaries are one of the most ancient features within the English landscape (Hoskins 2013: 20). An extant ditch within the landscape, for instance, could represent a kingdom, hundred or parish boundary dating back centuries (Hoskins 2013: 19). Indeed, it has been claimed that the Kingdom boundaries could have arisen from earlier but smaller tribal divisions (Williamson 2010: 99). Furthermore, one kingdom boundary could be preserved within a diocesan boundary, such as the boundary between the Dioceses of London and Lincoln that also served in part as the Kingdom's border between Mercia and Essex in Hertfordshire (Williamson 2010: 99; 129). Moreover, boundaries defining the limits of

Christianity, particularly in post-Penda Mercia, also define those of territory (Hooke 1985: 12–17). This claim is aided by the fact that the arrangement of parish boundaries, within Hertfordshire, suggest they could have emerged from one territory (Williamson 2010: 128). Yet, the extent to which the positioning of boundaries were dictated by other present cultural influences is still questionable (Harrington and Welch 2014: 95). For instance, there exist few examples of modern boundaries that continue across the ancient boundaries of the Hundreds (Williamson 2010: 97). Later estate boundaries appear to intricately respect not only other fields – individual and open – but also topographical features and watersheds suggesting a later date of formation (Williamson 2010: 128). The changing routes and locations of boundaries need to be considered in an archaeological methodology, particularly the county boundaries which last changed in 1964 (Harrington and Welch 2014: 20). County boundaries are relatively new creations that for “administrative convenience” follow existing topographical features and watersheds, that coincidentally correspond to other boundaries (Williamson 2010: 111). It is obvious how an erroneous conclusion could be drawn that county boundaries are a much older creation, when in fact they are not.

This may provide a basis for the nature of the relationship between the Danelaw Boundary, the law and governance. Indeed, the historiographical ideas of boundaries being seen more as fluid expressions of cultural interconnectivity rather than purely defensive structures may help to examine the material culture as well as other data sets associated with the Danelaw. This could help in identifying whether the boundary was open or closed. The variety of ways boundaries can be marked can also be helpful in discerning the route of the Danelaw Boundary. Although the boundary appears to follow rivers and roads like the historiographical discourse suggests the route could yet prove elusive. Moreover, the debate surrounding re-use may also help to discern the boundaries legacy on the governance of Anglo-Saxon England.

### **Contextualising Anglo-Saxon Territorial Boundaries: Character and Form**

A thesis concerned with the Danelaw Boundary needs to frame the study more broadly with the conceptualisation, character and the form of other territorial boundaries of the period. The variety of ways these boundaries appeared, with their distinctive qualities or aspects need consideration. The way in which these boundaries have been thought of too needs attention as well. Indeed, the Early Medieval period saw the emergence of various boundaries including,

but not limited to, kingdom bounds, charter bounds, settlements and even burial bounds. This section will discuss a broadly representative sample of work in this area.

Even a cursory glance at an edited volume such as Griffiths et al (2003) highlights the variety of ways territorial boundaries can be viewed in relation to character and form. They can be topographical features such as rivers, highlighting their likely political, religious (Cohen 2003) and possibly even ritual significance; they can be the limits of settlements where diverse social orders are defined as well as the bounds of various customary legal obligations (Reynolds 2003); they can be defined by important communal localities to maximise social and transactional connections, such as assembly sites (Pantos 2003). Moreover, these boundaries can be demarcated through the siting of burials – or burial groupings – whether they are restricted to a confined locality, such as some charter bounds, or a much larger administrative entity such as the boundary of a hundred (Reynolds 2003).

Rivers are an important part in the bounds of the Danelaw Boundary, and this is reflected within the wider landscape where rivers-as-boundaries can be traced well into prehistory. Their importance within the Neolithic, for instance, has been written about extensively. They have justifiably been recognised and have received much attention by medievalists, regardless of whether the river examined forms a part of a larger or smaller territorial entity. This sub-section will afford particular attention to the River Thames to illustrate the point.

The importance of boundary rivers and how they have been utilised have been discussed by people such as Matt Edgeworth (2011) and Natalie Cohen (2003). Edgeworth writes:

‘...boundaries consisted of flowing water alongside solid material made them all the more vital and vibrant. They were living, working, flowing monuments functioning within landscapes of power’ (Edgeworth 2011: 88-89).

Edgeworth (2011) draws on evidence from Wallingford, Oxfordshire, and Bedford, Bedfordshire, to discuss how rivers played an important and powerful part in dividing the landscape territorially during the Early Medieval period. Both Wallingford and Bedford, according to Edgeworth (2011: 88-94), were both burhs established in the 9<sup>th</sup> century. Edgeworth’s discussion of the defence system at Wallingford is particularly pertinent here as it reflects the lengths the constructors of the burh went to. Wallingford had multiple lines of

defence; thus the River Thames and its flowing water played a critical role in defining this territorially significant settlement. This began with its inner most defences and its “immense” earthen ramparts topped with a stone wall. The encirclement of the burh was completed on one side by the River Thames. The earthen ramparts were further enclosed by a large water-filled ditch. The surrounding topography, according Edgeworth (2011: 89-91), meant the builders could not draw this water from the River Thames. Instead a series of channels were dug to bring water from streams many kilometres away. A double sluice divided the water so it would flow into the ditch enclosing the burh and earthen ramparts, and then exit the ditch through two separate outlets into the Thames. The flowing water and the River not only defined this settlement territorially, it also benefited the settlement by removing pollutants and afforded an unfavourable environment for unwanted insects to breed. Wallingford would suggest that rivers, indeed water, in conjunction with other topographical features were a significant aspect of territorial delineation.

The idea of rivers as a boundary has also been explored by Natalie Cohen (Griffiths), concentrating especially on the River Thames as a boundary. Within her article, Cohen explores the distribution of place names, occupation sites and burials to highlight the psychological barrier the Thames could have provided. Yet she also discusses the significance of the Thames as an important political and religious divide. It is perhaps more significant that as a boundary, the banks of the Thames, in the 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> centuries, appear to be the venue of secular and ecclesiastical meetings. The Thames also appears to be an important landmark in many estate bounds. An analysis of when the word Thames occurs within early medieval documentation can substantiate this claim. Within Anglo-Saxon charters and estate documents the River Thames can be spelt in various ways, either: *tæmese*, *tamese*, *tamisa*, *tamisæ*, *tamisie*, *Tamyse*, *temes* or *temese* (LangScape 2008). Using the various spellings, and the LangScape database, it is possible to see how many estates used the Thames as a boundary. No fewer than 31 estates utilise the Thames as a boundary, according to the LangScape dataset (LangScape 2008). In some cases, estates reinforce the River Thames as a boundary by issuing further documents. There are therefore 72 occurrences of bounds mentioning the Thames. This reinforces the idea that the River Thames was, and more broadly that rivers provided, an important territorial boundary.

The significance of the Thames and its tributaries extends across London according to Cohen. It is argued that the waterways that feed the Thames may indicate where other estate boundaries

maybe found. Indeed, according to Cohen, some London borough boundaries appear to follow ancient or lost tributaries of the Thames. For example, Counter's Creek, a tributary of the Thames rising in Kensal Green, is the boundary for the boroughs of Kensington and Chelsea and Hammersmith and Fulham (Barton 1992: 71). Within London more broadly, according to Barton, 'Almost every one of the lost rivers [that feed the Thames] still forms some sort of boundary' (Barton 1992: 71). This idea also applies to estate boundaries too. A charter issued by King Edgar, granting the restoration of lands to the Church of St Peter at Westminster seemingly during the term of Archbishop, later Saint, Dunstan, illustrates this point. The charter, S670, is recognised as being part of the so-called "Dunstan B" charters (Keynes 1994; see page 177 especially). The bounds utilise many of the waterways feeding the Thames as well as the River itself:

Old English:

‘Ærest up of temese andlang merfleotes . to pollene stocce . swa on bulunga fenn . of ðam fenne æfter ðær ealdan dic to cuforde . of cuforde upp andlang teobernan to ʿæ[re wide] here stræt . æfter ðære here stræt to ðære ealde stoccene sancte andreas cyricean . swa innan lundene fenn . Andlang fennes sud on temese on midden streame . andlang stremes be lande 7 be strande eft on merfleote.’ (S670).

English:

‘First up from the Thames along Merflete to Pollenstock, so to Bulunga Fen, along the old ditch to Cowford. From Cowford up along Tyburn to the Broad Military Way; following the Military Way to the stock of St Andrew's Church, then within London Fen, proceeding south on Thames to midstream, and along the stream by land and strand to Merflete’ (Barton 1992: 37).

This evidence would suggest that rivers were a significant aspect of Anglo-Saxon territorial boundary delineation. Rivers appear to have been used in a variety of ways to delineate not just large or small territorial land for governmental purposes. A reason perhaps why they appear so frequently within the bounds of the Danelaw Boundary. They also seem to be had been used to delineate estates as well as secular and ecclesiastical meeting places.

A great deal of attention has been paid to boundary dykes in the early medieval period. Dykes simply represent another form of boundary. Indeed, understanding other forms of boundary



may aid our understanding of the Danelaw Boundary. Projects such as The Offa's Dyke Collaboratory Research Network, which have been inspired by monographs such as Ray and Bapty's (2016) work on Offa's Dyke, have examined other features such as the Wat's Dyke and the Wansdyke. Dykes have been seen in various ways from manifestations of political territory, of control and of trade. The recent discourse seems to have put a lesser emphasis on dykes as territorial boundaries, placing more importance on the other probable functions. For instance, Howard Williams and Liam Delaney, within their first editorial of the new open access *Offa's Dyke Journal*, write that:

‘...there remains a tendency to consider dykes as hard borders and military barriers rather than permeable, fluid and transformative zones of social, economic, political and cultural interaction. Whether they are constituted as enduring formulations with lasting legacies through into the modern world or elements of seemingly fleeting and fluctuating arrangements, we increasingly understand the challenges of imposing modern ideas of borders, as well as presuming contemporaneous or later literary conceptions reflect past realities...’ (Williams & Delaney 2019: 6).

Indeed, Williams and Delaney's view are reflected in other quarters of the literature. For example, Julie Wileman (2003: 63) argues that dykes, like Offa's Dyke, could not have been used for military defence as they were too long to be garrisoned. Certainly, with large gaps in some dykes, that could fit an army through, they were vulnerable targets. This view shared by Squatriti:

‘The grander segments of Offa's Dyke, where impediments to crossing were greatest, do not correspond to any known Mercian strategic interests, and actually some of the weakest, shallowest parts of the dyke, and some of the longest gaps in it, lay across the most obvious routes for any Welsh attack on the Mercian heartlands around Tamworth’ (Squatriti 2002: 24).

There is some suggestion (for example, Wileman 2003: 64) that these monuments could have acted as barriers to trade or for other economic activities. Unfortunately, there exists little evidence to substantiate this claim (Wileman 2003: 64). The major problem, regrettably, with dykes at present is that we simply do not yet fully understand them. Studies such as Ray and Bapty's (2016) limited their work to only certain sections of Offa's Dyke. There is a possibility

that they could represent territorial boundaries however further research and excavation work is required.

The siting of burials on boundaries is a practice that has been observed within the archaeological record and has been written about widely. For instance, the work of Andrew Reynolds has highlighted that burials or clusters of burials are sited on hundred or charter bounds. The Anglo-Saxon cemeteries highlighted by Reynolds appear to be rarely bounded, and this potentially highlights two important points. First if these burial places are unbound then this could explain the discovery of deviant burials – burials which do not appear to be associated with either a settlement or a wider cemetery – within the archaeological record. It also highlights how the Anglo-Saxons regarded settlement and burial sites as distinct entities. Burial sites seem to have been situated within the settlement core or within its periphery. A conclusion that could possibly be drawn from Reynold's work would seem to suggest that Anglo-Saxons were acutely aware of the societal and / or political boundaries around them. It appears to still be a point of debate whether the use of burials was the sole medium to demarcate some of these boundaries. They may co-incidentally demarcate the Danelaw Boundary too.

Perhaps the most significant studies in recent years regarding settlements have come from Helena Hamerow (2012) and John Blair (2014; 2018). Andrew Reynolds has also contributed to this area greatly. Hamerow's *Rural Settlements and Society in Anglo-Saxon England* (2012) assesses the impact that the elevation of markets and lordships had on the rural producers and how that was reflected in the settlement of the time. Whilst John Blair, as part of a funded project investigating Anglo-Saxon grid-planning, has published *Building Anglo-Saxon England* (2018) which re-examines the origins of villages and field systems, particularly in the east of England. Unlike Hamerow (2012), Blair (2014; 2018) discusses various boundaries within his work. For Blair:

‘Anglo-Saxon activity lay very lightly on the landscape: houses were short-lived and timber, boundaries were marked by fences or relatively slight ditches, and household goods were made largely of textile, wood, and leather’ (Blair 2014: 13).

There are also, for Blair (2018: 372), different types of boundary that populate different settlements, whether they are hamlets, homesteads or villages. The most interesting settlement identified by Blair has been Stotfold in Bedfordshire. The archaeology is quite complex with

the various boundaries and roads delineating a site that is around half a mile in diameter. What is remarkable about Stotford is that:

‘The excavated strip contained groups of ditched enclosures, associated with homesteads typically comprising a domestic range and one or more outbuildings. The homesteads were spaced out, from west to east, at intervals of roughly 100m to 150m. This cannot be called ‘dispersed settlement’: the homesteads were purposefully organised in relation to each other within a coherent framework’ (Blair 2014: 20)

Stotford is the perfect example of how small territorial boundaries can emerge. It also reflects the multiplicity of various sized territories and how interconnected they were. It would seem no charters have survived concerning Stotfold. But there is a charter in Bedfordshire that is interesting in relation to Reynolds’ views. Indeed, Andrew Reynolds (2003) has pointed out that these settlement boundaries appear to have indicated the limits of particular social orders and defined the bounds of legal responsibility during this period. Indeed the bounds of legal responsibility can be seen within an important charter dating to AD926. The agreement is between King Æthelstan and a minister called Ealdred and concerns five hides of land in Chalgrave and Tebworth (see S396). What is interesting is what RHC Davis says of this charter:

‘According to the Treaty [of Alfred and Guthrum], Chalgrave and Tebworth should have been in English territory, being about two miles west of a line drawn from the source of the Lea (at Sundon Park near Luton) and Bedford, but the charter implies that at some date between 899 and 911 they were Danish’ (Davis 1982: 804).

Chalgrave and Tebworth, if indeed the bounds of the charter follow the parish, became a Danish territory within the wider Anglo-Saxon area of Wessex in the 10<sup>th</sup> century. The Bedfordshire landscape, of course, forms an important, yet elusive, part of the Danelaw Boundary. By coincidence, this charter was agreed at the same time as several other charters, one of which gave 60 hides of land in Derbyshire to Uhtred (see S397) (Whitelock 1955: 581; Stenton 1910: 74). According to Stenton (1910: 74), Edward the Elder was encouraging the men of his army to buy land in the Danelaw, before they set about re-conquering it. Therefore, it would seem that as certain territories within Wessex became increasingly Scandinavian, certain territories within the Danelaw become increasing Anglo-Saxon. In fact, this illustrates Reynolds (2003)

view very nicely, as these settlements were likely to have followed their respective law codes and customs.

Roads, trackways, and watersheds also acted as territorial boundaries during the early medieval period. For example, on roads and trackways Robin Fleming writes:

‘Again and again we find older territorial units split into a number of long, thin, 5-hide estates, narrow to ensure that each holding had a share of river bank, some woodland and some access to nearby *trackways or roads* [author’s emphasis]. These new estates, moreover, were often named, by the lucky thegns who came to hold them, after themselves’ (Fleming 2011: 22).

This is also seen within planned settlements such as Shapwick, where the uneven plots were established between two roads running parallel with each other (Gerard & Aston 2013; Fleming 2011). Watersheds have also been seen as territorial boundaries, most notably by Tom Williamson and particularly within his *Environment, Society and Landscape* (2013) volume. Williamson has identified a probable territorial watershed boundary in Hertfordshire within his *Origins of Hertfordshire* volume (2010). He writes:

‘The straight sections of the diocesan boundary which form the division between Standon, Braughling and Westmill to the east, and Sacombe and the Mundens to the west, roughly follow the watershed between the River Rib and the Old Bourne and Beane; and thus, presumably, the line between the *Brahingas* and the *Beningas*’ (Williamson 2010: 99-100).

The nature of territorial boundaries during the Anglo-Saxon period took a variety of forms. From rivers to roads, boundaries of this period used a mixture of topographical and made-made features, as well as, most probably, lines of sight.

The nature of the relationship between the Danelaw Boundary, the law and governance could tentatively have something to do with the route it takes. When dealing with Anglo Saxon territorial delineations the landmarks a boundary follows could be significant. They can seemingly follow a variety of topographical and artificial landmarks: from rivers to burials, from watersheds to viewsheds. Each landmark choice could potentially be imbued with agency or have a deeper understanding attached. This may have a bearing on determining the route of

the Boundary, as in some circumstances it may be following more than one landmark, or in more elusive scenarios a landmark that is not immediately apparent or has been lost.

## **Medieval Landscapes**

It is important to remember that when dealing with any landscape, particularly that of the Danelaw Boundary, that they are socially constructed. Landscapes are defined by a series of lived experiences, through various constructed spaces, where actions are enacted. They are populated with things, and places, imbued with agency. Reconstructing a landscape is fraught with difficulty as landscapes transform in time, in significance and with seasonality. Different experiences of the same landscape will vary as places, markers – such as buildings and field systems – and even taskscapes change with it. The landscape of the medieval period was transformed dramatically between the 9<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> centuries as the social, political and power structures, that to a degree had remained untouched since the Iron Age, changed significantly. These various lived experiences and changes were not only felt in the landscape, but through the written word too, as Chroniclers recorded their journeys and experiences through these landscapes and constructed spaces. Recent projects such as the *Archaeologies of the Norman Conquest* have played a significant role in prompting us to re-think our ideas about the “medieval landscape” to plan future research agendas. What is striking from the workshops, so far organised as part of the project, is how interconnected the research into medieval landscapes has become.

### ***The Transforming Medieval Landscape***

Robin Fleming in her chapter, *Land use and people* (2011), argues that the medieval landscape transformed significantly between the 9<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> centuries. She argues that the “grand politics” of conquest symbolised by Cnut, William the Conqueror and Stephen had little to do with the major land use changes of the period (Fleming 2011: 15). Instead she argues that it was a very localised revolution, perhaps propelled by innovative farmers, that saw a change in lordship (Fleming 2011: 15). In AD800 the large so-called multiple estates, that were sometimes over 300 hides in size, were owned by a powerful secular and religious elite, this model was replaced over the 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> centuries by small estates, of no more than 5 to 20 hides, owned by English thegns (Fleming 2011: 15-16). This transformation, coupled with an agrarian ‘intensification and crop diversification’, saw the size of territories reduce from large scattered estates to smaller focussed ones that were resource lite but were sustainable. In the latter Anglo-

Saxon period, these smaller estates were broken up into manors with “each new estate ... given its own, discrete field system’ (Fleming 2011: 27). These smaller estates meant it was more economical for farmers to live in the villages they worked. This meant:

‘... large plough teams, clay soils and the extension of hay meadows pulled many people away from scattered hamlets and farmsteads and drew them into larger villages which sat at the centre of their new, commonly ploughed fields’ (Fleming 2011: 29)

This transformation did not always transpire into good news for some. Some newly created estates had trouble attracting farmers because of a lack of planning and haphazard growth around ‘older settlement sites’ (Fleming 2011: 31). For some farmers it meant a demotion in status due to the invention of bonded tenancies, as lords increased their grip on workers (Fleming 2011: 31). Fleming concludes that although this land use transformation continued after the Norman Conquest, a great deal of it happened in the latter centuries of the Anglo-Saxon period (Fleming 2011: 36-37).

### *Places, Constructed Spaces and Landscape*

A place or the way a space has been constructed, even within seemingly unconnected space like a building, can offer valuable insights into the spaces created by the Danelaw Boundary. Both Leonie Hicks (2009) and Katherine Weikert (2014) discuss the importance of places and spaces within the medieval landscape. Weikert (2014) explores the relationships between different spaces within medieval castles. She adopts the methodological approach of Julienne Hanson and Bill Hillier (1984), a relational approach which seems similar to other approaches like systems theory (see Binford & Binford 1968) or Peircean semiotics (see Peirce 1883). While such approaches have been criticised for becoming too unwieldy and giving an overly simplistic view, it is used by Weikert (2014) to good effect. It highlights the carefully choreographed spaces that have been constructed within many of the castles studied. Weikert (2014: 99-102) also highlights how in some instances the spaces create a circular path between them, perhaps intended to increase interaction between different people. She also highlights, how different spaces would have been selected for different types of business (Weikert 2014: 110). The technique also highlights the equal importance of halls and chambers, as constructed spaces, for social interaction (Weikert 2014: 110). Perhaps most interestingly the chapter highlights how such constructed spaces and paths can be advantageous for the display of prestigious items reflecting the status of the owner as a member of a constructed elite:

‘This construct of an elite was also made in regards to the “positional goods” ... that were displayed in these spaces. Some of these types of objects can be seen in excavation, for example bone mounts for caskets found at Faccombe Netherton ... The Anglo-Saxon wills also give multiple examples of positional goods such as cups and tapestries being given along direct lines of inheritance, and often to the family member that was in the best position to display these objects: persons who were primary heirs, sometimes those receiving main familial estates, but almost always those who were in the best position to display these goods as a part of the construction of prestige within their households...’ (Weikert 2014: 111).

Hicks (2009) too examines spaces constructed by castles but through a different lens:

‘For this study, the importance of the standing remains of castles lies in their relation to what the chronicles could see and consequently how they envisaged a castle in terms of its architecture’ (Hicks 2009: 54).

Hicks (2009) argues that for Chroniclers the remains of castles would have stirred emotions and ideas about control and conquest. Chronicles did not reflect the castle and its spaces as they stood, rather they reflected the chroniclers’ social memory and the castle as an imagined space (Hicks 2009: 55). In large part as chroniclers originated from monastic spheres, the chronicles contain information that was gleaned, whilst travelling on business, from ‘people who currently built, lived or worked in castles.’ The evidence from the chronicles can therefore be cautiously used, to understand how people of the time understood castle space and, to gain further insight into the formation of social relationships and lordship. Indeed, these spaces can aid our understanding of social hierarchies and the ‘ordering of power relationships’ (Hicks 2009: 57), and perhaps even the significance of the Danelaw Boundary within the law and for the governance of Anglo Saxon England. Chroniclers, in fact, sometimes used castle spaces to illustrate when these hierarchies broke down, demonstrating how connected people and the spaces they inhabit are. Spaces not only reflected the importance of the people within the castle, but also the importance of the business discussed within carefully selected areas (Hicks 2009: 59). According to Hicks the ‘...castle in the hands of the chroniclers gave legitimacy and conferred authority’ (Hicks 2009: 69).

### *Chroniclers and the Landscape*

The Danelaw Boundary was invariably experienced in various ways over the course of its use. However, the Boundary may have experienced differently as one journeyed along its bounds. This is where the journeyed experiences of Chroniclers through a landscape can be of use. This area of research has been a focus for academics such as Leonie Hicks (2016). For Hicks the ‘...sort of journeys the chroniclers described, the content of these journeys, [as well as] the way the chroniclers’ circumstances affected their narrative...’ are important (Hicks 2016: 117). Whether the journey was long or short the recorded experiences of each Chronicler would be different, each entry carefully constructed through social memory, with each scribe placing emphasis on different markers (Hicks 2016: 117). For instance, Hicks compares, in one passage, the similarities and differences between Norman, English and Italian Chroniclers (Hicks 2016: 125). Information about the route taken was important for Norman Chroniclers, whereas for their English and Italian contemporaries, such as the monk and chronicler Orderic Vitalis, the experiences and processes of individuals took precedence (Hicks 2016: 125). According to Hicks, in many instances, however, the accounts given by the chroniclers were often muddled: the structure of the narrative and the geographical direction is aimless, whilst the events of the narrative, and the confused order of them, are conflated (Hicks 2016: 134). It is unclear whether this is a deliberate or accidental choice by the chroniclers, reflecting either the journey taken or the impact of conquest. Misunderstandings also appear to creep in:

‘There are ... some significant differences and these point once again to the chronicler’s use of the landscape not only as a way of understanding the difficulties faced by the Normans but also as a challenge [to] the successful negotiation of which underscored their fitness to rule’ (Hicks 2016: 134)

Perhaps more pertinent for a study of this type Hicks (2013) has also examined Norman frontiers in the landscape. In her chapter, *The Concept of the Frontier in Norman Chronicles: a comparative approach* (2013), she identifies three different frontiers in England, Normandy and Italy. They are the frontier of the duchy of Normandy, the Welsh March (or the Welsh-English border) and the frontier of Sicily. She points out that the understanding of frontiers is different in the chronicles compared to today (Hicks 2013: 143-44).

For Hicks frontiers within chronicles provide a way to explore ‘...the nature of power, influence and personal authority’ (Hicks 2013: 146). Frontiers did not dampen the need of



rulers to show off their ability to rule. For the most part in this case the frontier was ignored (Hicks 2013: 147). Although rulers, like the Conqueror, respected natural frontiers such as rivers, which ‘...were a potential hazard with dangerous currents ... and the potential for ambush’ (Hicks 2013: 153). Although it did not cross any natural features, it is interesting to note the political frontier of “Normandy” aided the duchy’s development through the establishment of meeting points between rulers and their chroniclers. Indeed, chroniclers, such as Orderic Vitalis, were aware of the frontiers in the landscape and included them in their accounts as more of an imagined landscape somewhat devoid of personal experiences (Hicks 2013: 153).

The way we think of medieval landscapes is changing. It is not simply the physical landscape of the countryside; it is also the constructed landscapes and spaces within the chronicles and within the built environment. Landscapes of this period were in a constant state of transformation. With this transformation came new experiences and new constructed, and functional, constructed spaces. It is important to remember that the Danelaw Boundary and indeed the Danelaw itself was a part of this.

It would appear the complexity of early mediaeval legal culture is matched by the complexity of its landscape. Indeed, the boundary *could* have been carefully constructed to suit its landscape. What is striking is that different landmarks in the mediaeval landscape created nuanced, but carefully constructed spaces which needed to be negotiated. How these were approached depended much upon when they were experienced. Medieval landscapes transformed over time and this could have affected the Danelaw Boundary in a variety of ways from the route it took, to the way it affected the governance of Anglo-Saxon England particularly in keeping the peace. There is an interesting contradiction emerging here that the Boundary could have controlled movement, but it could have encouraged cultural connectivity. This could be a determining factor in openness of the Danelaw Boundary.

## **The Danelaw**

The Danelaw Boundary was of course the boundary that divided the Kingdom of Wessex from the Danelaw. Therefore, the question as to what precisely the Danelaw was needs to be addressed. The secondary literature has the potential to provide insight into this. Indeed, the recent literature regarding the Danelaw has been international, the topics discussed have been

wide-ranging and varied. As a result, the extent of literature in this area is considerable. This section aims to discuss a cross-section of this literature focussing on: (1) the “Danelaw” as a construct that emerged in the medieval period; (2) the migration and assimilation within the Danelaw; (3) the influence the Danelaw had more widely in England.

### ***The Danelaw as a construct***

The idea the Danelaw is construct is most notably discussed by Roland Prien (2013). Prien within his article, *Der Danelag als skandinavisches Siedlungsgebiet – historischer Raum oder Raumkonstrukt*, argues that the “Danelaw” is an enduring construct that was created in the 11<sup>th</sup> century and is really a longstanding symbol of England’s “Scandinavian heritage” (Prien 2013: 1). Prien argues that a combination of treaties – including the Treaty of Wedmore and the Treaty of Alfred and Guthrum – created, or gave birth to, the idea of the “Danelaw”. Although the extent to which the boundary, created by Alfred and Guthrum, defined the limits of the Danelaw is highly debatable (Prien 2013: 2). For the most part, the Danelaw only lasted as a political entity for around 60 years; it lasted 80 years in Northumbria (Prien 2013: 5). According to Prien, there were four areas of the so-called Danelaw: the Kingdom of York (roughly the southern part of the former Kingdom of Northumbria), the Five Boroughs (comprising Derby, Leicester, Lincoln, Nottingham and Stamford), the Kingdom of East Anglia and Danish Mercia (Prien 2013: 4). The distribution of Scandinavian place name elements do not necessarily abide by the boundary set by Alfred and Guthrum (Prien 2013: 5-7). As Prien notes, there are place name elements that have a much wider distribution, the limits of which do not appear to be confined by the Danelaw Boundary. The place names also do not appear to correlate with archaeological finds in some areas, most notably in Norfolk (Prien 2013: 15).

The claim that there was a mass-scale Scandinavian migration into England is shown to be problematic. This is because, according to Prien (2013: 17), there is a discrepancy between the historical sources and the archaeological record. Indeed, the archaeological record has produced limited “Scandinavian” evidence, such as diagnostic finds and / or burials. The problems continue with the recognition that there exists a difficulty within the archaeological record of recognising the differences in ethnicity within this evidence (Prien 2013: 14). This is further problematised as there appears to be a fusion of Anglo-Saxon and Scandinavian styles evident in some finds, such as jewellery (Prien 2013: 15). Prien moves on to compare Viking Age England with Scotland and Normandy to highlight two points: (1) the creation of the

“Danelaw”, or a broad Scandinavian area, was purely an *English* solution to a much wider problem affecting Western Europe; (2) the small number of aristocratic Scandinavian migrants to the East and North of England quickly assimilated (Prien 2013: 16-28). Prien concludes by urging archaeology to disregard previous and outdated ideas and models of the Danelaw (Prien 2013: 27-28).

### ***The Danelaw: migration and assimilation***

The extent to which the Danes assimilated is an important problem particularly when searching for the Danelaw Boundary cartographically through the mapping the distribution of material culture or even place names. Indeed, the Danish, or more broadly Scandinavian, migrations and seemingly evident assimilation into Anglo-Saxon culture is a theme within this discourse. Leslie Abrams article, *The Early Danelaw: Conquest, Transition and Assimilation* (2003), argues in favour of assimilation between the Anglo-Saxon population and the incoming Scandinavian settlers over the course of the 10<sup>th</sup> century. Abrams argues that no one leader ruled over the “Danelaw”, but rather a confederacy appeared to have existed between the Five Boroughs of Derby, Leicester, Lincoln, Nottingham, and Stamford (Abrams 2003: 60). Abrams acknowledges the affect that Edgar and Æthelred’s laws had during the assimilation process, which served to regulate these Scandinavian groups through the acknowledgement of legal differences as well as affording them their own rights (Abrams 2003: 61). It would also seem that this process allowed a degree of Scandinavian representation within the government of “England”. She also entertains the idea of a “coherent” and “sophisticated” monetary system – the coinage – which reflected an effective administration that afforded the English regions control over their Scandinavian counterparts (Abrams 2003: 62).

She also refers to evidence that seems to suggest the Scandinavian influence regarding land management, specifically the use of terminology and the practices employed. She speculates that it would aid our understanding of this period if landownership within the Southern Danelaw could be traced and compared between around AD850 and 900. The absence of charter coverage in this area would render this exercise impossible she admits. Indeed, the estates, according to Abrams, are also difficult to trace during the early 10<sup>th</sup> century particularly during the reign of Edward the Elder (Abrams 2003: 65). Although it would seem likely that Edward incorporated many of these into his newly recovered territory (Abrams 2003: 65).

Shane McLeod within his paper, *Client Kings and New Boundaries: the establishment of the ninth-century Viking kingdoms in England* (2007), argues that as the various Viking armies took lands, within the area that would become the “Danelaw”, they either appointed one of their own to govern the newly acquired land or assign an Anglo-Saxon client king. This, according to McLeod, appears to have been a pre-determined “divide and conquer” tactic of the Danes in their attempt to invade England (McLeod 2007: 187-88). The establishment of client kings allowed the various Viking armies to start their advance from different secure coastal points. This afforded the so-called Great Army a safe point of retreat as well as a place of respite from the ongoing campaign. Rebellions against new local regimes occurred, according to McLeod. For example, within Northumbria where the client king, Egbert, was expelled and was conveniently reported to have died of grief (McLeod 2007: 190). The Northumbrian Rebellion appears to have delayed the Danish conquest of Northumbria. Nevertheless, McLeod points out the advantages of such a “tactic” as it provided a system of government that ensured continuity (McLeod 2007: 194). More widely the various territories of the Kingdom of York, of Danish Mercia and East Anglia – as well as the division or partition of existing Kingdoms – also seem to have been pre-determined. This is evidenced, according to McLeod, by the Scandinavian place-name elements, the Chronicles accounts, the distribution of burials and the Treaty of Alfred and Guthrum (McLeod 2007: 197). The division of Northumbria, for instance according to McLeod, is recorded in the *Historia Regnum* entry for Egbert II (McLeod 2007: 198). It would seem according to the place name elements that the Kingdom of Northumbria was split according to the River Tyne. The southern part was the Kingdom of York and was controlled by the Scandinavians. The northern part became an Anglo-Saxon earldom controlled at Bamburgh. The division of Northumbria effectively re-introduced the older Kingdoms of Deira, south of the river, and Bernicia, north of the river (McLeod 2007: 198).

Migration has shaped England for most of its history. At least that is the claim within David Roffe’s chapter, *The Danes and the Making of the Kingdom of the English* (2010). During the Viking Age the Danish migration was small but highly influential particularly, according to Roffe (2006:38), with trade. Roffe explains that this was due to the vast networks they had established by sailing extensively around the North Sea, the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea. For Roffe this leads on to a very important point that, it would seem, international trade continued, and this is particularly evident within the archaeological evidence for York, Lincoln and Norwich (Roffe 2006: 34-35). York appears to have been re-planned,

and the city expanded outside its Roman walls, becoming a “burgeoning” trading centre by the mid-10<sup>th</sup> century. Whilst both the inner and outer city of Lincoln was also rejuvenated by trade. Lincoln too emerged “as a major trading centre” (Roffe 2006: 35). Norwich also follows a similar pattern to York and Lincoln. In short, the Danelaw became eye-catchingly rich from trade and became, according to Roffe, an area worth re-conquering. This was particularly true for Wessex, which waged a re-conquest campaign, in the period following the death of King Alfred in AD899 (Roffe 2006: 198).

For Roffe there is no doubt that the Danelaw had its own complex, but interesting, cultural identity. Danish influences, according to Roffe, can be seen in stone sculpture, coins and even jewellery (Roffe 2006: 38). They also had their own land management practices and place names. However, as time progressed these identities appear to have changed to become more localised as the descendants of the original migrants became assimilated (Roffe 2006:38-39). Following a model that seems to have been prototyped by the Burghal Hidage – which was established by King Alfred – the Five Boroughs were eventually re-organised into shires (Roffe 2006: 39). The shire system became an effective form of defence, but it also led to social cohesion and the preservation of peace (Roffe 2006: 44). For Roffe (2006: 44), the integration of various Danish communities into English society over time created the idea of Englishness. Roffe is correct in identifying that a much smaller migration occurred than previously thought. This view is shared by many others. However, even a scaled down migration led to a profound impact which saw Danish influence spread far and wide across England.

### ***The Danelaw and its wider influence***

The wider influence of the Danelaw has also been discussed. For example, Ann Williams within her chapter, *Of Danes and thegns and Domesday Book: Scandinavian settlement in eleventh-century Berkshire* (2017), discusses Domesday Book and how, in the context of early medieval Berkshire, it contains hints of what England was like before King Edward. William’s study represents a close analysis of the Berkshire Domesday returns and how they appear to suggest that the incoming Scandinavian settlers assimilated into Anglo-Saxon society. These settlers, according to Williams, did not serve to displace the existing English nobility, unlike the Norman Conquest (Williams 2017: 219). Although Williams acknowledges King Cnut rewarded his followers when he came to throne the extent to which he did this is unknown (Williams 2017: 219). Indeed, she observes that landowners with Scandinavian names only became prominent in the 11th century in areas that were unaffected by immigrants in the 9th

century, such as the shires of West Mercia and Wessex (Williams 2017: 219). Although personal “Scandinavian” place name distribution is an important factor in this study, it is clear, according to Williams, that the place names do not necessarily suggest the populations were predominately Scandinavian (Williams 2017). The spread of Scandinavian influence would be expected, especially under a Danish king who ruled over all England. Under such authority, it is perfectly plausible for Williams to suggest that some of the descendants of the original Scandinavian settlers, who migrated to England, moved from the Danelaw into Wessex.

Magdalena Bator (2007) focusses on the Scandinavian elements or loanwords, outside the bounds of the Danelaw. Within her article, *The Scandinavian Element Beyond the Danelaw*, Bator discusses three “loanword” elements found within Western and Southern England, including *lug*, *graith* and *Sheer Thursday* (Bator 2007: 165). This article represents a single output from a much larger study which tests an idea proposed by Michael Samuels, the great Scandinavian belt, (see Samuels 1985 for a greater explanation) which he defines as: 'a belt stretching from Cumberland and Westmorland in the west to the north and East Ridings of Yorkshire in the east, often including part of Lincolnshire but excluding the old kingdom of Bernicia in Durham and Northumberland' (Samuels 1985: 269). It is concluded, by Bator, that the verb *graith* emerged within the English language in around the 13<sup>th</sup> century in the South West, and subsequently spread into the East and West Midlands as well as parts of northern England (Bator 2007: 170). The word *lug* spread across Southern England as far as Hampshire, as well as appearing in Nottinghamshire, Lancashire, and Yorkshire (Bator 2007: 170-71). The phrase *Sheer Thursday* reaches as far as the West Midland counties, but not the northern ones. Overall Bator’s article suggests that Scandinavian loanwords are to be found more frequently outside Samuel’s “Great Scandinavian Belt” than within it (Bator 2007: 172). Indeed, as England became increasingly unified over the latter early medieval period it is to be expected that there would be a degree of evidence of cultural admixture that would extend greatly into the medieval period, as Bator’s paper (2007) suggests.

The Danelaw was a construct composed of a confederacy of client kings or leaders, but the increasing influence of Scandinavian culture meant this was not confined merely to the Danelaw. It spread across England, as evidenced by place names situated at a distance from the Danelaw itself, and particularly Scandinavian loanwords as highlighted by Roffe and Bator, respectively. It would appear that far from disrupting existing and extensive trade networks, international trade continued with the consequence of an increasingly wealthy Danelaw. The

idea that the Danelaw was a closed culture becomes harder to substantiate, and as evidenced by the extensive spread of Scandinavian culture. The rate of assimilation and the way in which the Danelaw was ruled and administered are seemingly key to the later governance of Anglo-Saxon England. However, how much is this to do with the Danelaw Boundary itself or the various local governance structures that were put in place at its conception and which insured the Danelaw's perceived economic success? Might there be a connection between how trade was conducted, economics and the perpetuation of localised structures? If current historiographical thought concerning boundaries is well founded, then did the Danelaw Boundary itself play a stabilising and convenient role for trade which benefited the client kings and also aided economic prosperity? Moreover, is a positive economic environment created by an effective trade network and additional – indeed crucial – factor in the relationship between the Danelaw Boundary, the law and governance? This is something which will need to be addressed later on in this thesis.

## **Chronicles and Domesday**

### ***The Anglo-Saxon Chronicles and Asser's Life of Alfred***

The *Anglo-Saxon Chronicles* and *Asser's Life of Alfred* are remarkable survivors that furnish us with the ability to write the history of this period. Recent work on the annal manuscripts has led historians to question the editorial practices of the scribes as well as their subsequent re-writes and marginal notes. The so-called “back to the manuscripts” approach has also emphasised how the meaning of individual texts within manuscripts has changed due to the process of assembly and re-assembly. The contents as well as the transmission and re-use of a manuscript are also essential components in our understanding. Whilst the editing of a narrative invariably means omitting or suppressing parts of it, recent archaeological evidence has highlighted how precarious this process can be and how this can affect the way in which the text is received. Archaeology has traditionally received the annals more cautiously than other disciplines. Even after the post-processualist paradigm thought shift of the 1980s there is still a noticeable widespread positivist approach to the annals.

### ***The Anglo-Saxon Chronicles***

The Anglo-Saxon Chronicles are a set of annals presenting a year-by-year account that is reproduced over several manuscripts. It is considered an important source, alongside the accounts of Bede and Asser, for the study of early medieval history. The *Chronicles* are made

up of seven manuscripts (MS), MS A (including A2) to F, and two fragments, G to H (Swanton 1996: xxi–xxviii). MS A – the Parker Chronicle, or Winchester Manuscript or MS173 – is held by the Parker Library at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. It is the earliest manuscript, within what conceivably could be called the “Chronicle collection”, with different parts added at various times between the 9th and 12th centuries (Swanton 1996: xxi – xxii). There is also an A2 manuscript, dating to *c.* AD 1001 – 1013, which is held by the British Library – it is also referred to as Cotton Otho B xi 2. It is one of the five Chronicle manuscripts held by the British Library. The British Library also hold MS B, MS C, MS D and MS F. MS B – the Abingdon Chronicle; one of the Abingdon manuscripts; or Cotton MS Tiberius A VI – was copied in the late 10th century. MS C – also one of the Abingdon manuscripts – was copied in the 11th century and is also referred to as Cotton MS Tiberius B I (Swanton 1996: xxiii – xxiv). MS D was copied in the mid to late 11th century and is also known as Cotton MS Tiberius B IV or the Worcester Manuscript (Swanton 1996: xxv – xxvi). MS F dates to the late 11th century – it is also known as the Canterbury Bi-Lingual Epitome or Cotton MS Domitian A VIII – and was written at Christ Church, Canterbury (Swanton 1996: xxvii - xxviii). MS E, also known as the Peterborough Chronicle or Laud Misc 636, is held by the Bodleian Library in Oxford and dates to the 12th century. The manuscript was, of course, as the name implies, made at Peterborough Abbey (Swanton 1996: xxvi – xxvii). Manuscripts A, B and C appear to be direct copies of the original text. Manuscript A2 appears to be a direct copy of Manuscript A. Manuscripts D and E, however, appear to be copies of a lost so-called “Northern Version” of the text (Swanton 1996: xxix). The Northern Version being a direct copy of the original text. Manuscript F appears to copy from both the original text and the Northern Version (Swanton 1996: xxix).

The edited narrative the *Chronicles* present, which have been compiled through various scribal and assembly practices, have been questioned several times in the last 70 years. It was first discussed by John Wallace-Hadrill in 1950 within his article “The Franks and the English in the Ninth Century: Some Common Historical Interests” (1950). Hadrill (1950) argued that the Frankish annals of the 9th century compared favourably to the *Chronicle*. Moreover, according to Hadrill (1950: 212), the *Chronicle* appeared to be a “private work” that, like Alfred’s Carolingian contemporaries like Charles the Bald, would have attempted to paint Alfred’s regime in a favourable light. R.H.C. Davis subsequently continued the argument in 1973. Like Hadrill, Davis (1971: 177) argues that the *Chronicle* appears to praise Alfred’s achievements and that it is “intimately connected” to Alfred. This “intimate connection” argument for Davis



(1971: 177) relies on the idea that the *Chronicle* exhibits similar phrasing and translation style to Alfred's translation of the *Historiarum adversus Paganos Libri Septem*, or the *Seven Books of History against the Pagans*, by Paulus Orosius. Orosius being a student of St Augustine of Hippo, who himself authored *De civitate Dei contra paganos*, or *On the City of God against the Pagans*.

Historians such as James Campbell (2000: 143–144) have, more recently, regarded Davis' case as strong but have pointed to the fact that there has been no evidence either to prove or disprove the idea. Campbell, for his part, appears to support the idea, adding that the onus should be on disproving the idea rather than attempting to prove it. Although Davis's theory is undermined by the fact that the hand who wrote Orosius, does not correspond with those translations with an Alfred attribution (Campbell 2000: 143–44). Nonetheless, Davis's and Hadrill's arguments have not amassed widespread support. Simon Keynes and Michael Lapidge have cautioned that 'the temptation [should be resisted] to regard ... [the Chronicle] as a form of West Saxon dynastic propaganda...' (Lapidge & Keynes 1983: 40). Indeed, as Stafford has pointed out recently:

'Terms such as 'propaganda' and 'bias' are at the crude end of a spectrum of ways of understanding these processes. Overt, crude manipulation could and did occur. But recent work has emphasized that the activities discussed above took place in a world of (often unconscious) ideology, as well as in one of deliberate dialogue between audience, adaptors, and texts ... We are dealing with the constant rewriting of meaning by the context of reading, both the socio-political context and the codicological. The assembly of texts in itself can change the meaning of the component parts; an addition to a set of annals may change the meaning of what has gone before; each new conclusion rewrites the story which led to it' (Stafford 2020: 17).

Similarly, Dorothy Whitelock (1980: 6–7) has also disagreed with Hadrill and Davis arguing that it would not make sense for the Alfredian regime to lie to the people who lived through the events of Alfred's reign, such as those that led to the peace with the Danes in AD 878. *The Chronicle* was, she contends, circulated after AD 878 but not before AD 890.

Although there is little support for Hadrill's and Davis' notion within the documentary evidence, there is a growing body of data in favour of their ideas within the archaeological record. In particular, the implications raised by the contents of the Watlington Hoard

discovered in December 2015, now held by Oxford's Ashmolean Museum. Aside the jewellery and the ingots, around 200 coins were found in the hoard, of which 13 were of significant interest. The 13 "Two Emperor" pennies depicted an angel or a winged Victory above portraits of Alfred and the Mercian King Ceolwulf II sitting beside each other. This image has given rise to the suggestion of an alliance between the two leaders, an alliance that the *Chronicle* makes no mention of (see Ashmolean Museum nd; Portable Antiquity Scheme nd). The *Chronicle* had the opportunity to mention such an alliance, yet worryingly the account seems determined to depict Ceolwulf as a Viking puppet. This discovery, as well as others, raises serious editorial questions of the *Chronicle*. Although omission and, in some cases, suppression were necessary for the editing of *Chronicles'* narrative, the process could have conceivably seen the Alfred-Ceolwulf alliance edited or written out.

The scribes of *Chronicles* rarely differ in their opinion and portrayal of the events that led to the Peace with the Danes in AD878 leading to the suggestion of copying and conformity. Indeed, it would seem logical to posit that the scribes were probably copying from the original text, with it its carefully edited narrative. The range of sources the later medieval scribes could borrow from is unclear; a fact that might have dissuaded them from offering additional information that may have been inaccurate. We have limited ways to objectively scrutinise the *Chronicles* due to the lack of surviving contemporary sources (such as Bede (McClure & Collins 2008), Gildas (Williams 2010) or Asser (Lapidge & Keynes 1983)); as a result, it is extremely difficult to understand and identify how the editorial worked precisely. Whilst it would appear the Alfredian regime may have recruited scribes with favourable views of the government, the potential limited resources of later medieval governments may have dissuaded them from diverging from the original text.

The current discourse has considered the *Chronicles* in a variety of ways, the evidence considered by this document would suggest the *Chronicles* were either: (1) a series of documents that simply praised the achievements of the government over a calendar year; or (2) a document that carefully developed the narrative. What to include and what to omit would have taken considerable editorial skill and balance over several centuries.

### *Asser's Life of Alfred*

The same criticisms that led us to question the *Chronicle* can also be equally applied to *Asser's Life of Alfred*. Like the *Chronicle*, the text appears to praise the achievements of the Alfredian

regime while omitting key events, such as the establishment of the Danelaw Boundary or the implied alliance between Alfred and Ceolwulf. *The Life of Alfred* is composed of a single manuscript, unlike the *Chronicle* (see Swanton 1996: xxix).

What is interesting about this annal is the fact that the original manuscript – which at the time belonged to Robert Cotton (1570/1 – 1631), an Elizabethan antiquary – was destroyed in a fire in 1731. It was fortunate that a Church of England clergyman, Stephen Batman (1542 – 1584), had copied the manuscript in the late 16th Century. The manuscript copy by Batman is held by the British Library (Cotton MS Otho A XII/1) and is acknowledged as the principle source for this text (Lapidge & Keynes 1983: 223–27). While it is a relief that this text has survived through a copy, this has complicated matters when dealing with questions surrounding whether the account was genuine. This debate – which has been settled, for the time being at least, among historians – can be glimpsed within the papers by Davis (1982) and Hadrill (1950), as well as most prominently within a work by Vivian Hunter (V.H.) Galbraith (1964). The defence of Asser and the acceptance of its authenticity began with Dorothy Whitelock's 1967 Stenton Lecture "The Genuine Asser" (Whitelock 1967). Whitelock's arguments have since been reinforced by, for example, Alfred Smyth's *The Medieval Life of King Alfred the Great* (2002).

It is also important to acknowledge that Asser's work appears to derive from the same source as the Annals of St Neots and the Chronicle of Æthelweard – the original text of the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicles* (Swanton 1996: xxix). Not only would the scribes, that assembled the original text, have edited the text, but Asser would have too. Asser and the scribes are clearly of a similar opinion regarding the Danelaw Boundary as both do not mention it. Invariably with various scribal editorial practices over the centuries we are confronted with the question about if Asser, like other scribes, intentionally omitted an event, rather than omit them as the narrative developed? The *Chronicles* and Asser can therefore furnish us with a degree of contextual information surrounding the Danelaw Boundary, but due to the practices that have produced the narrative we see today they can do little more.

### **Domesday Book**

Domesday Book retains its status as one of the most important extant documents from England's history, and as such it deservedly attracts considerable global attention from academic and non-academic spheres alike (Fleming 1998; such as Roffe 2000, 2016a). Although the Domesday Book was assembled some two centuries after the establishment of

the Danelaw Boundary, it is still an invaluable primary source to estimate the human and animal populations of the later Anglo-Saxon England. There are strengths and weaknesses to employing Domesday as a source, this is what this brief section aims to discuss through a brief review of the existing literature. The purpose of Domesday Book, and the inquest that led to its creation, is still greatly contested amongst experts in the academic community (Roffe 2016a: 1–2). It is primarily a legal text, but it is also a text that can be viewed in numerous ways. On the one hand it can be perceived as simply an “executive instrument of government” (Roffe 2016a: 2), or, on the other hand, as an artefact that can provide an insight into the Anglo-Norman society and government that created it. It is probably a bit of both.

Domesday Book reflects a country in long-term cultural and legal transition. Even after two decades of Norman rule, at the time of the inquest, England is still forging new laws that accommodate the idea of, what appears to be, a fusion Anglo-Norman state. This sense of legal uncertainty appears to have created a land title crisis, where a number of Domesday Book entries reflect, to a greater or lesser degree, a land ownership complaint or dispute (Fleming 1998: 3). The importance of customary law, and the communal memory that appears to underpin it, comes to the fore in Domesday as a result, and reflects ‘the oral and public nature of the law’ (Fleming 1998: 6).

Recent research has provided greater insight into how Domesday Book was created. The recognition that the scribe followed an evolving “diplomatic” agenda is reflected in the shifting forms of the text. For instance, the various forms of spellings and terms that refer to different “categories” within the document (Roffe 2016b: 1). It is also evident through the letter forms employed in the document that the scribe was drawing information from a far greater range of sources than received wisdom would tell. Moreover, contrary to what has been previously thought, and thanks to careful data analysis undertaken to make Domesday Book a searchable online database, it would seem the scribe was more a copyist than a compiler (Palmer 2016). This has increased the number of questions about how far the text was manipulated and how much information has been redacted. Indeed, if the text reflects disputes between parties (Fleming 1998), then surely a great deal of information will be biased towards the landowner who is listed within the document. It is by no means any stretch of the imagination to assume that people would probably have gone to great lengths, however dubious, to prove an estate was under their ownership. This problem of information accuracy is compounded when it is also remembered that a predominately copyist scribe will likely have made mistakes and errors

within the text as well. Even the information we do have may be inaccurate. Domesday Book is undoubtedly an invaluable source, but it should be treated with the caution that any other extant medieval document would be afforded. Conclusions should be curbed to allow for any detected, or undetected, accuracies and biases.

The Anglo-Saxon Chronicles, Asser and Domesday Book are invaluable sources and remarkable survivors, it would be a challenge to write the early medieval history of England without them. Indeed, they provide invaluable contextual information on the period and can be useful in determining the date, route and perhaps legacy of the Danelaw Boundary. It is the process by which they survived that have made them problematic sources. The evolution of individual texts – through manuscript loss, various scribal editorial practices, manuscript assembly and re-assembly – has seen the Danelaw Boundary as well as a possible alliance between Alfred and Ceolwulf II of Mercia omitted. Does the omission of the Danelaw Boundary from the annals suggest a troubled relationship between the Boundary, the laws and the institutes of governance or does it merely reflect the minds of individual scribes? The prevailing thought within the codicological discourse would probably suggest the latter.

## Manuscript Background

(see Chapter 2 section in Volume II for a summary and references)

### The Manuscripts of the *Quadripartitus*

The *Quadripartitus*, or if translated literally the Four Parts, is composed of five manuscripts held by The British Library, London, (BL) and The John Rylands Library, University of Manchester (JRL). The manuscripts are known as: Cotton MS Domitian, viii, ff. 96-1100 (Dm), Additional MS 49366 (Hk), Royal MS II B. ii, ff. 103r-166v (R), Cotton MS Titus A xxvii, ff. 88r-174v (T) and MS Lat. 420 (M). The M Manuscript is the only one to be held by the JRL, the remaining four are all held by the BL. Manuscripts Hk, T and M contain both AGu and App AGu, whilst manuscripts Dm and R do not contain either document. Dm is the oldest manuscript in the collection dating to c. AD1120. The remaining three manuscripts held by the BL date variously to the 12<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> Centuries AD (see Volume II, page 257 for a manuscript timeline). The M manuscript, held by JRL, dates to the mid – 12<sup>th</sup> Century AD.

### *Leges Anglorum Londoniis collectae* (The London Collection)

The *Leges Anglorum Londoniis collectae*, or The London Collection, is composed of four manuscripts held by four different libraries: The British Library, London (BL); The John Rylands Library, University of Manchester (JRL); Oriel College Library, University of Oxford (OCL); The Parker Library, Corpus Christi College, University of Cambridge (CCCC). The manuscripts and their locations are as follows: MS Lat. 155 (+ BL Add. MS 14252) (Rs) are held by JRL and BL respectively; Cotton MS Claudius D ii (K / K2) is held by the BL; MS 46 (Or) is held by OCL; MS70 + 258 (Co) is held by CCCC. Rs is the only manuscript to contain both AGu and App AGu. All the manuscripts in this collection feature in the genealogy of the *Leges Henrici Primi* (LHP), or the Laws of the Henry I. This makes the Rs form a very interesting document, as the LHP forms the embryonic pre-cursor to English Common Law. English Common Law was formally established by Henry II (r. AD1154 – 1189) in the 12<sup>th</sup> Century. Rs dates to the early 13<sup>th</sup> Century AD whilst K / K2 dates to the mid-13<sup>th</sup> Century AD. Co and Or date to c. AD1320 and c. AD1330 respectively.

It is encouraging that there are many manuscripts in the collection are securely dated to the 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> centuries. Although all the manuscripts are copies, they appear to be accurate genuine copies since, in part, they are held by reputable libraries across England, such as the British

Library as well as the University Libraries of Oxford and Cambridge. It is also reassuring of their authenticity that many of the manuscripts feature in the prominent *stemma* (family tree) of the Laws of Henry I, or the *Leges Henrici Primi*.

**Secondary Literature: *Quadripartitus* and *Leges Anglorum Londoniis collectae* (The London Collection)**

In order to underpin this view of authenticity the secondary literature needs consideration. Does the secondary literature agree that the collections and their respective manuscripts are genuine? The argument of persistence not only rests on the primary evidence being genuine *prima facie* but also whether the weight of secondary evidence agrees too. Given that the *Quadripartitus* and the London Collection are one of the same manuscript collection, to examine the secondary literature, unlike the manuscripts, they will be looked at as one under the broad collection name of the *Quadripartitus*. There are, therefore, nine manuscripts within the entire *Quadripartitus* collection, including the London Collection manuscripts. The *Quadripartitus* (*Q*) has been examined by a select group of historians who have either taken an interest in the *Q* or the *Leges Henrici Primi*. The most notable historian of these manuscripts is, of course, Felix Liebermann whose most noted work *Die Gesetze der Angelsachsen* was published in 1903. More recent manuscript historians such as Patrick Wormald (1994, 1999b; a) and Richard Sharpe (1994, 2010) have taken an interest in *Q*, whilst scholars such as L.J. Downer (1971) and Judith Green (1986) have taken more of an interest in the *Leges*. Due to the close connection between the two it is impossible to consider one without the other. After all *Q* is the abandoned precursor to the completed *Leges*.

Liebermann was the first who seemed to realise, within the *Gesetze* (1903), that the *Quadripartitus* was an important treatise within the history of English Law. Yet for a treatise of such importance, it has been largely ignored by scholars. As Patrick Wormald so eloquently puts it:

‘[The *Quadripartitus*] ... has been squeezed almost out of scholarly view by the joint pressure of Anglo-Saxonists and experts in twelfth-century law itself. The former naturally prefer to contemplate the vernacular originals. The latter, when they do tear their gaze away from the marvels of Henry II's time, tend to cast it balefully at the *Leges Henrici Primi*; and since the *Leges* is recognisably the stable-mate of *Quadripartitus*, its familiar blemishes have done little to encourage further scrutiny’ (Wormald 1999a: 82).

The most obvious interest in this discourse are the varying contents, and dates, of the individual manuscripts. Patrick Wormald essentially wrote and included the same chapter, with slight variations, in three different places (Wormald 1994, 1999b: 236–44; a). The majority of the variations of the chapter include the same manuscript by manuscript analysis, these analyses however are not fully palaeographical in nature. They simply highlight the key points. During his analysis, Wormald (1994, 1999a) refers extensively back to Liebermann, paying attention to where his interpretation varies with his. Wormald (1994: 114–15, 1999a: 83–84) agrees Dm (Cotton MS Domitian, viii, ff. 96-1100 (British Library)) is the oldest of the manuscripts but disagrees with Liebermann over the date. Liebermann argued that Dm dated to c.1140 (Wormald 1994: 114, 1999a: 83–84). Wormald (1994: 114, 1999a: 84) felt that Liebermann's date was too late and too precise and offers a date of c.1120s instead: a more suitable date, according to Wormald, that would fit with the rest of the collection. In terms of contents, Dm contains all the introductory texts one would expect. The manuscript is composed of two quires – a quire being a collection of eight leaves or pages – and by several hands, however there appears to be a dominant hand after the first seven columns (Wormald 1994: 114, 1999a: 83). The errors left uncorrected within the manuscript suggest the text and the corrections were copied from an archetype text (Wormald 1994: 115, 1999a: 84).

The M manuscript (MS Lat. 420 (John Rylands Library, University of Manchester)) is the second oldest and probably dates to the mid-12<sup>th</sup> Century, according to Wormald (1994: 115, 1999a: 84). Four quires of 10 folios – a folio is a single leaf of parchment – survive, with up to two quires of 20 folios lost (Wormald 1994: 115, 1999a: 84). The most interesting discussion regarding this manuscript is the flyleaf within it, with the title “*Quadripartitus*” on it. Liebermann believed it could have been copied from a lost page (Wormald 1994: 84–85, 1999b: 114–15). His view was based upon what he had seen in a collection of Anglo-Saxon Laws dating to the 16<sup>th</sup> Century. Wormald (1994: 85, 1999a: 115–16) is clearly not sure whether Liebermann was right here nevertheless, if Liebermann is right then it may open up a new provenance trail for the manuscript.

The R form (Royal MS II B. ii, ff. 103r-166v (British Library)) dates to the 13<sup>th</sup> Century and is the only manuscript within the collection to have a secure provenance. This is due to the fact it contains a letter dating to the 13<sup>th</sup> Century about Worcester's affairs (Wormald 1994: 116, 1999a: 85). As well as the *Quadripartitus*, the manuscript also contains the Seven Wonders of



the *World and the Works* by Hildebert of Tours and Odo of Cambrai (Wormald 1994: 116–17, 1999a: 86). The manuscript has textual peculiarities and presentational contradictions but is sumptuously decorated. This leads Wormald (1994: 117, 1999a: 86) to conclude that the one scribe who compiled it had a mastery of calligraphy skills but lacked a grip of syntactical accuracy. Wormald likens the author’s work to reproduction “on autopilot” (Wormald 1994: 117, 1999a: 86).

In respect to the number of Anglo-Saxon Codes the T form (Cotton MS Titus A xxvii, ff. 88r-174v (British Library)) is the most complete manuscript in the collection, the calligraphy within would imply it, dating to around the late 12th to early 13th Centuries (Wormald 1994: 117, 1999a: 86). The manuscript must have been bound in 15th Century after it entered the catalogue of St Augustine’s, Canterbury (Wormald 1994: 86–87, 1999a: 118). As well as the *Quadripartitus*, the copy of which should not date later than the 14<sup>th</sup> Century, the manuscript also contains copies of the *Instituta Cnuti* and Geoffrey of Monmouth’s *Historia regum Britanniae*. Moreover, it also contains a “miscellany of mirabilia” notably the *Gesta*, *Epistola* and *Epitaphium* of Alexander the Great, and Prester John’s letter to the Emperor Manuel Comnenus (Wormald 1994: 117, 1999a: 86). The T form contains the same corrections as found in other copies of the London Collection. There also exist differences when compared to other manuscripts: with parchment; in layout (Wormald 1994: 86–87, 1999a: 117–18).

The Hk manuscript (Additional MS 49366 (British Library)) is complete like T but more compact (Wormald 1994: 118, 1999a: 86). It contains many relevant appendices such as Edgar’s Fourth Law Code (IV Eg), which must have been copied from Corpus Christi College Cambridge Manuscript 265 (CCCC MS 265) (Wormald 1994: 119, 1999a: 87).. The manuscript is probably a “scribal product” of the 12th to 13th Centuries, although there appears to be three different hands for various parts. There are no indications within the manuscript as to its medieval provenance (Wormald 1994: 118, 1999a: 86).

The Rs form (MS Lat. 155 (+ BL Add. MS 14252) (John Rylands Library, University of Manchester)) is the first of four manuscripts that make up the London Collection of the *Quadripartitus*, which is most important, and dates to the early 13<sup>th</sup> Century (Downer 1971: 69; Wormald 1994: 119, 1999a: 88). Rs contains earlier sections of the *Quadripartitus*, which are followed by a selection of 12th Century legal texts. The latter part of manuscript, including the Glanville (Ai, or Add. MS 14252 (British Library)) and letter of Prester John, seems to

have been removed to create a separate book (Wormald 1994: 120, 1999a: 89). Rs is written by almost one hand throughout. According to Wormald, “errors and peculiarities” are present, so it probably is not a holograph, but was however “subject to authorial intervention” (Wormald 1994: 119–20, 1999a: 88–89). The manuscript was owned by the London Guildhall in the latter Medieval period (Wormald 1994: 120, 1999a: 89).

Within his chapter, Wormald (Wormald 1994: 121, 1999a: 89–90) deals with manuscripts K2, or K (Cotton MS Claudius D ii (British Library), Co (MS70 + 258 (The Parker Library, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge)) and Or (MS 46 (Oriental College Library, University of Oxford)) together. They will be treated the same here. As Wormald (1994: 121, 1999a: 89) states K2 is a close relative of Rs, whereas Co is a cousin of Rs. Or, however, is a copy of Co. K2 is a lavishly decorated manuscript and was owned by the London Guildhall. Or is a more functional copy, but also belonged to Guildhall (Wormald 1994: 121, 1999a: 89–90). Co is copy by Andrew Horn, Horn used T to amend and augment the London version of the *Quadripartitus* (Wormald 1994: 121, 1999a: 90). It seems, according to Wormald (1994: 121, 1999a: 90), Horn gave at least one volume, maybe two, in his Will.

The dating of the *Quadripartitus* has also attracted people to the collection, most notably Richard Sharpe. Within a chapter entitled “Dating the *Quadripartitus* Again” (Sharpe 2010), which follows an earlier chapter entitled “The prefaces of the ‘*Quadripartitus*’” (Sharpe 1994), Sharpe contends that any additions or corrections to the collection must have happened by 1108 at the latest (Sharpe 2010: 81). He focuses on the *Dedicatio* (which features in the Dm form) and the inclusion of Archbishop Gerard’s papers in the T form, whilst alluding to a relationship between it and M, and Hk (Sharpe 2010: 83–93). Gerard had served as Lord Chancellor to Kings William I (r. 1066 – 1087) and William II (r. 1087 – 1100), before being made Bishop of Hertford. He was later made Archbishop of York, serving between 1100 and 1108. Sharpe (2010: 91) argues in favour of a sequence that led to the growth of the work – see the table below – although there appears to be some inconsistencies.

Date	Part Composed or Added	Circulated?	Shared with?
Before 1100	<i>Dedicatio</i> (Before August 1100)	✕ (Probably not)	Addressee
	Translation (Undatable)		
1100 to late 1106	Coronation Charter (copy) (August 1100)	✓ (Maybe)	N/A
	<i>Praefatio</i> (Not before 1101)		
	<i>Argumentum</i> (Not before October 1106)		
After June 1108	Archbishop Gerard's archive (May – June 1108)	N/A	N/A
	Recent legislative documents (May – June 1108)		

Table 2: A summary of Sharpe's *Quadripartitus* dating sequence (after Sharpe 90-91). There are some discrepancies here.

It is becoming apparent that the manuscripts are authentic and that the law codes within can be employed as a basis for a persistence argument in this thesis. The fact that Felix Liebermann, Patrick Wormald and LJ Downer believed the manuscripts to be genuine and have a complex, but important, relationship is vital. Regardless of some of the discrepancies, the dating of the collection appears to show that although these manuscripts are copies, they are authentic due to the date of the *Quadripartitus* collection (which includes the London one). This is supported by the work of Richard Sharpe.

***Leges Anglo-Saxonicae* (Corpus Christi College, Cambridge Manuscript 383)**

The *Leges Anglo-Saxonicae* (CCCC 383) is composed of one manuscript and is held in the Parker Library, Corpus Christi College, University of Cambridge. The manuscript is better known as MS 383, or B. Of the ten manuscripts this is considered the earliest, dating to the 12<sup>th</sup> Century AD. The manuscript contains AGu only, but interestingly - and unlike the other manuscripts in this study - AGu appears twice (*f.* 12v and *ff.* 57r – 57v). Any manuscript containing either AGu or App AGu is important to this argument as they establish the boundary and appear to re-establish the boundary, respectively. The fact that App AGu is omitted from this collection is intriguing as it features in the others. The other collections do however contain the Law Codes of Edgar, CCCC 383 does not.

**Secondary Literature: *Leges Anglo-Saxonicae* (Corpus Christi College, Cambridge Manuscript 383)**

The most recent body of work on CCCC 383 has come from the historian, Thomas Gobbitt. Gobbitt has published a series of chapter and papers concentrating on the production and layout of this manuscript. What follows may seem general, but the problems highlighted do directly affect CCCC 383.

Gobbitt (2010) argues the way in which a manuscript is laid out, such as CCCC 383, can have a significant effect on the interpretation of it. In this instance he criticised Liebermann for the way he laid out the laws within this codex, particularly focussing on Æthelred's First Law Code or his Woodstock Code (I Atr). The laws are not separated into different clauses, as Liebermann showed, but rather follow on one after another, line after line; although this had been a convention set earlier in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century (Gobbitt 2010: 123). For example, this is the way Liebermann would have laid out the prologue and the first two clauses of Treaty of Alfred of Guthrum (AGu):

‘Dis is ðaet frið, ðaet Alfred cyninc 7 GytSrum cyning 7 ealles Angelcynnes witan 7 eal seo ðeod ðe on Eastaenglum ðeoð ealle gecweden habbað 7 mid aðum gefeostnod for hy sylfe 7 for heora gingran, ge for geborene ge for ungeborene, 7e Godes miltse reccen oððe ure.

Ærest ymb ure landgemaera: up on Temese, 7 ðonne up on Ligan, 7 andlang Ligan oð hire aswylm, ðonne on gerihte to Bedanforda, ðonne up on Usan oð Waetlingastræt' (MS 383, f. 57r).

'This is the peace that King Alfred and King Guthrum, and the witan of all the English nation, and all the people that are in East Anglia, have all ordained and with oaths confirmed, for themselves and for their descendants, as well forborn as for unborn, who care to have God's grace or of ours.

Concerning our land boundaries: Up on the Thames, and then up on the Lea, and along the Lea unto its source, then straight to Bedford, then up on the Ouse unto Watling Street' (Attenborough 1922: 99).

Whereas this is the way the medieval scribe would have laid the same section of text out within the manuscript:

‘Dis is ðaet frið, ðaet Alfred cyninc 7 GytSrum cyning 7 ealles Angelcynnes witan 7 eal seo ðeod ðe on Eastaenglum ðeoð ealle gecweden habbað 7 mid aðum gefeostnod for hy sylfe 7 for heora gingran, ge for geborene ge for ungeborene, 7e Godes miltse reccen oððe ure. Ærest ymb ure landgemaera: up on Temese, 7 ðonne up on Ligan, 7 andlang Ligan oð hire aswylm, ðonne on gerihte to Bedanforda, ðonne up on Usan oð Waetlingastræt' (MS 383, f. 57r).

'This is the peace that King Alfred and King Guthrum, and the witan of all the English nation, and all the people that are in East Anglia, have all ordained and with oaths confirmed, for themselves and for their descendants, as well forborn as for unborn, who care to have God's grace or of ours. Concerning our land boundaries: Up on the Thames, and then up on the Lea, and along the Lea unto its source, then straight to Bedford, then up on the Ouse unto Watling Street.' (Attenborough 1922: 99)

Gobbitt (2010) does not propose an alternate way to present this manuscript, rather he seems to argue for a layout a reader can interpret. At present, it would seem as it is an editorial decision where the clause breaks are inserted. Indeed, democratising the process may help develop our understanding of these documents, rather like what has happened with object collections within museums. Museums are increasingly employing a bottom-up approach. Giving the viewer little in the way of interpretation within a description of an object to allow them to come to their

own conclusions. The museum can aid the interpretation of an object by putting similar objects together. As Gobbitt points out, errors, corrections and marginal notes are often left out of a transcription or a translation of a legal text within a manuscript collection, such as CCCC 383 (Gobbitt 2010: 135) (see Volume II, page 258 for an illustrated example). He highlights this practice however does not aid the interpretation of the text as it only serves to give a constrained view. Gobbitt (2010: 135) also argues that errors should be added, as these can aid the interpretation of the text and the document. As highlighted by Wormald (1999b) many of the manuscripts within these collections have errors, original or copied, understanding when and who added these corrections and where these errors originated from may help garner a deeper comprehension of how Anglo-Saxon Law was adapted and developed over time, particularly following the Norman Conquest.

Gobbitt (2013: 621) also offers a discussion on the problems, within the discourse, related to continuity.. Indeed, it is hard to deny that when reading through the various law codes in conjunction with other events, most profoundly the Norman Conquest, there seems to be continuity – at the very least an acknowledgement of what has come before is necessary. Gobbitt (2013) is nevertheless right to point out that scholars must remain critical of how these continuity arguments are put forward. The *Domboc* provides for the continuity of the laws of Kings Ine of Wessex (r. AD688–726), Æthelberht of Kent (r. AD560–616), and Offa of Mercia (r. AD757–796). It is curious that the *Domboc* also seems to provide a legal foundation for the unification of England. Nevertheless, Gobbitt's (2013) "close examination" approach to manuscripts appears to be producing some useful results. Indeed, early medieval archaeology could benefit, by acquiring a greater understanding of Anglo-Saxon law in the 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> centuries, by adopting such an approach.

For Wormald (1999b: 236), the Corpus Christi 383 manuscript is a paradox centred around the scribe and the relations between different peoples. The manuscript is written by a single scribe, writing in around the 11<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> Centuries. As the scribe simply assembles all the different law codes in one manuscript, Wormald states that, so far, he has been depicted as '...an assembler of preconstructed building-blocks' (Wormald 1999b: 233). The problem with the scribe, as Wormald (1999b: 233–34) points, is number of errors he makes – it is a smorgasbord of mistakes particularly with regards spelling. Wormald (1999b: 234) highlights the variety of ways the Old English for "King" has been spelt across the manuscript. Wormald eloquently summarises that, 'Old English law was important enough to need copying by someone not

competent enough to do so' (Wormald 1999b: 236). The recurrent motif within the manuscript are the relations between different peoples, for example it provides us with the two versions of the Old English Treaty of Alfred and Guthrum (AGu) (Wormald 1999b: 235). As Wormald (1999b: 236) points out, the manuscript is made up of almost exclusively legal texts and although it may not provide as comprehensive a coverage as other manuscripts of the time, it does represent a straightforward concise summary of them. There appears to be little influence from the church in producing this manuscript (Wormald 1999b: 236).

The immediate discussion of the manuscript collections and individual manuscripts provide an interesting comparison with the annals. Whereas the annals are a useful source for contextual information, the manuscripts might rather define the relationship between the Danelaw Boundary and governance more explicitly. The prime concern of the annals is not governance, its intricacies, and the legal system. One might suppose that the absence of the Danelaw Boundary within the written text of the annals might mean that the Boundary was not an obvious physical feature. However, this might not be the case. The greater frequency of mentions of the Danelaw Boundary in the manuscript collections might conversely suggest that it has greater relevance within the legal sphere.

## **The Treaties**

### **The Treaty of Wedmore, or Aller**

We have no surviving copies of the Treaty of Wedmore, or Aller, in any 12<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> Century manuscripts. The only reason why we know of it is because of the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicles* and *Asser's Life of Alfred* (Lapidge & Keynes 1983). The Danelaw Boundary was not established by this treaty. The significance, and the public awareness, of this will be discussed further in Chapter 4. As a result, it will not be discussed here.

### **The Treaty of Alfred and Guthrum (AGu)**

Unlike the Treaty of Wedmore, we do have copies of the Treaty of Alfred and Guthrum. It is the Treaty that establishes the Boundary. There are three distinct copies: two in Latin and one in Old English. These copies exist within five manuscripts across all three manuscript collections (Wormald 1994). Manuscripts Hk, T and M contain the Treaty within the *Quadripartitus*. Manuscript Rs in the London Collection and manuscript B within the *Leges*

*Anglo-Saxonicae* also contain it (Wormald 1994) (see “Treaty Documents” for a facsimile of AGu).

### **Secondary Literature: Treaties of Wedmore, Alfred and Guthrum and the boundary**

According to the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* (Swanton 1996: 55) the Vikings’ arrival in England in AD789 began nearly a century of war and climaxed with the sacking of the Lindisfarne monastery in AD793. The Battle of Edington in AD878 was the final clash between the Anglo-Saxons and the Vikings and brought this period of warfare to an end. After the battle a peace agreement between the two sides was sought. Two treaties were eventually drawn up, with part of the agreement leading to the establishment of a boundary between the Kingdom of Wessex (Anglo-Saxons) and the Danelaw (Vikings). The two treaties were the Treaty of Wedmore (Stevenson 1959: 40–47; Swanton 1996: 76–77) and the Treaty of Alfred and Guthrum. Within the historical discourse of the last 60 years the two treaties and what they accomplished have become muddled. For example, the Treaty of Wedmore has often been cited as the treaty that established the boundary between the Kingdoms but, it did not. Indeed, the two treaties were very dissimilar and achieved very different things. Wedmore ended a war between the two sides and converted a pagan King to Christianity; Alfred and Guthrum established a boundary between two kingdoms and rules about how this new boundary would be enforced.

There is no surviving copy of the Treaty of Wedmore, also known as the Treaty of Chippenham, which was agreed in AD878 following the Battle of Edington. The existence of this treaty is only known because it is referred to in Asser’s *Life of Alfred* (Stevenson 1959: 40–47) and the account for AD878 in the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* (Swanton 1996: 76–77). According to these works (Swanton 1996: 76–77; Stevenson 1959: 40–47), Alfred’s Saxon army defeated the Danish army of Guthrum in the Battle of Edington by employing a shield wall and inflicting what must have been devastating casualties. Guthrum’s army retreated but the Saxons pursued and laid siege to the Danish stronghold at Chippenham. The siege lasted around 14 days and only ended because Guthrum agreed to leave Alfred’s Kingdom and to be baptised into the Christian faith by Alfred. Guthrum and 29 others arrived at Wedmore three weeks later where the baptism took place (Swanton 1996: 76–77; Stevenson 1959: 40–47).

The exact date of the Treaty of Alfred and Guthrum is disputed but it is generally thought to have been agreed some time around AD878 to AD890 (Davis 1982; Dumville 1992; Wormald 1999b; Kershaw 2000; Gobbitt 2015). Unlike Wedmore, we have two surviving Old English



copies and a twelfth century copy translated into Latin. The Latin translation copy is part of the *Quadripartitus* collection and is held by the Parker Library at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge (Gobbitt 2015). The treaty applies to both Saxons and Danes and has a preamble followed by five clauses, the first of which establishes the border between the two kingdoms:

‘Ærest ymb ure landgemaera: up on Temese, 7 ðonne up on Ligan, 7 andlang Ligan oð hire aswylm, ðonne on gerihte to Bedanforda, ðonne up on Usan oð Wætlingastræt’ (B2, CCCC MS383, *f.* 57r).

‘Concerning our land boundaries: Up on the Thames, and then up on the Lea, and along the Lea unto its source, then straight to Bedford, then up on the Ouse unto Watling Street’ (MS 383: 12v).

There has been much discussion as to whether the boundary followed Watling Street and some volumes (for example, Hill 1981; Davis 1982) confirm this, others tend to disagree (for example, Dumville 1992). Of equal interest is the duration of the boundary. Within the historical discourse, the present consensus is that the border was short lived and did not have a lasting impact (Davies 1982; Dumville 1992; Wormald 1999a). This is discussed in greater detail below.

The next four clauses of the Treaty of Alfred and Guthrum determine how the boundary was governed. An understanding of this is critical to comprehending the impact the boundary had on the landscape and the communities surrounded and divided by it. The second clause determines the compensation to be paid if an Englishman, Dane or free peasant, were killed. For an Englishman killed on the Danish side, eight half marks of refined gold were to be paid in reparation; the amount was the same for a Dane killed on the English side. If a free peasant or *ceorl* living on rented land were killed, then 200 shillings compensation would be paid. If a King’s Thegn, an official or knight, was accused of manslaying he would be tried by 12 other Thegns. A man accused of manslaying of a lower rank than a Thegn would be tried by 12 equals and a King’s Thegn. The punishment would be through reimbursement and the amount to be paid would be determined by the “court”. If the “court” felt that the compensation was worth more than four gold coins, or mancuses, then the guilty man would have to pay triple that amount.

The fourth and fifth clauses deal with trade. Clause four forces people to keep good records, for example in the case of purchased goods such as slaves, horses and oxen. This was necessary because Clause five stipulates that slaves and freemen required permission to cross the border. If, there were separate trade agreements on certain sections of the boundary between the Saxons and the Danes then the border could be crossed, but this was only after hostages were exchanged as part of the trade agreement to signify peace and to show that no fraud was intended.

The Treaty of Alfred and Guthrum and the boundary it created has been the subject of debate within the historical discourse since, at least, the early 1980s. The general opinion is that the border was short lived because of historical events recorded in surviving documentary sources such as the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* (Swanton 1996) and *Asser's Life of Alfred* (Stevenson 1959), for example the events in AD878 and the Battle of Edington (Swanton 1996: 76-77). It is also pointed out below that the date and the textual tradition this treaty represents has serious implications regarding the date of the Burghal Hidage – the Saxon's defence network of over 30 forts spread across England – and the formation of early English legislation.

In his article, *Alfred and Guthrum's Frontier* (1982), RHC Davis (1982: 803) begins by reviewing the Danelaw Boundary – or the “school textbook” boundary – that was the eventual result of the Battle of Edington in AD878. Davis argues that the boundary which emerged was short lived and probably did not last more than seven years due to further conflict between the Anglo-Saxons and the Danes (Davis 1982: 803; 1982: 806). In addition, he articulates some very important points about the effect of the frontier and the Treaty of Alfred and Guthrum itself; these points are highlighted below. He also presents some intriguing theories about how the boundary might have transformed over time, if indeed it was short-lived. Davis contends that the true significance of the Treaty of Alfred and Guthrum is the fact that a West Saxon ruler, like Alfred, was able to negotiate an agreement for such a frontier through his own territory and that of Mercia. He warns that any ‘...attempt to see it as an important factor in defining the limits of Danish settlement in English is ... bound to be misconceived’ (Davis 1982: 806).

If the boundary followed what is outlined in the first clause treaty, according to Davis (1982: 803), important Anglo-Saxon centres such as Hertford and Bedford would have been frontier towns, but Buckingham, another centre, would have been under Saxon control. All three were

captured and put under Danish control by the early 10th century: Hertford was seized in AD912, Buckingham in AD914 and Bedford in AD915 (Davis 1982: 803). This leads Davis (1982: 803) to theorise that at some point between AD890 to AD912 there must have been a Danish advance into Bedfordshire which has not been recorded in *The Chronicle*. Davis also highlights an example of a charter where frontier change would have been necessary, and such a change is not recorded in *The Chronicle* (Davis 1982: 803). This example is an agreement between King Athelstan and “a faithful servant” Ealdred, whereby Athelstan grants Ealdred land in Bedfordshire (Chalgrave and Tebworth) which Ealdred had purchased during the reigns of King Edward (AD899 – 925) and Ethelred of Mercia. Davis (1982: 803) points out that these lands should have been within English territory under the agreement made in the Treaty of Alfred of Guthrum, yet the charter implies that the land was under Danish control at this time. Davis (1982: 804) highlights another charter in Derbyshire, almost identical to the one in Bedfordshire, which is also identified by Frank M Stenton (1910: 74; Sawyer 1979: 5–7). In Derbyshire the land lost to the Danes was not seized back by the English until AD920 under the command of Edward the Elder.

Davis (1982: 804) highlights that until his 1982 article was published the authenticity of the Treaty had never been questioned. He concludes that the narrative surrounding the Treaty is incomplete and fragmentary (Davis 1982: 804) and therefore it is either a forgery or *The Chronicle* is “deficient”. It is a problem which needs to be “reconciled” (Davis 1982: 804).

The language and the styles used seem to suggest the Treaty is genuine, however it is the provenance which is the most interesting and should prove the Treaty’s authenticity (Davis 1982: 804). *The Catalogue of the Manuscripts in the Library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge* (James 1912: 230) indicates that the Treaty probably fell into the possession initially of Theodred, Bishop of London, whose seat was at St Paul’s Cathedral, London, and this seems where one would expect the Treaty to have been kept following an agreement, if it is genuine (Davis 1982: 804). Davis (1982: 804) highlights that Theodred would have had an interest in the Treaty as it affected him in two ways: first as Bishop of London the boundary would have cut his diocese in two, second as Bishop of Suffolk his other diocese would have been on the frontier. The Treaty remained in the possession of the Bishop of London until it was given to Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and it is here where we find the earliest copies dating to c.1100 (Davis 1982: 804). Based on this evidence then it is likely that the Treaty of Alfred and Guthrum is genuine.

However, why might *The Chronicle* be unreliable? Davis (1982: 805) speculates that *The Chronicle* represents a “propaganda” document for the Kingdom of Wessex as it concerns itself with its history, but key people from other Kingdoms who played a role against the Danes, such as Ceolwulf of Mercia or Ethelred, Ealdorman of Mercia, are little mentioned. It is clear evidence, according to Davis (1982: 807), that Alfred used the treaty to disregard Mercia’s claims to the territory north of the lower and middle River Thames. Davis also discusses why the extension of the boundary up Watling Street did not concern Wessex as much as Mercia, as the boundary would have then split Mercia into two. The document was probably produced under the careful direction of Alfred himself. In Davis’ opinion (1982: 805) *The Chronicle* does not contain any untrue statements but is silent when the truth is uncomfortable. *The Chronicle* was maintained, in Davis’ (1982: 805) view, to convince Alfred’s people that the English would eventually defeat the Danes, when at the time this seemed impossible.

The Treaty has implications for the dating of the Burghal Hidage. The Treaty allowed Alfred to claim Buckingham for Wessex and ignore Mercia’s claim to it (Davis 1982: 807). According to Davis (1982: 804), the status of this town is critical to the dating of the Burghal Hidage as it is the first burgh nearest the Thames from the West. In 1982 it was thought that the Burghal Hidage dated from AD914 at the earliest (Davis 1982: 807). However, if the text within the Treaty of Alfred and Guthrum is authentic then the Burghal Hidage could date to as early as AD886 to AD890 (Davis 1982: 807). What is evident, according to Davis (1982: 807), is that the Burghal Hidage was established shortly before Alfred’s occupation of London. The fact that Wedmore and Alfred and Guthrum (AGu) are two documents means it is highly likely that AGu was indeed agreed later than Wedmore. The reason for thinking this is the case is that not only had Alfred taken London, but he had also won another battle against the Danes on the Stour too.

The Treaty and the border were further discussed in the early 1990s by the historian David Dumville. Dumville penned a collection of essays entitled *Wessex and England from Alfred to Edgar: six essays on Political, Cultural, and Ecclesiastical Revival* (Dumville 1992). The most interesting essay is his first, *The Treaty of Alfred and Guthrum* (Dumville 1992: 1-23) in which Dumville presents a justified argument examining the secondary literature, including R.H.C. Davis (1982) and F.M. Stenton (1971). His examination of the primary literature concerns selected key events in the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* and the Treaty itself. Dumville’s argument

is not Treaty-centred but rather Alfred-centred. He argues, that by providing stability during the AD880s and 890s, Alfred was able to devote his ‘...time and energy not merely to [reorganising] ... the defences of his battered kingdom of Wessex but also to turn to thoughts of [reviving] ... the Church, education, and learning’ (Dumville 1992: 2). Alfred was successful in realising these plans because unlike his father, Æthelwulf, they had “long-term credibility” and were achievable. Dumville is unwavering in his assertion that the Treaty between Alfred and Guthrum was ‘...a milestone in English political and ecclesiastical history’ because it essentially provided a means to an end (Dumville 1992: 2).

Dumville highlights that there are aspects of agreement between Davis and Stenton regarding the Treaty of Alfred and Guthrum, namely that (1) it dates to the period c.AD886-890; (2) the initial boundary agreed was short lived; and (3) that although there is no record of it in the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, a large Danish force must have moved into Southern Bedfordshire and Northern Buckinghamshire some time post-AD890. However, Dumville points out that unlike Stenton (1943), Davis (1982: 806) argues that the boundary must have changed during the period AD893-895. It is clear that Dumville (1992) agrees with Davis (1982) on this matter and he refers back to it throughout the essay, and in particular in his discussion of the Kingdom of Essex (Dumville 1992: 8-10).

Since the aftermath of the Battle of Ellandun in AD825, the Kingdom of Essex was a sub-Kingdom of Wessex. The King of Wessex at the time of Ellandun was Egbert and it was he who created the sub-Kingdom of Essex specifically for his son, Æthelwulf. In short, the Kingdom of Essex became a quasi-principality for the Kingdom of Wessex as the Kingdom was passed down from eldest son to eldest son (Dumville 1992: 4-5). Æthelstan, the eldest son of Æthelwulf, inherited the Kingdom in AD839 and the Kingdom of Essex was briefly split between AD858 and AD860 when Æthelstan’s brother, Æthelberht, claimed the Kingdom too (Dumville 1992: 5). Æthelstan was childless so the Kingdoms of Wessex and Essex were reunited when they both passed to his brother Æthelberht in AD860 (Dumville 1992: 5). Therefore, it follows, Dumville (1992: 5) argues, that Alfred must have inherited the sub-Kingdom before he became King. The problem with Dumville is not simply his interpretation of the Danelaw Boundary – which is highly problematic – but like Davis, some of the evidence he uses to support his argument is limited. Dumville seems to hang onto the account provided by the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*. Whilst this is understandable it seems to hamper the breath of

evidence he considers. Like Davis, he omits to discuss the implications of the Alfred-Guthrum Treaty Appendix.

In contrast Patrick Wormald, in his volume *The Making of English Law: King Alfred to the Twentieth Century* (1999), is far more concerned about the textual tradition of the Treaty of Alfred and Guthrum (Wormald 1999: 285-286). However, Wormald makes clear that this tradition within early English legislation was complex (Wormald 1999: 285). He demonstrates that the two surviving copies of the treaty are “two markedly varied texts” (Wormald 1999: 285). The copy within the *Quadripartitus* held by the Parker Library in Corpus Christi, Cambridge, preserves the “vernacular” (Wormald 1999: 285), perhaps hinting this is the more accurate copy. He explains how the author of the *Quadripartitus* came across the text of the Treaty in the appendix of a collection of early 10<sup>th</sup> century documents. Wormald also notes that the fake treaty of Edward and Guthrum which is contained within the *Textus Roffensis* was seen before 1955, and Dorothy Whitelock’s *English Historical Documents c. 500-1042* (1955: 327-351), as the continuation of Alfred’s Treaty of Wedmore and the Treaty of Alfred and Guthrum was “overlooked” (Wormald 1999: 285).

There is a suggestion by Wormald (1999: 285-286) that the Treaty of Alfred and Guthrum could have been the basis for several important Anglo-Saxon legal documents including Alfred’s *Domboc*, his law codes. The Treaty is written in far simpler language to the *Domboc* but it is not too dissimilar to the terms outlined in Æthelred’s treaty with Olaf or the Anglo-Welsh border treaties, particularly with regard to “moveable transactions” such as cattle (Wormald 1999: 285-286). Wormald saw the potential of these treaties, and as we shall see he has been one of only a few academics so far that have written about or have referenced the Alfred-Guthrum Treaty Appendix. As a result, Wormald provides a more comprehensive view on the manuscripts and treaties.

In his book *Anglo-Saxon England* (1943) Frank M. Stenton places the Alfred and Guthrum Treaty after Alfred’s occupation of London (Stenton 1943: 258-260), at which time Alfred was perceived by the people as overlord. Stenton focuses on the territory of the Saxons rather than the Danes and sees this “allegiance” (Stenton 1943: 259) as a step towards political unity. He explains how King Ceolwulf II was placed on the throne by the Danes, but by AD877 Ceolwulf’s government has disappeared from written documentation, and by AD883 Ethelred, Ealdorman of Mercia, was documented as Mercia’s ruler (Stenton 1943: 259-260). Stenton,

like Davis (1982: 807), explains that Ethelred married Alfred's eldest daughter Æthelflæd and argues that this made Mercia a province of Wessex and thus avoided the divided Kingdom's annexation (Stenton 1943: 260).

With regards to the Treaty, Stenton (1943: 260-261) restates the accepted boundary: 'Up on the Thames, and then up on the Lea, and along the Lea unto its source, then straight to Bedford, then up on the Ouse unto Watling Street' (MS 383: 12v). He argues that beyond the Ouse the boundary followed the courses of the rivers Avon and the Welland, not the Watling Street. Stenton discusses how the boundary would have avoided Leicester as the settlement was an independent Danish army base (Stenton 1943: 261). Most significantly, like Davis (1982: 803) Stenton (1943: 261) argues that there must have been an incursion into Bedfordshire and northern Buckinghamshire at some point in the early 10<sup>th</sup> century. Stenton focusses on each clause of the Treaty in turn and insightfully notices that Guthrum made some very notable concessions. In particular, with regard to the value of English and Danish wergilds and the amount of compensation to be paid should a man from either the English or Danish side be slain (Stenton 1943: 262-263). Stenton (1943: 263) argues that this truly reflects the '...reality of Alfred's power throughout southern England' (Stenton 1943: 263). The problem with Stenton is similar to that of Dumville and Davis, his primary evidence is limited and therefore does not explain what would be, to him, the anomaly that is the Alfred-Guthrum Appendix Treaty. Whilst he makes some interesting points, such as the dating of AGu, that are welcomed, it is an incomplete view. It is nevertheless a view of the Danelaw Boundary to build on.

More recently the historian Paul Kershaw presents a very different interpretation of the Treaty in his chapter *The Alfred-Guthrum Treaty: Scripting Accommodation and Interaction in Viking Age England* (2000). The chapter is within Dawn Hadley and Julian Richard's edited volume *Cultures in Contact: Scandinavian Settlement in England in the Ninth and Tenth Centuries* (2000). Kershaw challenges the assumption that the Treaty was significant purely because it established the Danelaw Boundary and its Kingdom. Kershaw (2000) believes the Treaty to be a far more complex document which becomes more remarkable after every reading and implies that the document agreed by Alfred and Guthrum was visionary, marking a period leading to an Alfredian Renaissance (Kershaw 2000: 50). He also spares no time in criticising Dumville, arguing that Dumville's arguments have serious problems in relation to his interpretation of the boundary, particularly in the way he interprets the boundary by starting from the Watling

Street rather than from the Thames (Kershaw 2000: 46), like other historians (such as Davis 1982).

Kershaw (2000) stresses throughout his work that many parts of the Treaty bear similarities to other treaties of the same age on the Continent, such as the Carolingian treaties which also date to the late 9th century (Kershaw 2000: 45). He also highlights the differences between these treaties. For example, the emphasis the Alfred-Guthrum Treaty places on trade which is no longer a “flashpoint”, unlike earlier treaties (Kershaw 2000: 45). Like Wormald (1999), Kershaw (2000: 46-47) struggles to place the Treaty within a wider tradition in Anglo-Saxon England, as there are simply not enough surviving documents. He also implies that previous studies have not grasped that there may be subtleties contained within the Treaty that we are not aware of. Kershaw (2000: 47), like many historians, also struggles to date the Treaty but eventually settles on an approximate date of between AD886 and 890.

The main thrust of Kershaw’s paper is the discussion regarding the accommodation of different identities. In the first instance Kershaw (2000: 51) highlights the royal titles mentioned in the preamble of the Treaty noting that it does not just invoke the authority of an Anglo-Saxon king but also that of a freshly baptised Scandinavian monarch. According to Kershaw this is the ‘...earliest legal code to carry the authority of a Scandinavian king’ (Kershaw 2000: 51). Guthrum, Kershaw (2000: 57) notes, was behaving in a similar way to an English king. Kershaw (2000: 51-57) continues with an examination of each clause in turn and concludes that the Alfred-Guthrum Treaty was concerned with establishing the identities of the English and Danish settlers (Kershaw 2000: 57). Kershaw (2000: 57) notes in particular the use of the word *þeod* meaning broadly “people” but also “subjects”. He suggests that the word was used deliberately to encompass all different settlers, and citing Wormald, he goes on to say, that the Treaty gave Alfred the ‘...specific opportunity to breath[e] life into the notion of Englishness’ (Wormald 1994: 14-15). Kershaw is helpful, like Wormald, in identifying the potential implications of AGu, but also if seriously considered the potential implication of App AGu. If the treaty that established the Danelaw Boundary can have such a potential wide-ranging impact then a longer lived boundary could have a far more profound impact than previously thought.

For Dawn Hadley (2007: 70–71) the Treaty of Alfred and Guthrum represents the complexity of the political situation in the 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> Centuries, but also reflects the intricacies of the legal system within the Danelaw itself (Hadley 2000: 127). Although she confuses the Treaty of



Alfred and Guthrum and the Treaty of Wedmore in places (for example, Hadley 2007: 33), her work represents the most noteworthy published work on the boundary in the archaeological discourse. For Hadley (2007: 31) the date of AGu remains uncertain, although she believes it is unlikely to date any time before AD880 and no later than AD886 – around the time Alfred takes London. Although she agrees with the view that London was probably not under Danish control during this period anyway (Hadley 2007: 31). Hadley (2007: 31) also points to the coin evidence to suggest a Viking presence in East Anglia may not have been felt until *c.*AD880. The Treaty came from the court and even the King himself, but believes the boundary stopped at Watling Street and was short lived (Hadley 2007: 31–32). Moreover, she draws on Paul Kershaw's (2000) work to suggest that the treaty allowed for two things: (1) it enabled the Danes to enter and integrate within the West and the arena of Western European diplomacy; (2) the creation of new Scandinavian identities fundamental to understanding the construction and composition of the Danelaw (Hadley 2003: 69–70, 2007: 32–37). The way the Danelaw is composed is critical to our understanding of the boundary – something which will be returned to later in this thesis. Where the Kingdom of Mercia is concerned, she is unsure its fate due to the creation of the Five Boroughs and highlights the fact that Ceolwulf II disappears from the documentary record whilst citing David Dumville (1992: 7; Hadley 2000: 112–13, 2007: 30).

Hadley's (2007: 29–30) discussion on the Treaty of Wedmore is interesting for the points she highlights about Guthrum's baptism into the Christian faith. She summarises Wedmore using *Asser's Life of Alfred* (Lapidge & Keynes 1983; Hadley 2007: 29) as evidence in the first instance. However, she goes on to argue that the choice of Guthrum's baptismal name, Æthelstan, may have affected the naming practises of the time, particularly among the incoming Danish elite (Hadley 2000: 122). She suggests Æthelstan was probably chosen because of the previous King of that name's association with West Saxon areas, such as Essex, Kent, Surrey and Sussex (Hadley 2000: 122). The interesting issue of whether the Danelaw Boundary followed Watling Street, that Hadley raises, needs to be addressed (see Chapter 4). The baptismal name of Guthrum, Æthelstan, is also noteworthy here.

### **The Alfred-Guthrum Appendix (App AGu)**

The Alfred-Guthrum Appendix is an extremely curious anomaly within the corpus of studied manuscripts and will be discussed extensively in Chapter 5. The most notable aspect of this document is the fact that an English translation of it has never been formally presented to the academic community. This thesis will endeavour to make amends for this, as there appears to

be no evidence to suggest this document is a forgery - unlike the Edward-Guthrum Treaty (EGu) which was forged by Wulfstan of York in the early 11<sup>th</sup> Century (Whitelock 1941; Hadley 2003: 122). App AGu has one distinctive Latin copy which occurs in four manuscripts over two collections. It appears alongside AGu in almost all the manuscripts save in the B form.

### **Secondary Literature: The Alfred-Guthrum Appendix (App AGu)**

In comparison to the literature written about the Treaty of Alfred and Guthrum, the Appendix has been hardly written about and largely ignored. The implications of this document are substantial and are discussed in more detail in Chapter 5. It naturally features within Lieberman's *Gesetze* (1903). More recently however, the only substantial piece of secondary literature written about the Appendix – a chapter section of under 500 words – has come from Patrick Wormald (1999b), who dealt with this document within his *Making of English Law* (1999b: 379–80). Paul Kershaw (2000) and Shashi Jayakumar (2002) do make fleeting references to this document. In Kershaw's (2000: 44) case, he refers to how the Appendix has a relationship with Edward the Elder's second law, or Exeter, code (II Ew). Jayakumar (2002: n. 30) mentions it in a footnote to support his point that the Kingdom of the Danelaw was always given a certain amount of autonomy.

Patrick Wormald (1999b: 379) states that the Appendix is one of the oddest documents found. He speculates that it must have been discovered by the author of the *Quadripartitus* and assumed it was a sequel to the original Treaty of Alfred and Guthrum (Wormald 1999b: 380). Wormald points out that the document deals with thieves, their accomplices and colluding lords by using multiple other law codes to copy select clauses (see Chapter 5). Due to the fact, the Appendix only survives in Latin, it is uncertain as to how the Old English version dealt with individual clause copies. The document is notable for harshening the measures contained within the original clauses by shortening them, such as one of Æthelstan's laws (Wormald 1999b: 380). Wormald (1999b: 380) points out that Edward the Elder's second law code (II Ew) left a noticeable legal gap by decreeing that disputes in the East and North could be resolved through the existing peace treaties. The original treaty, AGu, however makes no accommodation for this. As a result, Wormald (1999b: 380) suggests the document was used to fill this hole. Wormald (1999b: 380) also points out the extraordinary colophon, which provides information to suggest when this document was drawn up, suggesting it dates to the mid-10<sup>th</sup> Century such as during the reigns of either Kings Eadred or Edgar (this an interesting point that is returned to in Chapter 5). He also highlights the lack of a prologue and speculates

that it might have been lost. He concludes by suggesting the document came from the top of government, but not from the King himself (Wormald 1999b: 380).

### **Æthelred's Treaty with Olaf, or the Viking Army (II Atr), and II Æthelred Appendix (II Atr App)**

II Atr and II Atr App are series of peace treaties that may affect the nature of the relationship between the Danelaw Boundary and governance. These texts are thought to date to around AD994 to AD1000 during the time of Æthelred ('the Unready') II's reign (*r.* AD978 – 1013 (1<sup>st</sup>); *r.* AD1014 – 1016 (2<sup>nd</sup>)). II Atr represents a peace treaty between Æthelred and three Viking leaders: Olaf, Jostein and Guthmund (Whitelock 1955: 401). II Atr features within Corpus Christi College Cambridge Manuscript 383, as well as the Hk, M, R and T forms that make up the *Quadripartitus* and London collections. The Appendix features in fewer manuscripts, in B, Hk, M and R only (Wormald 1994).

### **Secondary Literature: Æthelred's Treaty with Olaf, or the Viking Army (II Atr), and II Æthelred Appendix (II Atr App)**

The secondary literature has typically dealt with either the original Treaty on its own (Whitelock 1955), or both the Treaty and Appendix together (Wormald 1999b). Dorothy Whitelock (1955: 401) presents and deals solely with the original Treaty, commenting that II Atr deals with almost the same problems as AGu, except II Atr is more concerned with English ship safety. It is interesting, and this will be discussed further in Chapter 4, that it seems as if family history is repeating itself here somewhat. After all, following Alfred, who drew up AGu, Edward the Elder succeeded, who led the reconquest of lands taken by the Danes; then later after Edgar, who oversaw the App AGu agreement, Æthelred eventually took the throne, but tried to reclaim lands like Edward. That observation aside, Whitelock (1955: 401) believes that this treaty was agreed following a Viking raid on the Suffolk coast around Ipswich in AD991, as recorded in the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* (Swanton 1996). Patrick Wormald (1999b: 320–30), naturally, also deals with II Atr and II Atr App. Unlike AGu and App AGu, which he deals with separately, he deals with the two documents together within a wider section on the Laws of Æthelred (Wormald 1999b: 320). He discusses the two documents within two sections titled "Texts and transmission" (Wormald 1999b: 320–23) and "Structure, style and language" (Wormald 1999b: 324–27) respectively.

With regards II Atr, Wormald points out that copies exist within CCCC 383 and Q. Wormald has no doubt, due to the similarities to the Treaty of Alfred and Guthrum, these documents are official and belong within the Anglo-Saxon law codes; it is therefore understandable why they are found in a legal collection (Wormald 1999b: 320–21). Nevertheless, he seems to allude to the fact that the Appendix, which deals closely with cattle theft, must have been agreed relatively early in Æthelred’s reign, or perhaps before it, as there are similarities in “phraseology” to King Edgar’s fourth law, or Whitbordesstan, code (Wormald 1999b: 321). The reason why the two have become associated is because they are so very “tightly welded” that not even “a scribe [could have] spotted the join” (Wormald 1999b: 321).. He also notes that the *Dunsæte*, a cattle-theft agreement made during Æthelstan’s reign (*r.* AD924 – 939) between two Anglo-Welsh communities on the River Wye, follows these documents in all cases (Wormald 1999b: 324–25). Where structure, style and language concerned, Wormald notes that the Appendix has a completely different structure to a decree like code like Edgar’s Andover (II-III Eg) one, it bears a greater similarity to the Woodstock, or Æthelred’s first law, Code (Wormald 1999b: 324–26). He also suggests that the Treaty was a “cruder” document than others associated with Æthelred. This is because following the usual introductions the text deals ‘... only in conditional formulations, nearly always ‘left-branching’ if also ‘multi-layered’ (Wormald 1999b: 326).

## Conclusion

The Treaty of Alfred and Guthrum is significant because it provides the definition of the Danelaw Boundary. The secondary literature on the treaty have been varied, focussing not only on the route of the boundary but also on the textural tradition to which the treaty belongs. What is of more significance are the subsequent documents of the Alfred-Guthrum Treaty Appendix (App AGu) and Æthelred’s Treaty with Olaf and its Appendix document (II Atr and II Atr App). Patrick Wormald has dealt with both documents whilst Dorothy Whitelock has examined simply II Atr and II Atr App. Both documents have the opportunity to clarify whether the Danelaw Boundary is still in use or whether it has been redefined in the intervening years since AGu. It is noteworthy that neither of these documents make for use of this chance. The commonly used title of App AGu and its relationship to the original treaty within the manuscripts is more evocative than II Atr and II Atr App. Is it really inconceivable to suggest the relationship between the Danelaw Boundary and governance has a more significant legacy than previously thought? The historiography of early medieval boundaries would suggest that

a legacy could be a possibility. This requires further exploration of the evidence available below.

# **CHAPTER 3**

## **Methodology:**

### **Practical Methods and Theoretical Approaches**

#### **Introduction**

To investigate the nature of the relationship of the Danelaw Boundary, the laws and governance with a possible legacy, a hybrid approach appears to be necessary. A synthesis of practical methods and theoretical approaches appears to be essential to understand what could be a complex delineation. Consideration must be brought to bear on, when devising a research design, the wider problems of the early medieval archaeology discourse. The most prominent of these, the way in which we represent early medieval archaeological data, is worthy of further investigation here. However, before we consider this, we must also consider the other practical methods that have previously been employed to trace other Anglo-Saxon territorial boundaries with potential legacies.

#### **(i) Practical Methods**

##### **(a) Methodologies for investigating Anglo-Saxon territorial and estate boundaries with possible legacies**

The construction of methodologies for investigating Anglo-Saxon territorial and estate boundaries with possible legacies, such as the Danelaw Boundary, have received much attention within the literature. The construction of such methodologies can be framed more broadly within the debate over whether there was a continuity in land use and division from the latter Anglo-Saxon period into the medieval one (such as Williamson 2016). The idea, however, that any boundary could persist within the landscape from the latter Anglo-Saxon period or Viking Age into the medieval period depends greatly on the one being investigated.

Previous projects and studies, such as the LangScape (see LangScape 2008) project, have brought much attention to bear on the analysis of charters in order to explore the re-use of certain estate boundaries. A great deal of research has concluded that many of the features contained within charter bounds can be traced in today's landscape. It is a conclusion that Margaret Gelling shared:

'If these units have kept their identity for a thousand years or more, surviving upheavals of industrial and agricultural revolution, it is reasonable to assume that they were already of some antiquity when the boundaries were written down for incorporation in Anglo-Saxon land grants' (Gelling 1978: 191).

A purely desk-based approach to identifying re-used territorial bounds, originally defined by a charter, would rely on the analysis of place names and maps. It is likely many editions and types of maps will need to be consulted, compared and analysed – a technique known as map regression analysis. Such an approach is widely used, particularly in landscape archaeology, for instance by Aston and Gerard (2013) in their work on Shapwick in Somerset. Aerial photography can also be employed to help find boundaries, for instance it has been used with dykes such as Offa's Dyke (see Ray and Bapty 2016). Although shown to be an effective method by others, it is problematic resourcefully to survey a topographical feature as extensive as a boundary in the landscape. This is also a point also made by Williams and Delaney (2019: 18-19). Important sections of a boundary could be surveyed, although defining what constitutes an important feature of boundary is problematic. Indeed, this has proven to be a persist problem in archaeology, the investigation of Devil's Dyke by Sir Mortimer Wheeler in Wheathampstead in the 1930s is an example (Wheeler & Wheeler 1936). Furthermore, archaeologists and geophysicists attempting to survey Offa's Dyke have encountered similar problems up to the present. Where the Danelaw Boundary is concerned, however, employing a sampling method may be useful in areas where the route of the boundary is unclear, such as in Bedfordshire.

The study of place names has proven problematic too, for instance how can we be sure that the place names we use today do have an early medieval or older origin? Although the documentation from the early medieval period is far from complete, there are several sources that allow philologists to trace the development of place names from the 7<sup>th</sup> century onwards. Domesday Book, for example, provides a wealth of place names, and can be used as a starting point for comparative study (Gelling 2011: 987). The English Place Name Society has published several county volumes that employ a comparative approach to sound sequences (Gelling 2011: 987). Projects such "Place-Names of Shropshire" projects (see Gelling & Foxall 1995) have helped to increase the Society's output. According to Gelling:

'If place-name material is to be used for any academic purpose two principles must be accepted:

1. the oral transmission of names prior to their appearance in written records is reliable;
2. sound-developments and the representation of them in writing are recognizable and consistent processes.

If these principles are not accepted it is not legitimate to use the material in historical, geographical, or archaeological studies' (Gelling 2011: 987).

The employment of maps for the investigation of persistent Anglo-Saxon territories and estates presents us with a set of new epistemological problems which are rooted in the question: how far do maps accurately reflect the world they are meant to represent? In fact, since the 17<sup>th</sup> century there have existed a set of cartographic rules, the basis of which are rooted in scientific epistemology (Harley 2011: 57-58). The object of cartography is to produce an accurate relational model of the terrain surveyed that can be independently verified. This has been aided over the last few centuries by the increasing precision of instruments and measurements (Harley 2011: 58). Indeed, this precision in measurement has been made possible through the redefinition of various SI units, the redefinition of the kilogram is the most recent redefinition (see Wood & Bettin 2018). The tracing of boundaries using topographical features will require the use of cartographic data. Maps will invariably have various political biases or inaccuracies to them; however, such problems can be overcome by using long trusted sources such as Ordnance Survey.

Charters can also be useful in identifying persistent territories and estates, but they do have their problems. The most well-known problem is whether the charter being studied is genuine. There are some very well-known forgers of documents for this period, such as Wulfstan of York (Hadley 2003: 122; Whitelock 1941). Over the decades, charters have been investigated individually or have been examined as a collection or as a geographical group. This has meant some charters have been investigated several times with different authors coming to different conclusions on a document's authenticity. Charters have also been catalogued, in some instances, over several volumes. The most comprehensive catalogue of recognised charters can be found in Peter Sawyer's *Anglo-Saxon Charters: an Annotated List and Bibliography* (1968). Walter de Gray Birch's *Cartularium Saxonicum* (1885; 1885a; 1887; 1887a) in three volumes as well as John Kemble's *Codex Diplomaticus Aevi Saxonici* (1839; 1840; 1845; 1846; 1847; 1848) in six volumes provide near-complete catalogues. Moreover, catalogues of Anglo-Saxon Writs and Wills have been produced by Florence Harmer (1952) and Dorothy Whitelock (1930) respectively. It is important to point out that the problem of authenticity does not apply to all



charters. Some charters, such as those that cover the bounds of Badby in Northamptonshire (i.e. S1565), are generally accepted as authentic with few to no doubts. Even forged or dubious charters have the potential to give valuable insight. Dubious charters, like the manuscripts that hold them, have been subject to various editorial practices in part due to the assembly and re-assembly of the manuscript. Although these documents may not furnish us with accurate information about landownership or estate bounds, they do provide an insight into the period in which they were created. They have the potential to give us some idea of the uncertainties of life or even the politics of particular localities. Nevertheless, the employment of generally authentic charters can be useful because they can show different parts of the Danelaw bounds have been re-used within smaller areas.

Desk-based methods are acceptable and do provide insights, but they rarely give the complete picture. W.G. Hoskins in his book, *The Making of the English Landscape* (2013), urged his readers to consider the:

‘...rich and favoured countryside that was beloved of owners of Roman villas, even in places of Bronze Age men. The cultural humus of sixty generations or more lies upon it. But most of England is 1,000 years old, and in a walk of a few miles one can touch nearly every century in that long stretch of time’ (Hoskins 2013: 274).

There can be little doubt of Hoskins’ legacy in archaeology. Indeed, it has become the norm in professional archaeology to visit a site under developmental pressure at least once if writing a report. The practice of walking around a landscape was arguably theoretically formalised by the publication of Christopher Tilley’s book, *A Phenomenology of Landscape: places, paths and monuments* (1994). The idea of phenomenology has been criticised by Andrew Fleming (2006) and Joanna Brück (2005). Fleming argues the approach produces no more than “landscape metaphors” which generate ‘...almost totally decontextualized narratives’ (Fleming, 2006: 275). This has not, however, deterred others from employing the approach to identify re-used boundaries. Indeed, both intrusive and non-intrusive survey methods require a site visit. The importance of experiencing a landscape has been employed by the vast majority of large projects, for instance the *Beyond the Burghal Hidage* project (see Baker & Brookes 2013, 2015).

Visibility has been seen as an important method in the identification of persistent boundaries in the Anglo-Saxon period and this can be seen most prominently within the work of Tom Williamson (2010: 99-100; 2013: 36-60). Viewsheds and Watersheds can be shown in two ways. The first method is related to phenomenology, that is to travel to a point and take a photograph of a view and compare it to either the archaeology, historical documents and maps. The second method is to generate and represent them within a Geographical Information Systems database, or GIS, using a Digital Elevation Model, or DEM. Digital Elevation Models are simply a type of digital landscape surface, essentially a three-dimensional representation of the landscape that can be used as a tool for landscape analysis (Chapman 2006: 83). Lines of sight have a basis within the ideas of perception and existence, it has been thought to be a way that humans interact and experience the landscape (Chapman 2006: 83). Viewsheds and watersheds within GIS have been criticised for their accuracy with regards how they are generated algorithmically. They have also been criticised for being unrealistic and not reflecting the real world (Chapman 2006: 83-84).

The potential legacy of a territorial boundary could be ascertained through an adherence comparison of modern boundaries within the landscape (such as hundreds, parishes and postal code sectors). The technique is problematic from an historiographical point of view because the approach starts with the assumption that a territorial boundary was later re-used; this is not necessarily the case. Nevertheless, the observation that, in England, the postal code sectors follow the old parish boundaries make this method seem more appealing. Moreover, this could provide a method, alongside others, that could test if a boundary has legacy. Therefore, in theory the greater the adherence, the more likely a boundary experienced re-use.

This is a further challenge to this method and that is its practical application. At present, there exists no tool within Quantum GIS to compare how one vector layer adheres to another. Thus, to complete the comparison the Measure Line (manual measuring tool) would need to be employed. Aside from human error, the paradox concerning the counterintuitive observation of coastlines needs to be addressed, this is known as the Coastline Paradox. This is because coastlines exhibit fractal like behaviour, which means their “true” length may never be known (see Mandelbrot 1967). Aside from the coastline of the British Isles, the best-known example of this phenomenon is the Norwegian coast (see figure below). If one started to measure the coastline of Norway with a large ruler, an estimated coastline length would be produced. However, when the size of the ruler is periodically decreased, the estimated accuracy will

increase. The problem is the scale of any ruler can be reduced an infinite number of times, with each attempt producing an increased accuracy of estimated length. This paradox is also true of internal territorial boundaries, like the Danelaw Boundary, that follow “fractal” topographical features such as rivers. If the observation that boundaries such as the postal code ones

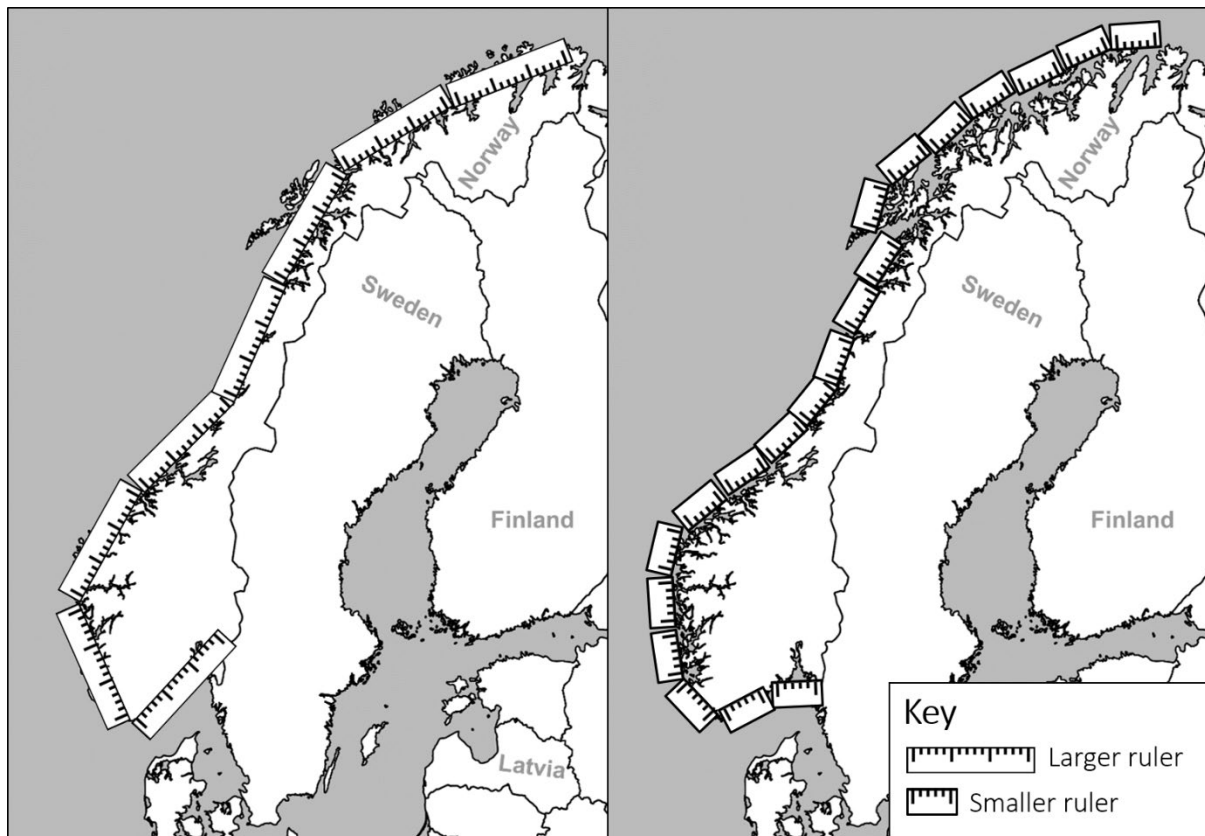


Figure 1: Two side-by-side maps illustrating how the Norwegian coast can be measured by two different rulers. The length or type of each ruler is immaterial as this figure is purely for illustrative purposes (drawn by author; (background map) after Natural Earth, 2018).

There are a variety of desk-based and experiential methods that could imply the re-use of territorial boundaries. However, the discussion above has so far omitted how this study may collect, analyse and represent various types of material culture. Therefore, before concluding on the various practical methods that could be employed within this thesis the next part will discuss two possibilities: kernel density estimation heat maps and the chi-square approach.

## **(b) Anglo-Saxon and Viking Data Representation Methods**

It would seem current approaches to the distribution of Viking, or Anglo-Scandinavian, finds have proven to be too precise. An accurate reflection of late Anglo-Saxon Viking Age society cannot be ascertained using a distribution using precise representation. A method needs to be identified that can blur the distribution, somewhat, to gain further insight in what the pattern is currently showing. This section will explore the process of how the data was collected for this study and explain how a “blurring approach” can be achieved in a Geographical Information Systems database, and why such an approach is in fact desirable.

### **Data collection**

It was decided to employ a Quantum GIS (Geographical Information Systems), or QGIS, rather than ArcGIS. QGIS is an open-source program that is freely available to download onto any computer. Many of its key features, such as its geo-referencer (allowing users to position raster maps in line with key geographical features within vector maps), are as good as ArcGIS. ArcGIS, in contrast, would present unhelpful licencing and access issues. The data to be inputted into this document’s GIS, or QGIS, database was collected from a variety of different sources including databases, gazetteers, websites, and bibliographical sources. The data collected was confined, as much as possible, to the defined study area i.e., the counties that: (1) had a border which also defined the Danelaw Boundary; or, (2) were divided in two by the boundary. The table below defines the extent of the study area, a map of the study area can be found in Volume II. The table lists the counties that were included in the study area, as well as the local authorities the Historic Environment Data was sourced.

<b>County / Borough</b>	
Bedford	Northamptonshire
Central Bedfordshire	Rutland
Hertfordshire	Staffordshire
Leicestershire	Warwickshire
Luton	Wolverhampton
Milton Keynes	Walsall

*Table 3: The Counties and Boroughs defining the study area.*

The finds and monuments data were collected from the British Museum and National Museum of Wales' Portable Antiquity Scheme (PAS) database and the Historic Environment Records of nine local authorities. The present Portable Antiquity Scheme was started in 2006, following a series of previous schemes resulting from the 1996 Treasure Act. The Treasure Act made the reporting and protecting of certain types of objects compulsory. However, there did not exist a provision to report the vast majority of other finds made every year, in England and Wales, that were not covered by the Treasure Act. The PAS and its database were created to identify and record these finds respectively. The present database, which has nearly 900,000 records, is available to view online, however all finds' spatial information and the ability to download data is reserved for registered researchers. Due to the way the PAS database can be searched, and is structured, the following matrix (Table 2) shows the keyword searches that were performed during the data collection stage. Each row represents an individual search, while each of the columns are keywords searched. A tick in the relevant column means that that keyword was used in that search:

Age											
Early Medieval			✓								
Viking				✓				✓	✓	✓	
Scandinavian	✓	✓									
Danish						✓					
Anglo							✓				
Age											
Early Medieval											
Viking											
Scandinavian											
Danish											
Anglo											
Age											
Early Medieval											
Viking											
Scandinavian											
Danish											
Anglo											

Table 4: Matrix of Portable Antiquity Scheme search terms. Each row is a different search.

The PAS data was further filtered to extract specific find types in order to model the trade over the Danelaw Boundary. The specific find types used can be found in Chapter 5. The Historic Environment Records, in contrast, are a series of databases that all local authorities must maintain, by law, in England and Wales. They record the historic monuments and buildings, as well as finds, that can be found in each area. The purpose of Historic Environment Record databases were defined within the National Planning Policy Framework (National Planning Policy Framework. 2011), or NPPF. Within the revised Framework, published in July 2018, paragraphs 187 to 188 deal with this:

‘... Local planning authorities should maintain or have access to a historic environment record. This should contain up-to-date evidence about the historic environment in their area and be used to: ... [(1)] assess the significance of heritage assets and the contribution they make to their environment; and ... [(2)] predict the likelihood that currently unidentified heritage assets, particularly sites of historic and archaeological interest, will be discovered in the future ... Local planning authorities should make information about the historic environment, gathered

as part of policy-making or development management, publicly accessible [and therefore also available to researchers]’ (National Planning Policy Framework. 2011: 54).

In each case, each authority’s Historic Environment department were asked to provide all the Early Medieval material culture (c. AD400-1200) they possessed, as this ensured accuracy and completeness. The place names typically associated with Scandinavian activity during this period were also collected and collated, these were: -bys, -thorpes, -thwaites and Grimston Hybrids. These were gathered from a variety of printed and electronic gazetteers (such as Cameron 1961. See appendix for further details). The boundaries of modern political institutions, such as the parishes and postal code sectors, were collected from a variety of online sources. It should be acknowledged that the hundreds from 1831 were kindly provided by the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) funded “Occupational structure of Britain 1379-1911” project at Cambridge University led by Leigh Shaw-Taylor. Table 4 lists the boundary data collected:

<b>Political Boundaries</b>	
Counties	1831 Hundreds
1881 Parishes	Modern Parishes
Postal Code Sectors	

*Table 5: The political boundaries acquired for the study’s GIS database.*

The reason for including the postal code sector boundaries is because the Danelaw Boundary is in fact preserved, if a bit erratically, within them. In addition, a high proportion of parish boundaries survive as postal code boundaries (L. Shaw-Taylor 2015 *pers. comm.*). The Danelaw Boundary was drawn / created by the author through close consultation with the Treaty of Alfred and Guthrum, as well as a variety of secondary literature (see the “Measuring boundary adherence” section below).

### **Data Interrogation**

Data interrogation was necessary to ensure all the records collected from the Historic Environment Records and the Portable Antiquity Scheme were: (1) complete and accurate; (2) not duplicated across several records; (3) presented in the same format. There was a choice with how this could be achieved: either through a flat table using Microsoft Office Excel or a relational database using Microsoft Office Access. Excel offers simple filtering of data whilst Access offers features to filter data complexly. It is helpful to re-state the problem here and why this data was needed. This data was required to show how trade functioned across the Danelaw Boundary and whether this boundary was simply an open one. To demonstrate this, different find types within different date ranges needed to be isolated and then plotted in the GIS database. It was decided to use Microsoft Office Excel to interrogate the data as it was simpler, clearer, provided an appropriate fit for the research question and provided the ability to solve this problem.

### **Microsoft Office Access and Logical Data Modelling**

Access databases are composed of a series of, normally linked, tables containing a variety of different data fields and attributes. For a database in Microsoft Access to be effective the structure of these tables and how they are linked needs to be carefully designed. This can be achieved through logical data modelling. A “well-structured” database ensures the correct answers are produced when questions are asked of the data (this is discussed in greater detail by Kent 1983). It also guarantees the database design is adaptable and will not require a re-design if the nature of the data changes. It also allows for reoccurring data to be easily changed, therefore minimising entry time and the likelihood of persistent errors. The modelling process has different terminology to that of a database: a table is referred to as an entity and a data field is referred to as an attribute. The key to logical data modelling is understanding the nature of the data and how each data attribute relates to one another. Assuming that we are designing a finds database for an excavation spread across many different sites. We can minimise the time needed to enter the site each time by creating a separate entity, “Sites”, that is linked to our central entity, “Finds”. Within the final database this could become a drop-down menu. For the purposes of the model below, however, the figure is showing how for every site there may be one of more finds. Put simply, if there are many finds from one site, the site reference may be needed a number of times. Within the model they are linked due to their primary keys; primary keys are data attributes unique to each data record.



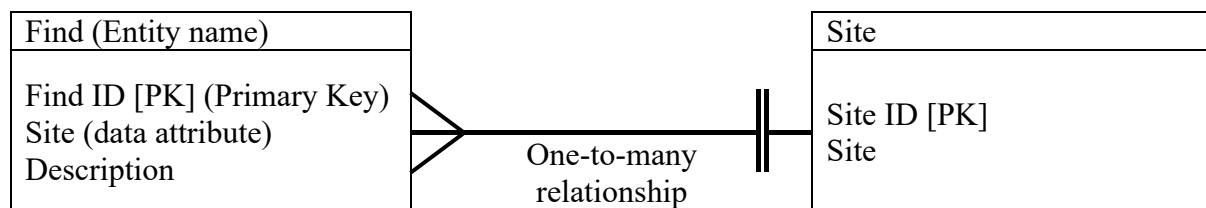


Figure 2: An illustrative section of a Logical Data Model showing a one-to-many relationship in diagrammatic form between two entities.

There are many different types of relationships within data modelling, but the most popular are either one-to-many or one-to-one. For the questions being asked of the data this method seemed inappropriate.

### Microsoft Office Excel

Microsoft Excel may appear to provide less complex filtering features than Access, however when examined closely they are not that different. Excel's filtering features are, arguably, suffice enough to solve this problem. Within the "Data" tab of Microsoft Office Excel 2016 or later, there is, under the category of "Sort & Filter", a large button with a funnel icon and the word "Filter" beneath. When all the dataset is selected, including the column titles, and this button pressed, the column titles have drop-down arrows added to the right of each "column text". Once one of the drop-down arrows are clicked, a pop-up menu appears that provides several filtering options for that column.

If the column holds purely numerical data then it is possible to set filters that are equal to, greater than or less than a value, between a range of values, or above, or below, the mean average value for that column. For columns that contain text there are options to filter these too. Below the Text or Numbers Filters menu, there is a box containing a list of values with tick boxes to the left. The values ticked are the ones that are shown within the spreadsheet. Excel groups repeating values together within this box and this can aid the filtering of the data, as well as ensuring the accuracy of the data. To filter out unwanted values from a search the value needs to be unticked. Employing these features correctly allows for relatively complex questions to be asked of the data. The filtered data can be copied into a separate Comma-Separated Values, or CSV, spreadsheet, saved and added to the GIS database as a distribution plot.

### Kernel Density Heat Maps

Within the Early Medieval archaeology discourse, difficulties have been identified in determining and mapping Anglo-Scandinavian activity. Anglo-Saxon and so-called Viking objects are found infrequently within the archaeological record and this is reflected in the overall low density of Early Medieval finds found nationally. Moreover, to further problematise things, when objects are found, Anglo-Saxon and Viking objects tend to be diagnostically indistinguishable. It was observed, from an early point in the project, that when mapping these objects, blurring the picture might facilitate pattern recognition. It was thought by employing this approach that the incomplete object distribution patterns may be filled in and that any occasional identification errors, contained within the dataset, could be hidden within a general emerging pattern. It was also acknowledged that due to the large (national) scale being used that the distribution could be generalised without greatly reducing the value of the study's conclusions. It was noted that it was not viable to employ simple distribution plots, but rather it was suitable to use Kernel Density Estimation (KDE) heat mapping.

The use of Kernel Density Estimations (KDEs) as an analytical tool in the representation of archaeological data, introduced to archaeology in the mid-1990s. KDEs are essentially a type of histogram chart which smooth out point patterns using a process of interpolation (Baxter 2017). When introduced to archaeology they were predominately used to represent the spatial distribution and composition of artefacts from a wide range of contexts (for example Baxter & Beardah 1996; Beardah 1999; Lockyear 1999). They were also deployed in areas of archaeology and biological anthropology such as the exploration of alternative methods to derive the length of foot units from building remains (Pakkanen 2002) or to examine the mortality profiles across a variety of archaeological samples (Steele & Weaver 2002). KDEs became a more widely used analytical tool after 2003 (Baxter 2017); most notably following the publication of Michael Baxter's *Statistics in Archaeology* (2003), which discussed the technique. KDEs also become more widely used thanks to improvements in software that made it easier for researchers to deploy the analytical technique (Baxter 2017). At first KDEs were only available within statistics packages such as MATLAB and S-Plus, the inclusion of them as an analytical technique within Geographic Information Systems packages from the early 2000s further accelerated their use (Baxter 2017). KDEs continue to be used in archaeology for analysing the spatial distribution of artefacts as well as looking for land-use patterns (Bonnier *et al.* 2019; for example Hannah & McLaughlin 2019). For example, legacy archaeological survey data from the Peloponnese and the Berbati-Limnes area in Greece used

the clusters produced by KDEs to suggest past land-use strategies for settlements and agriculture (Bonnier et al 2019). The technique has also been deployed in Early Medieval archaeology, perhaps most notably with the English Landscape and Identities, or EngLaId, project (Green et al 2017). This project collected data from almost all the local Historical Environment Record databases across England and combined it with the Portable Antiquity Scheme data, as well as information from other databases, to better understand the spatial patterning of the period (Green et al 2017). The EngLaId project observations are discussed in greater detail below.

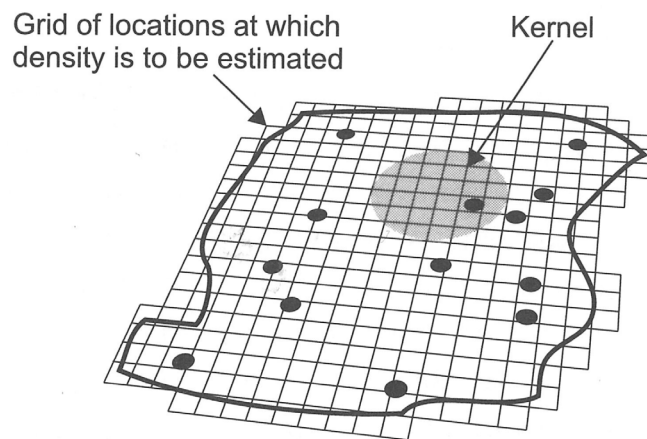
KDE analysis works due to the relationship between the location of interest and the radius of a circle, where  $p$  is the location of interest and  $r$  is the radius of the circle. This is expressed in the equation, and illustrated by the accompanying figure, below:

$$\hat{\lambda}_p = \frac{\text{no. } [S \in C(p, r)]}{\pi r^2}$$

Above:  
Equation 1: The equation describes the relationship between the radius ( $r$ ) and the location of interest ( $p$ )

Right:  
Figure 3: An example of Kernel Density Estimation.

(both after O'Sullivan & Unwin 2003: 85)



According to Green *et al.*:

‘The concept of KDE [Kernel Density Estimation] modelling is that a spatial pattern has density between recorded locations, which is estimated by summing the number of events (multiplied by a numeric variable – the ‘population’) within a region (the ‘kernel’) around each point. The result of this is a continuous density surface showing the variation in the ‘population’ across space and between the known recorded points’ (Green *et al.* 2017: 4).

Furthermore, Kernel Density Estimation modelling can generalise a spatial dataset as well as estimate its intensity. It can demonstrate patterns such as centres of activity or hotspots. It can also establish a dataset’s spatial spread (O’Sullivan & Unwin 2003: 86; Chapman 2006: 33). For example, within their paper, “Understanding the Spatial Patterning of English

Archaeology: Modelling Mass Data, 1500 BC to AD 1086,” Green *et al.* (2017: 4) deployed KDE analysis due to the nationwide scale of their study and the “relative coarseness” of their analysis (Green *et al.* 2017: 4). Although in contrast to this study, Green *et al.* (2017: 5) worked out the mean average of each of their KDE heat maps and used these as a baseline for comparison. This enabled them to normalise their results. It is, however, important to consider that this paper represents one of the outputs from the:

‘...English Landscape and Identities (EngLald) project ... [which is] concerned with the distribution of settlements, cemeteries, field systems and finds across the English landscape from the Middle Bronze Age (*c.* 1500 BC) to the survey of England recorded in the Domesday Book of AD 1086’ (Green *et al.* 2017: 1).

The EngLald project is thus analysing a considerably larger dataset than this study. Some of the actions taken to analyse their data, therefore, are not necessary here, such as the normalisation of the dataset. The dataset is simply not large enough to justify such an approach. The KDE approach employed the EngLald project, however, demonstrates how the technique can be used for Early Medieval archaeology; specifically, this can be found within the “Early Medieval Perspectives” section written by Letty ten Harkel and Andrew Lowerre (Green *et al.* 2017: 24–27). For the most part, ten Harkel and Lowerre agree with Blair’s work that ‘...relative archaeological visibility does not necessarily equate to relative population density’ (Green *et al.* 2017: 26). Nevertheless, they appear to have been able to shed light on several problems within Early medieval archaeology, nationally, thanks to the employment of Kernel Density Estimation (KDE) heatmaps. Van Harkel and Lowerre have also, admittedly, highlighted a few problems with the EngLald dataset and its representation (see the below for more detail).

KDE has highlighted four problems here: first, sites within northern England are hard to characterise and date due to a non-intrusive survey preference (Green *et al.* 2017: 24). Second, there are problems with attempting to map relative population densities using Domesday Book data due to the inconsistent way serfs, or slaves, were recorded (Green *et al.* 2017: 26). The opinion is split whether this affects the usefulness of Domesday data, but the authors believe it is still useful, referencing Oosthuizen’s work (2014) on the Cambridgeshire Fens and the consideration of other factors such as the environment and topography. Third, aside from the Domesday book relative population densities, modelled by the project, there is little evidence

to support the central contention of Roberts and Wrathmell's (2000) three province model (Green *et al.* 2017: 24) that the Central province contained the highest density of nucleated settlements during this period:

'The notion of affordance may also explain why there is little evidence of the three broad settlement provinces identified by Roberts and Wrathmell ... [as their] methodology was based on retrogressive analysis of nineteenth-century 1st-edition OS maps, and the assumption that some of these patterns can be traced back to the early medieval period was based on the distribution of deserted medieval villages, Domesday Book, and place-name evidence. Thus the basis of analysis is very different from that of the EngLaid project, which focuses predominantly on archaeological evidence, filtering out records based purely upon place-name interpretation or documentary sources' (Green *et al.* 2017: 24).

Finally, there are also problems with the dataset as, in some instances, several places have the same grid reference and may have skewed the Kernel Density Estimation plot. There are also bias anomalies in areas such as London, Norwich, Southampton as well as within Northamptonshire, Cornwall and the Vale of Pickering. These are areas where attention has been focussed, representing an attempt to increase the size of dataset from these areas (Green *et al.* 2017: 27).

### **Chi-squared approach**

The most plausible alternative to the Kernel Density Estimation approach has been outlined by Costen and Costen (2016). Within their paper they demonstrate how the statistical approach Chi-squared can be employed for distributions based upon categorised archaeological datasets. The Chi-squared approach is a statistical method that can calculate whether two sets of categorical data within a dataset are different. It has been employed within the archaeological discourse to test whether object distributions in the landscape are truly random and are therefore representative of their assumed method of deposition. This contrasts with biased object distributions that may have been shaped by metal detectorists' surveys. For example, Costen and Costen specifically examine a dataset comprising 204 coins and 200 other objects - such as dress fittings, brooches and "decorative parts of weapons" - from Dorset, Somerset and Wiltshire (Costen & Costen 2016: 4). The paper demonstrated that both sets of distributions were random and were not biased due to the locations of metal detectorists surveys (Costen & Costen 2016). The problems with Chi-squared are twofold: (1) the approach limits the way

data is presented spatially / cartographically and would mean representing this study's data through distribution plots rather than Kernel Density Estimation heatmaps; (2) the approach can not be demonstrated visually via a map.

For illustrative purposes, a random categorised dataset is created based upon a limited number of find types found within three fictitious grid squares. The following method is adapted from O'Sullivan and Unwin's, within their volume *Geographic Information Analysis* (2003: 406–11), thus:

<b>Grid Square</b>	<b>Coins</b>	<b>Pottery</b>	<b>Brooches</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>a</b>	87	92	43	222
<b>b</b>	74	72	78	224
<b>c</b>	77	21	27	125
<b>Total</b>	238	185	148	571

Table 6: Categorised data table with line and column totals (drawn by the author)

This is known as the observed distribution data. From this we can calculate two important values in of this calculation: The Chi-squared statistic ( $\chi^2$ ) and the degrees of freedom ( $df$ ). The  $df$  value is calculated:

$$(\text{Number of columns} - 1) \times (\text{Number of rows} - 1)$$

The calculation does not include label or total columns or rows, thus:

$$(3 - 1) \times (3 - 1)$$

$$df = 4$$

To continue to calculate the  $\chi^2$  value, we now need to calculate the expected distribution of data by calculating the percentage for each data column:

<b>Total</b>	238	185	148	571
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Table 7: A table highlighting the key column totals (drawn by the author).

We are presented with three percentages:

$$\text{Coins} = \frac{238}{571} = 0.416 \dots \quad \text{Pottery} = \frac{185}{571} = 0.323 \dots \quad \text{Brooches} = \frac{148}{571} = 0.259 \dots$$

We use these percentages to calculate the expected distribution for each column. This is done by multiplying each line total by the corresponding column percentage:

<b>Grid Square</b>	<b>Coins</b>	<b>Pottery</b>	<b>Brooches</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>a</b>	92.53 (222 × 0.416)	71.93 (222 × 0.323)	57.54 (222 × 0.259)	222
<b>b</b>	93.37 (224 × 0.416)	72.57 (224 × 0.323)	58.06 (224 × 0.259)	224
<b>c</b>	52.10 (125 × 0.416)	40.50 (125 × 0.323)	32.40 (125 × 0.259)	125
<b>Total</b>	238.00	185.00	148.00	571

Table 8: A table showing how each line total is multiplied by the corresponding column percentage (drawn by the author).

This is our expected distribution table. This method now demands we take each corresponding value from each table (i.e. the observed and the expected distributions). Each of these corresponding values are subtracted from each other and the result squared. This can be expressed:

$$(\text{Observed value} - \text{Expected value})^2$$

Thus, we create a table of squared differences:

Grid Square	Coins	Pottery	Brooches
<b>a</b>	30.60744 $((87 - 92.53)^2)$	402.9476 $((92 - 71.93)^2)$	211.4452 $((43 - 57.54)^2)$
<b>b</b>	375.0429 $((74 - 93.37)^2)$	0.329971 $((72 - 72.57)^2)$	397.6218 $((78 - 58.06)^2)$
<b>c</b>	619.9315 $((77 - 52.10)^2)$	380.2159 $((21 - 40.50)^2)$	29.15243 $((27 - 32.40)^2)$

Table 9: A table showing how the observed values are subtracted from the estimated vales and squared (drawn by the author).

The method requires the so-called  $\chi^2$  value to be calculated. To do this the values from the square differences table are divided by the corresponding values within the expected distribution table, thus:

Grid Square	Coins	Pottery	Brooches
<b>A</b>	0.331 $\left(\frac{30.60744}{92.53}\right)$	5.602 $\left(\frac{402.9476}{71.93}\right)$	3.675 $\left(\frac{211.4452}{57.54}\right)$
<b>B</b>	4.017 $\left(\frac{375.0429}{93.37}\right)$	0.005 $\left(\frac{0.329971}{72.57}\right)$	6.849 $\left(\frac{397.6218}{58.06}\right)$
<b>C</b>	11.899 $\left(\frac{619.9315}{52.10}\right)$	9.388 $\left(\frac{380.2159}{40.50}\right)$	0.900 $\left(\frac{29.15243}{32.40}\right)$

Table 10: A table where the square differences values are divided by corresponding values within the expected values (drawn by the author).



The final step is to add all the values within the above table together:

$$0.331 + 4.017 + 11.899 + 5.602 + 0.005 + 9.388 + 3.675 + 6.849 + 0.900$$

$$x^2 = 42.664$$

In summary:

$$x^2 = 42.664$$

$$df = 4$$

These values can now be used to look up a critical value within, what is known as, the Chi-square distribution table. Chi-square distributions produce a type of graph, which the critical values are calculated from. If the  $x^2$  value is greater than the critical value, then it can be concluded the dataset sample is random. If the value is equal to or less than the critical value, the dataset sample is biased. The alpha value listed along the top row is the percentage error in confidence. If the  $x^2$  value is greater than all the values listed for that degree of freedom, then it can be concluded that the calculation is 99.99% confident that the sample is random.

Degrees of Freedom ( <i>df</i> )	Probability ( <i>P</i> )		
	$\alpha = 0.05$	$\alpha = 0.01$	$\alpha = 0.001$
3	7.82	11.35	16.27
4	9.49	13.28	18.47
5	11.07	15.09	20.52

Table 11: An extract of the chi-square distribution table (after O'Sullivan & Unwin 2003: 411).

For a degree of freedom of 4, with an  $\chi^2$  value of 42.664, we can conclude the sample is random with a 99.99% confidence. 42.664 is greater than all the values listed for that degree of freedom.

### **Strengths and Limitations**

The most discussed disadvantage of Kernel Density Estimation heatmaps is precisely what makes the analysis useful in the first place – the generalisation of a spatial distribution. Within Green *et al.*'s paper, which is also highlighted above, Van Harkel and Lowerre (Green *et al.* 2017: 27) consider whether we can gain “meaningful insight” archaeologically by employing this approach. Although they believe this approach represents a “step in the right direction”, this method, they observe, appears to have dealt with the data with too broader a brush and has over generalised it (Green *et al.* 2017: 27). Indeed, as O’Sullivan and Unwin (2003: 86) point out, the technique requires careful balancing of the kernels’ bandwidths, or diameters, as the method can render the outcome of the analysis meaningless. This is particularly true if only a handful kernels stretch over the entire study area.

The Kernel Density method may prove useful for this research as it could help to fill in any gaps, through blurring the picture somewhat, when confronted limited data. It is debatable whether this evidence would be as convincing as finding that found within the documentary sources. Indeed, there are questions as to how useful distribution plots or heat maps are in detecting boundaries, for instance can they convincingly show cartographically the remnants of legal boundaries, for instance can they convincingly show cartographically the remnants of legal boundaries? It is highly doubtful as the detection of these boundaries, using archaeological evidence, would rely principally on finds and place names. A find may tell you that you are within a “constituency”, but it might not tell you where the boundary of it is. Equally, the distribution of these finds will unlikely converge on the location of these boundaries, purely because society is not solely shaped by the political landscape. Place names are not distributed according to some grand political design neither. There are a variety of reasons – historic, topographic or societal, to name a few – why a place name is found in a certain locale. In short, the purpose of the boundary dictates whether it is detectable by archaeological techniques. If like the parliamentary constituency boundaries, the Danelaw Boundary is also a legal boundary, then it also raises the question as to whether ethnicity matters? Certainly, there is a debate as to whether distribution plots of archaeological material can illustrate ethnic divides, and this will be discussed in greater detail in Chapter 5.

Employing the Chi-square distribution method can be useful in establishing whether the distribution we see is random or not. The problem is the fact that it has not been used in this context before. The Chi-square method relies on the data being categorised into a table like the one shown above. The difficulties with the method arise when you start to think about how to categorise the data to give an accurate result – there are potentially numerous ways you could organise a relatively large archaeological find dataset. For instance, the finds could be organised into a general – for example a general category, simply pottery or coins, or a more specific category, the ware of the pottery or the King depicted on the coin. There are also problems with assigning values to the expected distribution and the amount of degrees of freedom that are assigned to the categorised dataset. In short, there are too many contestable variables with this method for it to merit inclusion here.

### **Practical Methods Conclusion**

This section has explored various methods to investigate the possible legacy of an Anglo-Saxon territorial boundary: charter and place-name analysis, phenomenology, water and viewsheds, and modern boundary comparison. It has also explored two potential statistical methods to examine the distribution of material culture: kernel density heat maps and chi-square distributions. The nature of the relationship between the Danelaw Boundary, the law and governance could prove complex and therefore all these methods may need to be employed. When considering statistical methods to examine material culture distributions, it is important to understand the difference between the two outputs which each of these methods produce. Kernel density heat maps produce graphical histograms which can be easily illustrated on a map. Chi-square distributions, on the other hand, provide a method to compare predicted and actual distribution densities to judge whether a sample is truly random and without survey bias. The method simply produces a number which is indicative of whether the sample inputted is random, in other words, the method is not very visual. If the nature of the relationship between the Danelaw Boundary, the law and governance is to be established, then the output needs to illustrate this, particularly if the data are found to be consistent with the historiography. Therefore, the kernel density heatmaps will be employed later in this thesis.

## **(ii) Theoretical Approaches**

In the first instance, it is important to consider an appropriate theoretical approach that considers the relationship between a territorial boundary, the law and governance. Theoretical approaches to border and boundaries are common to many disciplines outside of the archaeological and anthropological discourse. There exist social, or societal, boundaries as well as political ones. For example, within the literary discourse, there exist many different types of boundary, such as boundaries of gender, of the mind and of religion. However, neither of these provide a suitable approach theoretically for what appears to be a legal boundary. This study therefore requires a synthesis of approaches from a variety of disciplines: geopolitics and political geography, economics and anthropology. This section will explore the geopolitical and anthropological approaches to boundaries, the idea of core-periphery models and the anthropological theory of liminality.

### **Geopolitical and Anthropological Definitions: borders and boundaries**

To understand how we can adapt this discourse to provide a theoretical underpinning for a legal boundary the definitional problems need to be discussed. Within geopolitics and political geography there are two branches to boundary study: (1) boundary studies, or in practice borders; (2) border studies or bordering. The earlier, boundary studies, was popular during the 1960s, the latter, border studies, is popular today (van Houtum 2005). Boundary studies, or borders, comprises the study of the evolution and changes of a territorial line that demarcate the political limits of “states” (Minghi 1963; such as Prescott 1965, 1978, 1987; Rumley & Minghi 1991). Boundary studies, or bordering, however, focusses on the idea of borders as socio-territorial constructs and studies the socio-spatial differences and how these are communicated over the line (Newman & Paasi 1998; such as Pachucki *et al.* 2007). Yet within anthropology these definitions are reversed, thus boundary studies have the equivalent definition to border studies and vice versa (van Houtum 2005). Thus, this study requires a set of terms and definitions that both discourses recognise.

Within border or boundary studies, state borders and internal ones can be examined. It would seem helpful here, to find terms both discourses recognise, to simplify the definitions. For example, referring to the geopolitical definitions, boundary studies could be simplified to “Developing Boundaries” and border studies could be shortened to “Border Constructs”. The advantage of such terms is that the definitions are contained within the term, thus eliminating

any ambiguity. Therefore, for the benefit of this study “Developing Boundaries” will refer to boundary studies in geopolitics and border studies in anthropology, whilst “Border Constructs” will be used to refer to border studies in geopolitics and boundaries studies in anthropology.

### **Developing Boundaries and Border Constructs: a comparative approach**

#### ***Geopolitics and Political Geography***

As has been discussed above there are currently two competing branches of border and boundary studies within geopolitics and political geography. Indeed, the way borders have been viewed, interpreted and analysed have changed over time. The classic approach, “Developing Boundaries”, which was employed during the 1960s and was championed by J.R.V. (John) Prescott (1965) and Julian Minghi (Minghi 1963). It examined the development of boundaries by positing questions like: where a boundary was? Why a boundary existed? Between Prescott and Minghi they developed what has become the classic distinction within this discourse between a natural and non-natural, or artificial man-made, borders. This became closely connected to the idea of good and bad borders (van Houtum 2005). A natural border – one that is closely linked to topography – was a good one, whereas a non-natural boundary was a bad one. In fact, as Minghi (Minghi 1963) was writing close to the end of the Second World War a bad boundary also became synonymous with a poor one for military reasons. This approach was criticised as being too deterministic and too reliant on essentialist thought and was superseded by the more post-structuralist “Border Constructs” branch. This remains a branch far more interested in analysing a border as a socio-territorial construct (van Houtum 2005). Rather than attempting to build on the work of Prescott and Minghi, the works of Foucault and Bourdieu hold authority here. Borders are discussed as metaphors to explain the construction of daily barriers between social groups. There have also been suggestions within this discourse that the only useful literature are the ones that question the existence of boundaries (van Houtum 2005).

The “Border Constructs” branch has been criticised for being positivist and for not focussing on the point of study itself – the lines (Van Houtum 2005). It is also problematic for this study as the Danelaw Boundary is a historical fact, and there is little sense to deny the existence of something that clearly existed. Put another way, one cannot knowingly unknow something that previously was knowingly known. This approach is also tricky to adopt as we lack a holistic understanding of the Danelaw Boundary. This discourse has been incredibly superficial according to geopolitical standards and is not ready to ask more probing questions about

subjects such as identity. Put simply, the basic understanding of what the boundary was simply is not complete. The lack of archaeological data and documentary evidence (also discussed below) also provides barriers.

The geopolitical discourse gives a different perspective on the boundary problem and potentially reframes it for future research. If the boundary can be framed within Prescott and Minghi's framework it then may be possible to apply the post-structuralist arguments of the so-called "Border Constructs" branch. The fact that we lack coherent answers to the fundamental questions of the "Developing Boundaries" branch means that to construct a post-structuralist view of the Danelaw Boundary would be premature.

In concert with the problems highlighted in the literature, seeing the Danelaw Boundary through a geopolitical lens simply puts emphasis on establishing coherent answers to the most fundamental of questions, such as: (1) Where the boundary was? (2) Why did the boundary exist? (3) Was the boundary re-used and if so when? By providing answers to these questions it not only provides evidence for this thesis' argument, but also offers a way to frame the Danelaw Boundary discourse into a geopolitical one.

The debate between natural and unnatural boundaries may help to explain why the boundary failed but also why it was re-used. The fact there was an unnatural aspect to the boundary (see the Bedfordshire section in Chapter 4) may help Prescott and Minghi's arguments. Indeed, the fact that the Danelaw Boundary could be seen through a military lens, as it was established following a war, lends Minghi's argument, about the connection between bad boundaries and military failures, some substance. If boundaries fail solely because they are unnatural then it could follow that many boundaries, such as the modern parliamentary constituency boundaries of today, would also fail. Yet they do not. There must be other factors that Minghi does not consider. Therefore, the view held by Minghi is limited and must be complemented by other factors. In short, the "Developing Boundaries" branch may help explain why the boundary in its original form failed.

### *Anthropology*

The theory of liminality is part of a raft of other theories that belong to functionalism. Liminality became popular in archaeology with post-processual thinking. The theory of liminality is useful when discussing the Danelaw Boundary as it is a theoretical concept that

unites the disciplines of archaeology, anthropology and history. It also provides a framework to aid explanations as to how the boundary behaved over time.

The theory of liminality was introduced by the French anthropologist Arnold van Gennep in his volume *Les Rites de Passage* (1909). Within this work, Van Gennep identified how over time individuals and social groups go through periods of transition; rites play a key role in this transition or passage (Van Gennep 1960; Thomassen 2012: 23). When it was first published in the 1960s Van Gennep's work did not attract much attention, even from sociologist Émile Durkheim (Thomassen 2012: 23) who is considered the founder of functionalism. Within his work, Van Gennep outlines his "rites of separation" (Van Gennep 1960: 21) which can be broken down into three stages: (1) pre-liminal rites: where a divide occurs; (2) liminal rites: where a threshold develops between the divide - this is considered a transitional stage in Van Gennep's model; (3) postliminal rites: where a new order is created through unification by "ceremonies of incorporation" (Van Gennep 1960: 21).

Van Gennep also provides examples of rituals and ceremonies. These include passing over a threshold, or through a "portal", an important element of separation or inclusion (Van Gennep 1960: 21-25). Van Gennep (1960) uses the terms "portal" and "threshold" interchangeably. These thresholds, or portals, can be material and immaterial and may have political, social or religious resonance (Van Gennep 1960: 21-25). Van Gennep expands on this initial idea emphasising that any threshold is a small part of a much wider picture: they '... [the thresholds] should be understood as direct and physical rites of entrance, of waiting, and of departure – that is, as rites of passage' (Gennep 1960: 25).

Van Gennep's ideas became more widely known after the anthropologist Victor Turner revisited his theories in an essay entitled: *Betwixt and Between: The Liminal Period in Rites de Passage* (Turner 1969: 92–111), within his volume *The Forest of Symbols* (1969; Thomassen 2012: 23). Victor's Turner's essay revisited the idea of liminality by concentrating on, and developing, the second part of Van Gennep's model – liminal rites. Turner (1969) used a variety of examples from Central Africa, looking in particular at the Ndembu tribe in Zambia. Turner's work is significant because he identified the importance of Van Gennep's theories, framing them within the anthropological discourse of the time. Turner's essay is concerned with people termed as "neophytes", the newly converted (Turner 1969: 96). According to Turner, a neophyte is one who has become dehumanised, '...structurally "dead" ... [and] may

be treated, for a long or short period, as a corpse ... in his or her society' (Turner 1969: 96). Individually neophytes are characterised as being completely "obedient" to their "elders", but as a group they possess a comradeship which unites all neophytes under a new order. Within this new order they are equal because they all share collective rites (Turner 1969: 100). Turner concludes that it is during middle liminal period, what Van Gennep termed liminal rites, where the building blocks of culture are laid (Turner 1969: 110). Thus, the theory of liminality is useful because it can help to further define the type of boundary the Danelaw one was and the type it was not.

Liminality certainly provides an effective framework for deconstructing how human behaviour affects the development of culture. Although it can explain a boundary between two cultures, it would appear difficult to apply it in this context, where a type of political boundary is being examined, without the inclusion of a core-periphery model that would also illustrate the economics. It is also debatable whether in any specific locale within the boundary's landscape you are dealing with two distinct cultures. Does the Danelaw Boundary really represent a hard-cultural divide? For the purposes of this thesis – and with respect for what will be elucidated below – it is doubtful.

### **Core-periphery models**

Core-periphery models, or metropole and periphery as referred to by Igor Kopytoff (1987), are useful to discern boundaries in the landscape. The model, which has its origins in economics and geopolitics, essentially argues that the environment dictates where a settlement may be found. In this model the core is the settlement itself whilst the periphery is the source of materials and goods (Roberts 1996: 48). Where this model is concerned, boundaries and borders interestingly are normally found within and / or beyond a periphery: internal borders see an expansion into peripheral areas, whilst external borders expand or conquer other regions beyond the current periphery. The relationships between the core and periphery are not static and can evolve as time progresses. The model can therefore accommodate ancient centres (Roberts 1996: 49). The problem with this model is that it is linked with diffusionist ideas (Roberts 1996: 48), which have fallen out of fashion in the archaeological and anthropological discourse due to the number of difficulties between what is predicted and what is observed.

There are seven premises to this model: (1) settlements have a scattered distribution and have distance between each other; (2) settlements are situated close to arable land; (3) settlements



are normally situated in places of accessibility; (4) larger settlements are a product of economic agglomeration; (5) settlements may possess historic importance that has sustained them and therefore are “seminal places”; (6) significant settlements may be situated in equally important regions; (7) settlements may be the product of human inertia – a settlement becomes an important regional focus and is therefore expensive to move (Roberts 1996: 52). In other words, according to Roberts:

‘Core regions represent a convergence of the tendencies represented by these premises. In particular they possess accessible locations, experience the agglomeration of productive forces and the appearance of high-status places within an overall hierarchy, and through time see the emergence of a powerful nodality dependent upon routes, together with a powerful inertia, generating new developments within the old core’ (Roberts 1996: 53).

Core-periphery models are useful because they have employed to trace various types of boundaries. They are therefore valuable in understanding, and assessing the impact of, any divide that occurs within a landscape. Indeed, ideas concerning the periphery may help us to understand the complexity of the geopolitical situation and why the Danelaw Boundary, in its original form, may have failed. The model is problematic because it forces us to draw red lines on a map. This is a problem because things rarely operate in this way, as the historiography above illustrates. If there are periphery bounds to each of the settlements, then surely these would be fluid.

### **Theoretical Approaches Conclusion**

This section has explored the theoretical approaches taken by anthropology, geopolitics and geography. The geopolitical view has been twofold: examining boundaries through their routes and whether their landmarks were natural or unnatural; or analysing a border as a socio-territorial construct. The anthropological approach, or liminality provides a way of deconstructing the effect of human behaviour, and indeed a boundary, on the development of culture. Core-periphery models, used in geography see the settlement as the core, whilst the periphery is the source of materials and goods. For this model it is on the fringes of the periphery where external borders are found. The relationship that the Danelaw Boundary has had with the landscape, as well as the law and governance, could prove to be complex. It would therefore be expedient to take a hybrid, theoretical approach that borrows from all three models individually.

## **Conclusion**

This chapter has considered both the practical methods and theoretical approaches to territorial boundaries with a potential legacy. The complexity of the nature of the relationship between the Danelaw Boundary, the law and governance mean a hybrid approach might be better employed practically and theoretically. Therefore, in practical terms a combination of charter and place-name analysis, phenomenology, water and viewsheds, and modern boundary comparisons may be used together with a graphical approach to represent material culture distributions: kernel density heat maps. From a theoretical view point it would seem a hybrid approach, borrowing from geopolitics, anthropology and geography, may also prove additionally effective.

## CHAPTER 4

### **The Date and Route of the Danelaw Boundary**

This chapter will consider whether the route and the date of the Danelaw Boundary can be determined. For the most part the existing literature has considered the route of the Boundary problematic. Indeed, in some cases an entirely new route has been derived from the boundary clause within the Treaty of Alfred and Guthrum. This chapter will explore each part of the route systematically and discuss each problem in turn. There have been a wide range of dates proposed within the literature, and this chapter will attempt to expand on this discussion. However, before we consider this and the route of the Boundary the context of the two kings that will feature within this thesis will be explored.

### **Governance and the Administrations of Alfred and Edgar**

The influences that characterised the administrations of Alfred and Edgar's reigns are a component in understanding the Danelaw Boundary. Both men were seemingly intricately connected with the church. Indeed, the Christianisation of England of this time has been discussed extensively by others (such as Jayakumar 2002; Nelson 1967; 1983 and Whitehead 2020(Nelson 1967, 1983; such as Jayakumar 2002; Whitehead 2020)0) . It is observable within the *Chronicle* accounts too, such as, perhaps most relevantly, the baptism of Guthrum by Alfred in AD878 following the Battle of Eddington.

King Alfred's approach to kingship has two important aspects that need consideration here: (1) the relationship with the church and therefore an understanding of continental understanding of governance and politics; (2) the influence of the Carolingian Empire particularly within his own family. The church was clearly an important institution for Alfred. Alfred purportedly visited Rome when he was a boy. Asser (Lapidge & Keynes 1983) and the *Chronicles* report that Alfred visited the Holy See at least once. Whether he visited twice is a matter of debate as there exists an unusual discrepancy between the records about Alfred's life. In AD853 Asser records Alfred traveling alone to the Holy See:

Latin:

‘Eodem anno Æthelwulfus rex praefatum filium suum Ælfredum, magno nobilium et etiam ignobilium numero constipatum honorifice romam transmisit quo tempore dominus Leo Papa apostolicae sedi praecerat qui praefatum infantem Ælfredum oppido ordinans unxit in regem, et in filium adoptionis sibimet accipiens confirmavit.’ (Cotton MS Otho A XII/1: ff. 2v – 3r)

English:

‘In the same year King Æthelwulf sent his son Alfred to Rome in state, accompanied by a great number of both nobles and commoners. At this time the lord Pope Leo was ruling the apostolic see; he anointed the child Alfred as king, ordaining him properly, received him as an adoptive son and confirmed him.’ (Lapidge & Keynes 1983: 69)

This visit is also recorded within the Winchester (MS A), Peterborough (MS E) and the Canterbury Chronicles (MS F).

MS A:

‘ȝ þy ilcan geare sende Eþelwulf cyning Ełfred his sunu to Rome. Þa was domne Leo papa on Rome ȝ he hine to cyninge gehalgode ȝ hiene him to biscepsuna nam...’ (Bately 1986: 3:44)

Put simply, the *Chronicles* record, according to Swanton:

‘And the same year King Æthelwulf sent his son Alfred to Rome. Dom Leo was pope in Rome then, and he consecrated him as king, and took him as son at confirmation.’ (Swanton 1996: 64).

This visit, recorded in the *Chronicles*, appears to be supported by an extract of a letter, found within the *Epistolae Leonis IV*, between Pope Leo IV and Æthelwulf, King of Wessex. This letter is somewhat problematic as it cannot be proven to date from the ninth century as it only exists in a latter form (Horspool 2004: 29). Indeed, the authenticity of this document had been

previously questioned by Janet Nelson (1967: 150–51) due to a feudal dispute between the Holy See, under the reign of Pope Gregory VII, and William (I) the Conqueror. However, Barnwell's (1991) argument that the so-called Traces of Offices were diffused as somewhat of a Anglo-Saxon school book – across the continent, in the ninth century – has convinced her otherwise (see Nelson 1986: n. 30). This brings Nelson into somewhat of an alignment with Dorothy Whitelock (1955: 941–42), who rightly claims the letter is genuine and that issues of authenticity are actually problems that arose during the letter's copying. The extract of the letter reads:

Latin:

'Filiū vestrum Erfred, quem hoc in tempore ad Sanctorum Apostolorum limina destinare curastis, benigne suscepimus, et, quasi spiritalem filiū consulatus cingulo honore vestimentisque, ut mos est Romanis consulibus, decoravimus, eo quod in nostris se tradidit manibus' (Add. MS. 8873, *f.* 168, 389v.)

English:

'We have now graciously received your son Alfred, whom you were anxious to send at this time to the thresholds of the Holy Apostles, and we have decorated him, as a spiritual son, with the dignity of the belt and the vestments of the consulate, as is customary with Roman consuls, because he gave himself into our hands' (Whitelock 1955: 942).

This letter is now generally accepted as authentic (Whitelock 1955: 941–42; Nelson 1986: n. 30; Horspool 2004: 29). The evidence appears to support the idea that a relationship between Alfred and the Church was established at an early age. A probable second visit to the Holy See in AD855 is far more problematic because neither Asser nor the Winchester or Canterbury Chronicles agree on a set of events. Nevertheless, this evidence points to the establishing of Alfred's relationship with Holy See and probably continental politics.

Asser, who usually agrees with the *Chronicles* in this case diverges from them (Horspool 2004: 29), recording that Alfred accompanied his father, Æthelwulf, on a trip to Rome. Horspool (2004: 29) expresses doubt about the claim that Alfred accompanied Æthelwulf to the Holy See, because Alfred's father "loved him more than his other sons". According to Horspool

(2004: 29), Alfred's claim to the throne at the time was extremely fragile rendering this story unlikely and therefore easily dismissible. Indeed, the Winchester and Canterbury Chronicles record no companion; the Canterbury Chronicle seems to imply that Æthelwulf and Alfred made separate trips in AD855 to Rome and the Holy See respectively. In the first instance, Asser claims:

Latin:

'Eodem anno Æthelwulfus prefatus venerabilis rex decimam totius regni sui partem ab omni regali servitio et tributo liberavit, in sempiterno graphio in cruce christi, pro redemptione animae suae et antecessorum suorum uni et trino deo immolavit. Eodem que anno cum magno honore Romam perrexit praefatumque filium suum Ælfredum iterum in eandem viam secum ducens [author's emphasis], eo quod illum plus ceteris filiis diligebat ibique anno integro remoratus est. Quo peracto ad patriam suam remeavit, ducens secum, Iuthittam Karoli, Francorum regis filiam' (Cotton MS Otho A XII/1: ff. 3r – 3v).

English:

'In the same year Æthelwulf, the esteemed king, freed the tenth part of his whole kingdom from every royal service and tribute, and as an everlasting inheritance he made it over on the cross of Christ to the Triune God, for the redemption of his soul and those of his predecessors. He also travelled to Rome that year in great state, *taking his son Alfred with him* [author's emphasis], for a second time on the same journey, because he loved him more than his other sons; there he remained for a whole year. After this, he returned to his homeland, bringing with him Judith, daughter of Charles [the Bald], king of the Franks.' (Swanton 1996: 66).

The Winchester Chronicle records:

Old English:

‘... 7 him selfum to ecere heȝlo, 7 ȝy ilcan geare ferde to Rome mid micelre weorþnesse 7 ȝy was .xii. monaȝ wuniende 7 ȝa him hamweard for — 7 him ȝa Carl Francna cyning his dohtor geaf him to cuene — 7 æfter ȝam to his leodum cuom, 7 hie pæs gefægene wærun.’ (Bately 1986: 3:65).

Whilst the Canterbury Chronicle records:

Old English:

‘... 7 ðis ylcan geare to Rome for mid mycelum wurþscipe 7 ðis wunode twelf monð, ða he hamwerd was he feng to Carles dohter Francana cinges ... Alfred his ȝriddan ‘sunu’ he hæfde gesend to Rome, 7 ða se papa ‘Leo’ gehyrde seggan pæt he was forðfaren ȝa bletsode he...’ (ref)

Edgar’s approach to kingship, was different to that of Alfred’s and, has seen as more of an amalgamated one – Edgar, it is claimed, consolidated the achievements of his predecessors (Jayakumar 2002; Abrams 2008). There are three aspects which are important to consider: (1) his relationship with, and the role he gave to, the church; (2) his unconventional succession (AD957-959); (3) the role played by his family. The importance of the Church is reflected by the position given, within his court, to St Dunstan, and to a much lesser extent Archbishop Oda. The Winchester Chronicle records for the period between AD955 and AD959:

Old English:

‘... [AD955] Her forþferde Eadred cining on Sancte Clementes mæssedæg on Frome, 7 he rixsade teoȝe healf gear; 7 ȝa feng Eadwig to rice, Eadmundes sunu cinges [AD956] 7 aflæmde Sancte Dunstan ut of lande ... [AD958] Her forðferde Eadwig cyng on kalendas Octobris, 7 Eadgar his broðor feng to rice ... [AD959] Her he sænte efter Sancte Dunstane 7 gæf him ȝæt bisceoprice on Wigracæstre 7 ðæræfter ȝæt bisceoprice on Lundene’ (Bately 1986: 3:74).

English:

‘... [AD955] Here King Eadred passed away in Frome on St Clement’s Day; and he ruled nine and a half years; and then Eadwig, the son of King Edmund, succeeded to the kingdom ... [AD956] ... and put St Dunstan to flight out of the country ... [AD958]

Here King Eadwig passed away on 1 October, and Edgar, his brother, succeeded to the kingdom ... [AD959] Here he sent for St Dunstan and gave him the bishopric in Worcester, and after that the bishopric in London' (Swanton 1996: 112).

The Winchester Chronicle only provides an abridged version of the events between AD955 and 959. In fact, Eadwig dismissed Dunstan following a disagreement over his choice of bride, who was, Ælfgifu, the daughter of a powerful lord, Æthelweard. Dunstan eventually found himself exiled to Ghent. However, this disagreement saw Eadwig lose the confidence of his lords in Mercia and Northumbria. They declared Edgar their King. It is difficult to ignore the parallels between this narrative and the colophon (clause 8) of the Alfred-Guthrum Treaty Appendix. It is also striking how the church plays a role in these events. It was only when Edgar succeeded following his brother's, Eadwig's, death and that saw Dunstan sent for and returned (Winterbottom & Lapidge 2011: 66–79). Charters from the time as well as *The Life of St Dunstan* provide further detail (see Winterbottom & Lapidge 2011: 66–79). For instance, the detail given within charter S1211 shows how tension during Eadwig's reign was alleviated when Edgar succeeded:

Old English:

‘Þa Eadred geendude 7 man Eadgife berypte ælcere are, þa namon Godan twegen suna Leofstan 7 Leofric on Eadgife þas twa forespecenan land æt Culingon 7 æt Osterlande. 7 sædon þam cilde Eadwige þe þa gecoren wæs þæt hy rihtur hiora wæren þonne hire. Þæt þa swa wæs oþ Eadgar astipude. 7 he 7 his wytan gerehton þæt hy manfull reaflic gedon hæfdan.’ (Stowe Charters 28)

English:

‘When Eadred died and Eadgifu was deprived of all her property, then two of Goda's sons, Leofstan and Leofric, took from Eadgifu the two afore-mentioned estates at Cooling and Osterland, and said to the young prince Eadwig who was then chosen [king] that they had more right to them than she. That then remained so until Eadgar came of age and he [and] his witan judged that they had done criminal robbery, and they adjudged and restored the property to her.’ (S1221)

Edgar and Alfred were probably influenced by their families. Indeed, it is interesting to note that Alfred's stepmother, Judith, for example, was of Frankish royalty (Whitehead 2020). With



various influences from his father, his stepmother and the Pope, is it really inconceivable that Alfred had continental interests, may have adopted aspects of Carolingian kingship and may have interceded when the Carolingian crisis occurred in the late AD870s? Edgar was similarly influenced by his family but rather than continental influences they were ecclesiastical. Edgar purportedly had three wives, and although any detailed information on them is difficult to find (Whitehead 2020), it is interesting that he may have married a woman called Wulfhryth. The relationship between Edgar and Wulfhryth does not appear to have lasted that long; however, when Wulfhryth retired she became an abbess at Wilton Abbey (Whitehead 2020: 87-88). Edgar was clearly influenced by the church, much like Alfred. However, Alfred through his relationship with the church also seemingly became familiar with continental politics and kingship.

## The Route of the Boundary

The Danelaw Boundary appears to be outlined in the first clause of the Treaty of Alfred and Guthrum:

*‘Ærest ymb ure landgemaera: up on Temese, ⁊ ðonne up on Ligan, ⁊ andlang Ligan oð hire aswylm, ðonne on gerihte to Bedanforda, ðonne up on Usan oð Waetlingastræt’* (B2, CCC MS383, f. 57r).

*‘First as to the boundaries between us. [They shall run] up the Thames, and then up the Lea, and along the Lea to its source, then in a straight line to Bedford, and then up the Ouse to Watling Street.’* (Attenborough 1922: 99).

However, there appear to be many specific problems with this route which will be explored in this section. The most obvious problem, in the first instance, is whether the treaty, and therefore the boundary, is genuine. Dorothy Whitelock (1955), who provided the evidence to show the Treaty of Edward-Guthrum was a fake (Whitelock 1941), addresses this question within the first volume of *English Historical Documents* (Whitelock 1955). Her opinion here leaves little doubt about the Treaty’s authenticity:

‘This extremely interesting document, which, since London is left on the English side of the boundary, was probably drawn up after Alfred obtained London in 886, survives in two, both

in C.C.C.C., MS. 383. I give here the longer of the two version, which also occurs in the Latin of the Quadripartitus. The code is certainly no later than 890, for in this year Guthrum died' (Whitelock 1955: 380).

In fact, Whitelock is not the only one to not doubt the authenticity of this Treaty. All students of the boundary from Felix Liebermann (1903) to Patrick Wormald (1999b) have all agreed this Treaty is genuine. The interpretation of the route, however, has led to much discussion, particularly with what has become known as the Dumville line. Dumville states:

'The point is, of course, that if the Treaty had been solemnised in 878, at Chippenham or Aller or Wedmore, the relevant boundary would indeed, on my interpretation, have run along the Thames – downstream, that is, rather than upstream- between Mercia (which was controlled by the Danes) and Wessex to the confluence with the Lea. Farther downstream, beyond the Lea, the Thames was not such a boundary, for province of Greater Wessex lay on either side...' (Dumville 1992: 21).

Dumville continues to play "devil's advocate" here (Keynes 1998: n. 145) – the passage is too long to include here. Simon Keynes, however, summaries Dumville's remaining points within a footnote. Keynes disagrees with Dumville's:

'...responses to three [other points] ... that Guthrum would not be negotiating for the East Angles in 878; that 'up' the Thames, in what seems to be the 'official version of the test, most natural means 'upriver'; and that the boundary if interpreted in this way, makes no separation between Guthrum's East Anglia and Alfred's Essex...' (Keynes 1998: n. 145).

Needless to say, Keynes does not agree with Dumville's interpretation of boundary. The Dumville line has also received criticism from Jeremy Haslam (2005, 2011). Haslam (2005: 122–29) also points to similar problems with Dumville's interpretation, particularly with what it would have done to Alfred's lands in Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire and Essex.

It is quite clear Dumville's interpretation is unorthodox and quite frankly goes against all reason. Keynes seems to summarise the general opinion quite aptly within the same footnote as quoted above:

‘If the Dumville line is plotted on map, it follows a course which seems, quite simply, to offend against common sense’ (Keynes 1998: n. 145).

The fact that Liebermann, Whitelock and Wormald all agree the Treaty is genuine is very reassuring. Due to her work on the Treaty of Edward-Guthrum, the view of Dorothy Whitelock is particularly important here. Not only does she agree that the Treaty is genuine, but she presents the route of the boundary almost as it is within the Treaty (see Gobbitt 2010). That aside, it is also good to see that she implies that Wedmore and Alfred and Guthrum are two documents. Although Whitelock proposes a slightly later date than this thesis proposes, it appears her opinion is accurate and trustworthy due to her simplicity of presentation and brevity in interpretation. Although some of Liebermann’s views have been challenged more recently, the fact that he and Wormald consider this Treaty within a broad and holistic context adds weight to their opinion. It is good to see that Liebermann presents the Treaty as Whitelock does, although there are problems with his interpretation (see Chapter 2). Simon Keynes is correct about the Dumville line: it makes little to no sense and will not be entertained any further in this document. More broadly, however, Dumville raises some interesting problems with the Danelaw Boundary’s route, a couple of which will be discussed in greater depth below. It is difficult to side with simply one view here, suffice to say that the boundary’s route, is recorded in a genuine Treaty that, should be somewhat interpreted as it on the page. There are, admittedly, problems with this view and these are addressed in the next section.

## **Specific problems related to the Route**

There exist three specific problems with the route as outlined in the Treaty in the Treaty of Alfred and Guthrum. These will be addressed one-by-one beginning with the problem of the Kingdom of Essex, before moving on to address route problems in Bedfordshire, as well as the Watling Street and Kingdom of Mercia conundrum.

### **The Kingdom of Essex Problem**

The Kingdom of Essex presents us with a boundary route problem due to the outcome of the Battle of Ellandun in AD825, and was highlighted by David Dumville (1992). The Battle of Ellandun was fought between the Kingdoms of Wessex and Mercia. At stake was the recognition of the victor’s overlordship over the whole of England. In other words, the victor would become the most powerful Kingdom in England and would be recognised as such by

the other Kingdoms of the time. Wessex, under the command of King Egbert, was victorious over Mercia, which was led by King Beornwulf (Swanton 1996: 60). With victory on the battlefield Egbert wanted to cement Wessex's over-lordship status. He sent his son Æthelwulf (coincidentally Alfred's father) and an army to conquer the Kingdoms of Essex, Kent and Sussex. Victory was secured in all three Kingdoms and all three became sub-Kingdoms to Wessex (Swanton 1996: 60). Subsequent heirs apparent to the Wessex throne would be given the duty of governing the sub-Kingdom of Essex. Alfred would have become the ruler of Essex before he inherited the throne of Wessex from his father. The is question is why would Alfred have given away Essex as part of the Treaty agreement if it had become an integral part of the Kingdom of Wessex?

It has been suggested that Alfred did not give Essex away in his negotiations with the Danes. Within his book *The Origins of Hertfordshire* (2010), Tom Williamson (2010: 104) points to the fact that the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* makes no mention of a Danish incursion into Essex. This omission would indeed make sense as evidenced by the *Chronicle's* non-inclusion of a potential alliance between Alfred and Ceolwulf II, an implication of the contents of the Watlington Hoard. It is a noticeable pattern, during this period, that the *Chronicle* tends to record the movements of the Great Heathen Army. If the Danes had taken as significant a sub-kingdom as Essex it would seem likely that it would have been recorded.

Williamson (2010: 104) also suggests, most interestingly, that the so-called "North Sea Province" of the Danes lay to the North but outside of Essex. This claim can be verified somewhat by comparing how the historic boundaries of this area adhere to the current county boundaries of Essex, that is if one accepts that the County of Essex is roughly the location of the sub-kingdom of Essex. In fact, even a cursory glance shows that the county boundary follows, for the most part, the hundred, modern and 19<sup>th</sup> century parishes, and even the postal code sectors. There are admittedly a few outliers when the postal code sectors and the 19<sup>th</sup> century parishes are compared.

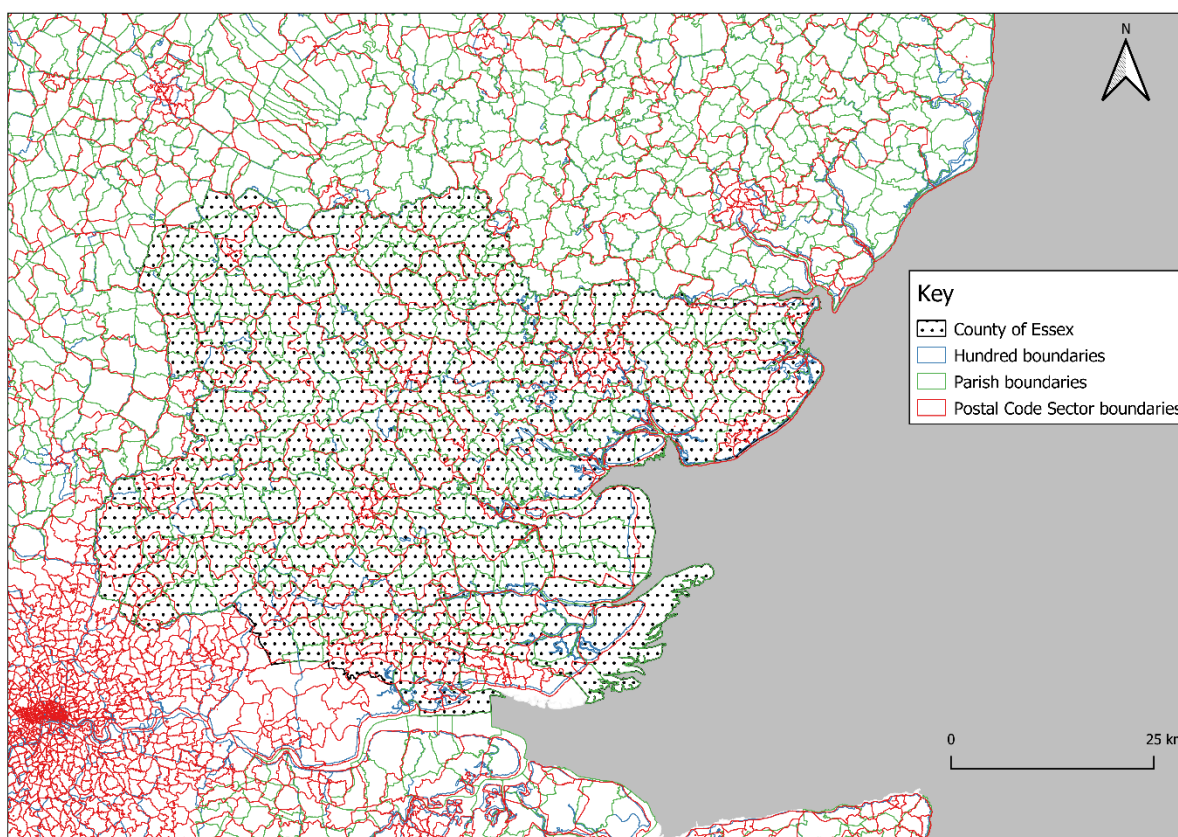


Figure 4: Map of the bounds of the county of Essex with its various political boundaries (generated by the author).

Nevertheless, the overarching pattern tends overwhelmingly towards adherence. This lends further circumstantial evidence to Williamson’s argument that the “North Sea Province” lay outside of Essex and aids the argument that Essex was not given away by Alfred. Indeed, this appears to fit with the wider discourse (Hart 1992; such as Abrams 2008), the Danelaw is seen as a complex entity and was not strictly speaking a unified Kingdom, or even a Kingdom, like Wessex. The legal system employed by various regions and locales appears to have depended much on pre-Viking Age political allegiances, rather than aspects of “cultural identity” such as ethnicity, language or custom (Abrams 2008: 174). Certainly, it would appear regional political allegiances would have played their part in the formation of the Danelaw Boundary and the nature of it. By AD885 – the earliest presumed date for the start of Treaty of Alfred and Guthrum negotiations – Essex had been a sub-Kingdom of Wessex for the best part of 60 years.

### The Bedfordshire Problem

The other frequent route problem faced by students of the Danelaw Boundary has been the section that runs between the source of the River Lea and “straight to” the River Ouse at Bedford (Stenton 1943; Davis 1982; Dumville 1992; Wormald 1999b; Kershaw 2000), hereafter referred to as the “Bedfordshire section”. The Bedfordshire section of the boundary

is commonly perceived as the weak link in the boundary: an act of madness by Alfred and Guthrum that would consign this boundary to the metaphorical bin of history. As a result, it is important for the argument that the Danelaw Boundary was re-used that this problem is discussed.

Returning to the boundary, or first, clause within the Treaty of Alfred and Guthrum:

*‘Ærest ymb ure landgemaera: up on Temese, 7 ðonne up on Ligan, 7 andlang Ligan oð hire aswylm, ðonne on gerihte to Bedanforda, ðonne up on Usan oð Waetlingastræt’* (B2, CCCC MS383, f. 57r).

*‘First as to the boundaries between us. [They shall run] up the Thames, and then up the Lea, and along the Lea to its source, then in a straight line to Bedford, and then up the Ouse to Watling Street.’* (Attenborough 1922: 99).

It is not apparent from this clause, even after multiple readings, where in the landscape the Bedfordshire section traverses. Given a natural or man-made feature is liable to change over time, establishing the exact route of any boundary, particularly of this period, can be fraught with difficulty. The vagueness of the boundary clause in this area is a problem. Existential questions arise about our conception of the landscape today and whether this is compatible.

The Treaty of Alfred and Guthrum states that the Bedfordshire section of the Danelaw Boundary goes: “...ðonne on gerihte to Bedanforda...” (Attenborough 1922: 99). Some literature has translated on gerihte as either straight on or in a straight line. There are a variety of ways gerihte can be spelt as evidenced by the corpus of charter bounds (which will be briefly explored below). Indeed, there are also a variety of ways the headword could be translated too. According to the 15 charters that contain this headword there are five distinct spellings: gerihte, gerit, irichte, riht and rihte. The gerihte spelling occurs in two charters, S403 and S659, concerning land in Sussex and Nottinghamshire, respectively. These charters are further discussed below. The spellings gerit, irichte and richte appear across two charters, S641 (gerit) and S573 (irichte and richte), which deal with land in Berkshire and Dorset. The alternative riht also only appears in one charter, S1306, which deals with land in Gloucestershire. The most common spelling is actually richte which features in ten of the 15 charters: S140 (land in Kent); S151 (land in Hertfordshire); S476 and S785 (both lands in Somerset); S587 and S911

(both lands in Oxfordshire); S620 and S713 (both lands in Berkshire); S830 (land in Devon); S1811 (land in Wiltshire). Each of these spellings – including S573 where two variants can be found – according to data from LangScape, is translated or glossed as straight. In the adverbial context *geriht* can be translated as right or due. In an adjectival context, *gerihte*, it can mean right or direct (Clarke-Hall 2011: 234). However, when the preposition *on* is added – which in an adverbial sense can mean on, in, upon, up to, into, within or among (Clarke-Hall 2011: 141) – it can mean straight on or up-right (Clarke-Hall 2011: 141).

There are two examples within the extant charters, both date to the 10<sup>th</sup> century, which use the same spelling as the Treaty of Alfred and Guthrum. The first concerns a charter dating to AD930 between King Æthelstan and Bishop Beornheah of Selsey. It concerns four hides of land in Lyminster, Sussex. The charter is written in Latin, but the bounds are written in Old English:

‘Ærest æt þam heagam þis hure spa suð lang þare stan strete on kinges ham spoa þanne suð pest lang peges to þam pege leten bufan þan litlan stenenan forða spa suð gerihte on [author’s emphasis] þer eastren pilles heafed spoa pest lang streames to stoc brugge spo norð lang þare por strete to suð gate’ (Langscape 1998)

English:

‘Firstly at the hedge, south along Stane Street to Kingsham, thence south-west along the road to the hedge out-side the little stony ford, due south *to the head* [author’s emphasis] of the eastern stream, so west along the stream to Stockbridge, so north along the Fore Street to the south gate’ (Barker 1948: 143).

It is interesting that Barker should translate “*gerihte on*” as “to the head” because this appears to underline the fact that “*gerihte*” has no single translation, so long as it implies a general direction. The second charter dates to AD959 and is an agreement between King Eadwig and Bishop Oscytel. It concerns 20 hides of land in Southwell, Nottinghamshire. Like the first charter, this charter is written in Latin, but the bounds are written in Old English:

‘...of dam forda lang greotan spa se ealda stream sceot beeastan besudan dam egete þon gerihte [author’s emphasis] durh’ nipa tunes broc sceot on greotan up be broce besudan sunninsale holme ...’ (Langscape 1998).

English:

‘...from the ford along the street to “Cweorndun”; of “Cweorndun” *straight on* [author’s emphasis] to Newton Brooke; along (the) brook then to the Greet again...’ (Farrer 1914: 9).

The translation of this passage by Farrer is more in keeping with the dictionary translations. However, there is no escaping the fact that in each charter the word “gerihte” has been translated differently. This emphasises the variation in translation that can be found within the dictionaries. Indeed, the Danelaw Boundary should not be interpreted as a straight line, as has been implied by others, but rather it points to the idea of a *direct* route between two points which might already be familiar, or understood, in the landscape.

Nevertheless, within today’s landscape the source of the River Lea can be found in Leagrave Park, Leagrave, Bedfordshire (Ordnance Survey grid reference: TL 059 246). There are reasons to believe that this was also the recognised source, or landmark, when this Treaty was agreed in the late ninth Century. Not only has this location been used previously by 20<sup>th</sup> century historians of this boundary, but there is an ancient monument that surrounds it: Waulud’s Bank. Waulud’s Bank is a Neolithic earthwork enclosure, with evidence of multi-period activity, within which the River Lea rises (see Dyer 1964).

As far as can be ascertained from the previous literature, as well as topographic and cartographic evidence, there are several options with regards the route of this section of the boundary (Stenton 1943; Davis 1982; Dumville 1992; Wormald 1999b; Kershaw 2000; Adams 2017). The first three options are roads, which are still present within the landscape today: the A6, the A5120 or the A600. It is conceivable that the boundary followed a road if it were an ancient one that had long acted as a trading route between Leagrave / Luton and Bedford. For this to be true, the road would need have either Early Anglo-Saxon, Roman or prehistoric origins. The boundary could plausibly follow a topographical feature coincidentally followed by the Midland Railway line, an intriguing observation by the archaeologist and historian Max Adams (2017). If this is not the case, it is also plausible that it followed another ancient road



or trackway that could have been left unrecorded in either the historic or archaeological record. If it is abiding by another recorded road this is something previous literature has missed.

The boundary could have observed existing earthworks, which is another option which seems probable. These features, like the roads, could have been recorded archaeologically or historically. They could have equally been lost, due to alterations in the landscape. The final possible option, ruling out the others, is that that this section of the boundary did not follow a feature in the landscape at all. It seems highly likely the Bedfordshire section does not follow a known feature in the landscape. Rather a change of mindset is required, rather than looking for features aligned South-North we should be looking for features aligned West-East.

### **The A6**

It must be admitted that there does not seem to be a road that runs between Leagrave Park and Bedford. Therefore, it is probable the boundary may have followed a couple, or a series, of roads. If it is a single road and it is straight, then it might be of Roman origin. The most obvious road to investigate first, within today's landscape, therefore is the A6. Local knowledge, as well as The Viatores (1964), believes the A6 could be an ancient road, that runs North-North West from Luton to Bedford. The road at first glance does not look like an archetypal Roman road, it is too curvy. The road also does not feature in any of the literature that would suggest it has Roman origins. So, could the road have a prehistoric or an early Anglo-Saxon origin? The road does link with the nearby Roman Icknield Way but passes by, or through, some interesting sounding settlements such as Streatley, Silsoe, Clophill, Wilstead and Wixams. Streatley, Silsoe and Clophill all feature in Domesday Book (Open Domesday, n.d.) and are all in the same Flitton hundred. Wixams does not feature in Domesday Book, but Wilstead does under a different name: Wilshamstead. The settlement of Wilshamstead is located in a different hundred to the rest – Redbornstoke (Open Domesday, n.d.). This evidence looks encouraging for an ancient origin of perhaps a prehistoric or early Anglo-Saxon date, but this argument quickly unravels when the documentary and cartographic records are consulted. There is no mention within the documentary record that the A6 is an ancient route (Page & Doubleday 1914). Perhaps the most telling source is that the A6 is omitted from the *Victoria County History for Bedford* (Page & Doubleday 1914), where one would expect such a road to be mentioned. Trawling through the cartographic record, particularly the Ordnance Survey, confirms the A6's modern origins. Although most of the road features are present within the

Ordnance Survey 1883 edition, the road most people would identify today is not established until the late 20<sup>th</sup> Century.

### **The A5120 and the A600 / A50**

The same problems are faced when examining the A5120 and the A600 for the possibility of ancient origins. The A600 does, admittedly, follow a similar route to the Viatores route 210, but this is not convincing. Other studies have shown that many of the routes identified by the Viatores Committee in the 1960s lacked evidence of existence. Indeed, many of the Viatores routes have also been dispensed of since the Committee last sat in the 1960s.

The A5120 and the A600 pass by or through some interesting named settlements such as Cotton End, Deadman's Cross, Shefford, Ickleford, Millbrook, Houghton Conquest, Ampthill, Flitwick, Westoning, Harlington and Houghton Regis. Ampthill, Flitwick, Millbrook, Westoning, Harlington, Houghton Conquest and Houghton Regis also feature in Domesday Book (Open Domesday, n.d.). The documentary and cartographic evidence does not substantiate an argument in favour of ancient origins for either of these roads.

### **Another recorded ancient road or trackway**

It is conceivable that the boundary in this locality is following another ancient road or trackway. There are other roads that lead from Legrave or Luton to Bedford. The problem, here, are the many take routes that do not fit with the spirit of the boundary clause. They take a more complex route than simply going "straight" from Legrave to Bedford. It is possible, however unlikely, that the boundary is following a road or track that the archaeology has not picked up yet. Although it would be assumed that the boundary clause would reference the fact that the boundary was following a road going straight from Legrave to Bedford, particularly as it references Watling Street. It seems that such possibilities, at present, can not be ruled out, but there is no evidence, as yet, to prove it.

### **Natural earthworks**

Most of the North Bedfordshire and Buckingham landscape is composed of undulating countryside. The most prominent feature in the landscape is the Greensand Ridge, a narrow-ridged escarpment with a north-west facing scarp slope composed of sandstone geology; it is surrounded by the Bedfordshire and Cambridgeshire Claylands. The ridge runs north-east-south-west from the Bedfordshire settlements of Linslade to Sandy. The orientation of this

ridge indicates that this cannot be the feature the Danelaw Boundary is following, as the boundary runs perpendicular to the ridge. This section of the boundary, therefore, cannot be following a natural earthwork feature.

### Man-made earthworks

There has been some discussion within the literature about the possibility that this part of the boundary could follow man-made earthwork features, the most notable proponent of this was James F. Dyer. Within a chapter entitled *Earthworks of the Danelaw Frontier* Dyer (1972) argues that man-made earthworks may help identify the route of the boundary. He uses 15 earthworks, 10 of which are in Bedfordshire (Dyer 1972), to illustrate his argument as shown by the table below.

Bedfordshire		Cambridgeshire	
Beeston Berrys	Sandy	Stonea Camp,	Wimblington
Church Spanel	Shillington	Hampshire	
Clapham		The Moat,	Longstock
Etonbury	Arlesey	Hertfordshire	
Gannock's Castle	Tempsford	Hertford	
Howbury	Renhold	Huntingdonshire	
The Camp	Bolnhurst	The Hillings,	Eaton Socon
The Docks	Willington	Norfolk	
The King's Ditch	Bedford	Ringmere,	East Wretham
Seymour's Mount	Steppingley	Warham 'Danish' Camp,	Warham St Mary
Buckinghamshire		Oxfordshire	
Hawridge Court Farm	Hawridge	Stuttle's Bank	Stratton Audley

Table 12: List of Neolithic sites possibly lining the Danelaw boundary in Bedfordshire (after Dyer 1972: 235).

The problem with trying to use these earthworks to identify where the Bedfordshire section of the boundary is, becomes clear when they are plotted on a map. They are only a few infrequent features to the north of Luton. If the boundary was following a series of man-made earthwork features it would be expected that they would be more frequent. Dyer (1972: 254) is correct to point out, however, that the earthworks to the east of Bedford have an interesting distribution around the Rivers Ouse and Ivel. This may point to some sort of heightened military presence perhaps during the time of Edward the Elder.

### **The Boundary follows a feature inadvertently followed by the Midland Railway**

Within his book, *Aelfred's Britain: War and Peace in the Viking Age* (2017), Max Adams (2017: 175) suggests the Bedfordshire section of the Danelaw Boundary can be thought of as following the railway line that runs between Legrave and Bedford. This idea that the railway line implies the route of the Danelaw Boundary is an intriguing suggestion that requires further consideration: could the railway line be following a topographical feature inadvertently followed by the Boundary too? Today this section of track is used by two railway franchises: (1) East Midland Trains, a franchise operated by Stagecoach; (2) the Thameslink, Southern and Great Northern franchise operated by Govia.

This section of track was originally, built as part of the Midland Railway extension during the 1860s, intended to extend the railway as far as Leicester and Hitchin. The documentary archive for this construction project is distributed across several different places across England. This is due to the nature of the project which required both Parliamentary, and local, approval and involvement. Thus, the Bedfordshire part of the line this thesis is interested in has documents contained within The National Archives at Kew (TNA), the Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies in Hertford (HALS), the Bedfordshire Archives and Records Service in Bedford (BARS) and the Midland Railway Study Centre in Derby (MRSC). The MRSC is operated as a partnership between the Midland Railway Society and Derby Museums. To substantiate Adams' observation, any surviving surveyors' plans and / or notes would need to be consulted. If there were a topographical feature that allowed the railway to pass through the Greensands Ridge then surely a surveyor would have noted this down in a notebook. During the trawl though the archive no surveyors' notebooks were found, but Adams' observation can still be tested nevertheless.

The most obvious place to start was the Midland Railway Study Centre, which is housed within the Silk Mill of the Derby Museums precinct. At the time of this section's preparation, the MRSC was undergoing an extensive refurbishment lasting until 2020. The Centre had been moved into temporary accommodation, with the archive safely boxed away. As a result, the physical the archive had been rendered unreadable, making the possibility of a trip to the Centre a fruitless exercise. The digitised part of the archive, however, could be consulted through an email discussion with the Centre's Coordinator. The MRSC holds much documentation related to the Hitchin branch of the extension (such as the two chain maps) but holds limited information on the Bedfordshire branch.

The National Archives hold the minutes of the Bedford to London Extension Committee (South Construction Committee), 1864 – 1867 (RAIL 491/280 to RAIL 491/283). It was thought, at first glance, these records may provide the detail needed. Unfortunately, these are four large handwritten volumes which solely detail the land which should be brought for the project and, as time progressed, which land had been acquired. Although this may be interesting for an historian wishing to trace the history of this project it is not helpful here.

Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies, Hertford, has a far more detailed record of the Bedfordshire branch of the extension. Of interest were the proposed and actual maps of the route through Bedfordshire, in concert with the two chain maps (HALS R159). The two chain maps were helpful because they included a cross-section of the topography traversed, however aside from the features immediately adjacent to the track route the plans were of limited use (HALS R159). The cross-sections proved to be the most conclusive aspect of the archive. For the railway to follow a topographical feature the Danelaw Boundary also followed, a natural passable dip in the Greensands Ridge needed to be evident. The cross-sections clearly showed that without significant excavation there was no natural pass within the Greensands Ridge. In fact, one of the maps showed the plan to indeed excavate a tunnel through the Ridge (see Figure 10 on page 260 in Volume II). Therefore, the Midland Railway cannot be following a topographical feature also followed by the Danelaw Boundary.

### **The Boundary does not follow a feature in the landscape.**

Students of the boundary have also entertained the possibility that the Bedfordshire section does not follow a feature in the landscape (Davis 1982; such as Dumville 1992). It is common to see within previous literature that if this possibility is true then it is the weakest part of the

boundary and, as a result, Alfred was mad to agree to it. This perceived wisdom, however, may not necessarily be correct: the boundary could have followed no discernible landscape feature and could still have been a resilient political entity.

Arthur Hadrian Allcroft's 1908 volume *Earthwork of England* (1908) may not contain many ideas archaeologists still agree with today. Most of the ideas contained within it would probably feature in an average undergraduate History of Archaeological Thought unit. However, there is one tantalising line that still rings true when dealing with the Vikings and the Viking Age today, 'The Danes [the Vikings] seldom travelled far from their ships...' (Allcroft 1908:383). The Danish, and probably Norwegian, forces, that fought the series of battles during the Viking Invasions, are not remembered as great land warriors, they are recollected as great seafarers. For the most part, the Great Heathen Army explored England and its different Kingdoms by ship; successfully navigating the variety of coastal and riverine environments found in the landscape. Within contemporary thought King Alfred's military leadership has been played down (such as Pratt 2007). However, it is tempting to speculate that if this is case that the boundary follows no apparent feature then this view may be misplaced.

Indeed, many have dismissed the Bedfordshire section as weak, because it would appear it follows no discernible topographical feature aligned south-north, a change in mindset may present a new view (this paragraph refers a figure found in Volume II). Consider for moment the barrier the Greensand Ridge and the Barton Hills presented to a person trying to reach Bedford from Luton. The landscape would be too difficult to traverse, particularly if the person were carrying goods to be traded. The natural way for someone like this would be to go around these obstacles. However, whilst acknowledging this fact, for a person crossing the boundary at this point, these obstacles provided useful markers in the landscape, allowing someone to ascertain where they were in relation to the boundary. The legal situation also made the precise location of this part of the boundary almost an irrelevance (see previous section). Therefore, it is contended to understand this part of the boundary takes a change of mindset. One should consider a range of factors when dealing with a part of a boundary like this, from the topography to the legal situation. The Bedfordshire part of the boundary was a necessity for the establishment of this boundary; however its strength and location were not.

### *Existing boundaries and watersheds*

It is conceivable that the Danelaw Boundary is following an extant boundary or adhering to an existing watershed. Indeed, the same could be said of later boundaries following the Danelaw Boundary. The results of a simple comparison between the Danelaw Boundary as well as other later boundaries employing GIS is presented in the next chapter. The idea that earlier or later boundaries follow the same route as the Danelaw Boundary is intricately linked to the debate surrounding the ancient origins of field systems or boundaries. This subject, which has seemingly been a problem since at least the late 19<sup>th</sup> century following a disagreement between F.W. Maitland (1907) and Frederick Seebohm (1883; Unwin 1983: 341), have produced a substantial body of literature (see Williamson 2016). The most useful and detailed, yet occasional, summaries on the debate have been provided by Tom Williamson (1986; 2016). Indeed, there appears to be a distinct disciplinary emphasis for continuity within field archaeology and particularly landscape archaeology because of more recent<sup>9</sup> influential works such as W.G. Hoskins' *The Making of the English Landscape* (1955). For example, Hoskins writes:

‘I have said above that everything in the landscape is older than we think. Nor is the evidence for this statement buried, and the province of professional archaeologists only. In many parts of England more or less massive boundary banks survive, some of them still awaiting explanation. In Oxfordshire, the boundaries of the Roman villa estate of Ditchley have been traced with considerable certainty, enclosing an area of about 875 acres. A good deal of these boundaries consist of earthen banks thrown up about the middle of the first century AD, known in parts as Grim's Dyke. There are gaps where dense woodland afforded sufficient protection. Even to this day a nearly complete periphery of ancient woodland can be traced around the villa estate. The other remarkable thing is that most of this extensive boundary dating from the first century is followed by parish boundaries of Saxon origin: in other words there was still a farming unit here which was recognisable in Saxon times’ (Hoskins 2013: 19).

Proponents of field system and boundary continuity point to the patterns contained within excavation and topographic analysis results. For example, at Lode Farm, in Worcestershire, Rippon *et al* argue that:

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<sup>9</sup> This is relative to Seebohm and Maitland's publications in 1883 and 1907 respectively

‘The boundary sequence along the northern edge of the site, where mid-Roman and early medieval ditches were cut on the same alignment and were sealed beneath the line of the historic hedgebank, implies that elements of the mid-Roman fields remained visible beyond the end of the fourth century to influence the layout of the early Saxon farmstead and subsequently the pattern of medieval furlongs that are still fossilised in the historic landscape of today. Exemplifying potential continuity from the Roman through to the early medieval period...’ (Rippon *et al.* 2013: 43).

Similarly, Gerrard and Aston (2013) have also observed the same patterns at Shapwick, in Somerset:

‘Anyone who has looked at a map of Shapwick notices the regular arrangement and prevailing orientation of its field boundaries and roads. In other parts of southern England, notably in the Thames valley and the Fens of East Anglia, as well as along the Channel coast, similar alignments have proved to be ancient’ in some cases Roman or earlier. The ‘reave-like’ or ‘linear’ systems found on Dartmoor, for example, are thought to be Bronze Age in date and seem to be distinguished by long continuous boundaries that run for several kilometres, With an infilling of regular, rectilinear fields in between. There is nothing as obvious as these so called ‘co-axial, field systems at Shapwick, though many boundaries do seem to be consistently aligned along one axis, With others at right angles to them’ (Aston & Gerrard 2013: 82).

There have been statistical studies undertaken that claim to show Anglo-Saxon burials were positioned on land boundaries that were later used as estate and subsequently parish ones too (Goodier 1984). Orientation and alignment have also been used as the principle pieces of evidence to argue that parish boundaries have an ancient foundation. For instance, within southern Yorkshire and north-west Nottinghamshire, there appears to be a relationship between the Roman roads and the township boundaries (Unwin 1983).

The focus of recent debate has surrounded claims of continuity between prehistoric and Roman as well as medieval field systems, in particular roads that appear to follow the same orientation as co-axial field systems. Co-axials are a type of regular field system laid out in long parallel strips, with each plot marked out by a perpendicular boundary. This followed patterns being recognised by Andrew Fleming (1978, 1988: 27–30) that the main axes of the Dartmoor reeves also followed modern field boundaries. The continuation of common and open field system boundaries have also received attention. Oosthuizen (1998, 2003) has argued extensively in



favour of continuity between prehistoric and medieval field systems. For example, she argues that fragmentary fossilization of possible prehistoric regular field layouts within the medieval landscape in the Bourn Valley in Cambridgeshire. Harrison, similarly, has suggested that open fields within six parishes contained by the so called ‘champion’ landscape of Cambridgeshire have bounds that pertain to ‘...a legacy of an earlier economy, and a pattern of settlement on the margins of the chalk which encouraged the development of these linear territories...’ (Harrison 2002: 51).

The A600 seems the most likely candidate if the remnants of the boundary can be traced within modern political boundaries (see Chapter 5 for the evidence and discussion). For part of its route, the A600 follows the old parish as well as the hundred boundaries. There is also a possibility that the boundary could have partially followed existing charter or estate boundaries. How this worked is open to conjecture as there exist just two extant charters written with Old English bounds in Bedfordshire. Both charters post-date the creation of the boundary. The first charter is worth highlighting, again, here, as it is an agreement between King Æthelstan, and a minister called Ealdred. It dates to AD926. It concerns 5 hides of land in Chalgrave and Tebworth (see S396). This charter is interesting because it is mentioned by Davis within his journal article about the Danelaw Boundary. He writes:

‘According to the Treaty [of Alfred and Guthrum], Chalgrave and Tebworth should have been in English territory, being about two miles west of a line drawn from the source of the Lea (at Sundon Park near Luton) and Bedford, but the charter implies that at some date between 899 and 911 they were Danish’ (Davis 1982: 804).

It was highlighted in the survey of existing literature (Chapter 2) that as the Viking Age progressed Danish influence spread west across the country. This phenomenon is the most likely explanation for what Davis is seeing. Moreover, as will be highlighted in the next chapter there is a possibility that the period in which this charter was agreed was a hiatus period for the boundary. Nevertheless, the second agreement dates to AD969 and is between King Edgar and a minister called Ælfwold. The agreement concerns 15 hides of land at Aspley Guise (see S772). Although the events surrounding Edgar’s accession to the throne is relevant to the Danelaw Boundary, this charter is not. The bounds of this charter are far enough from the Danelaw Boundary as to have had no effect on the direction of the Bedfordshire section.

There are quite a few watersheds that could be a candidate for the Danelaw Boundary's route through this landscape. There are several points of high ground where a view of Bedford could have been significant. The most obvious is from the Greensands Ridge, however there are other candidates. For example, the view that can be observed from the town of Houghton Conquest. The figures below show where the possibilities lie.

### **Modern Political Boundary Adherence to the Danelaw Boundary**

The technique used in this instance and limitations of it were explained within the Methodology chapter (see Chapter 3). Although it is important to highlight that the boundaries that were measured against the path of the Danelaw Boundary were, the county boundaries, the 1881 parish boundaries, the modern parish boundaries, the 1831 hundred and today's postal code sectors. The results obtained from this exercise were thus:

<b>Boundaries</b>	<b>Obey %age</b>	<b>Disobey %age</b>
County	9.7%	90.3%
Parishes (1881)	90.3%	9.7%
Parishes (Modern)	77.4%	22.6%
Hundreds (1831)	45.2%	54.8%
Postal Code Sectors	22.6%	77.4%
<b>Mean Average</b>	<b>49.0%</b>	<b>51.0%</b>

*Table 13: Table showing the results of how modern political boundaries adhere to the Danelaw Boundary (drawn by author).*

This evidence would appear to support the idea that the Danelaw Boundary was re-used and that it was employed for legal purposes. Indeed, the percentages showing where each type of boundary obeys the path of the Danelaw Boundary are far higher than would be expected if the boundary was for short-term singular use. It can be argued that a possible reason why the path

of the Danelaw Boundary has been respected in this way is because of the topographical features the boundary followed such as the roads and the rivers. However, even a cursory glance at a map, showing the different boundaries employed plotted, will show that not all of them respect these topographical features all the time. There are many instances where parish or hundred boundaries straddle a topographical feature used by the Danelaw Boundary. In short, it would seem that there were no guarantees that the topographical features used by the Danelaw Boundary would be respected or followed by subsequent boundaries. This is because topographical features can, and do, lose their significance and status within the landscape.

It should also be highlighted that it would appear significant that these modern boundaries, which are administrative ones, should in part follow the Danelaw Boundary. If the implication of the observation, that a high proportion of parish boundaries survive as postal code boundaries, is followed through (L. Shaw-Taylor 2015 pers. comm.), then it could be argued that each administrative boundary is using previous boundaries as their basis. The fact that the modern administrative boundaries are using the path of the Danelaw Boundary are through association pointing to the fact that the Danelaw Boundary was legal. This landscape evidence appears to be the most obvious in supporting the argument that the Danelaw Boundary was occasionally re-used legal one. Although it should be added that this piece of evidence should not be seen in isolation.

The section that follows will argue that because the Danelaw Boundary was legally re-used it did not affect the trade between the east and west of the country. In fact, it is anticipated that there will be no evidence of the boundary if we use find distribution plots to identify trade. The point of this section is to highlight that the landscape evidence points to the idea that the Danelaw Boundary was predominately a legal boundary that served no other purpose other than in helping to govern an increasingly unified Kingdom of England. The section will attempt to explain in the first instance why only certain aspects of the data were used.

### **The Kingdom of Mercia and Watling Street Problem**

Due to the way the boundary clause is written, there has been a debate within the historical discourse whether the Danelaw Boundary follows Watling Street. Some (such as Stenton 1943) have interpreted the boundary clause as following Watling Street, whilst others (and Davis 1982; such as Dumville 1992) have argued the boundary ends at Stony Stratford. Stony Stratford is situated on the corner of where the River Ouse meets Watling Street (the modern

A5). Frank Stenton (1943: 261) believes the boundary probably did follow Watling Street. Stenton (1943: 261) acknowledges that whilst there is:

‘...no indication ... given of the distance to which [the boundary] ... extended beyond the Ouse [it should be pointed out that] ... the later organization of the Danelaw suggests that Guthrum's kingdom was bounded on the north by the upper courses of the Avon and the Welland, and that while Northampton lay within his territory, Leicester was the centre of an independent Danish army’ (Stenton 1943: 261).

R.H.C. Davis (1982: 806–7) and David Dumville (1992: 22) on the other hand are doubtful. Davis argues the ‘...extension of the frontier was no concern of the West Saxons, but only of the Mercians’ (Davis 1982: 806–7). Dumville agrees, adding ‘...there is no contemporary warrant for such an extension...’ (Dumville 1992: 22) due to unknown political and military divisions that possibly existed between different Kingdoms (Dumville 1992: 22–23). Historians such as Patrick Wormald (1999b) and Paul Kershaw (2000) have not discussed the Watling Street issue as they are more interested in either the manuscript history (Wormald 1994, 1999b) or how the Treaty of Alfred and Guthrum fits within the textual tradition (Kershaw 2000).

Within his recent volume, *Aelfred's Britain: War and Peace in the Viking Age* (2017), Max Adams (2017: 280–81) has suggested the Northamptonshire part of Watling Street, and therefore part of the Danelaw Boundary, has persisted as the North-South divide. The commonly held view is the North of England is the area beyond Watford Gap service station, located north-east of Daventry on the M1 motorway between junctions 16 and 17, and the South is the area below it. What is interesting about this stretch of the motorway is that the A5, or Watling Street, runs parallel with it. Although there is no access to Watford Gap from the A5, the road runs directly behind the service station site. It is a possibility, and indeed a theory here, that in fact the perception of the North-South divide is far more ancient than previously thought and that Alfred was aware of this during the Boundary negotiations.

Adams (2017) has noticed several interesting topographical relationships between different features within this landscape. The first is the relationship between the rivers and the position of Watling Street. According to Adams (2017: 280–81), Watling Street essentially takes a line of best fit between the sources of southern rivers such as the Lea, Ouse, Nene and Trent in the

East and the Severn and the Avon in the West. Adams (2017: 280) also observes that, aside from a few outliers, the vast majority of Scandinavian place names are located to the north-east of the road. He also notes that in the second decade of the 10<sup>th</sup> Century, the area was fortified with burhs (Adams 2017: 280).

The way Adams describes this landscape seems to suggest that to him this landscape is a nexus, a central place. It is a settlement that is usually used within the theory of central space but in this instance, it seems to be quite a large locale covering most of Northamptonshire. The number of things observed by Adams go a long way to underline the importance of Watling Street, both as a feature that divides and one that aids communication. Adams' theories seem persuasive but requires further investigation (see Chapter 5).

The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle also provides evidence to suggest that Watling Street was considered a boundary. When Swein Forkbeard claimed the throne in AD1013, the Chronicle records:

Old English:

‘...ƿ on þam ilcan gear toforan þam monðe Augustus com Swegen cyning mid his flotan to Sandwic ƿ wende swyðe raðe abutan Eastenglum into Humbran muðan swa uppweard andlang Trentan þet he com to Gegnesburh. ƿ þa sona abeah Uhtred eorl ƿ eall Norðhymbra ƿ to him eall þet folc on Lindesige ƿ syððan þet folc of Fiferhingan ƿ raðe þæs eall here be norðan Wætlingastræte...’ (Irvine 2004: 69-70).

English:

‘...King Swein came with his fleet to Sandwich, and very quickly turned round East Anglia into the mouth of the Humber, and so upwards along the Trent until he came to Gainsborough. And then Earl Uhtred and all Northumbria immediately submitted to him, and all the people in Lindsey, and afterwards the people of the Five Boroughs, and quickly after, all the raiding-army to the north of Watling Street...’ (Swanton 1996: 143).

This passage seems to suggest that Forkbeard believed Watling Street to be a boundary by the way he and his army respects it as he makes his way north. It provides an additional piece of evidence to suggest Watling Street was part of the Danelaw Boundary as others have suggested.

The evidence in this section suggests that it is not possible to determine the full route of the Danelaw Boundary. On a countrywide scale, there can be little issue with the sections of the Boundary that followed features such as the Rivers Thames, Lea and Ouse. However, when the boundary is considered within the landscape of places such as Bedford or Harpenden, potential problems with the siting of the route become apparent, with places of significance for the settlement, such as burial grounds or ecclesiastical precincts, situated on the other side of the Boundary. In the case of the Kingdom of Essex there are further issues with regard to governance. The indeterminate Bedfordshire section must follow a route known to Alfred and Guthrum, as well as the Saxons and Danes, but that knowledge seems to have been lost in the intervening thousand years. The known sections which follow the Thames and Lea were trade routes, and so is it inconceivable to suppose that the Danelaw Boundary follows trade routes through the whole landscape which are accessible to everyone? With the question of the Boundary's openness still to be addressed, there is a possibility, if the historiography is well founded, that this could be the case. There is circumstantial evidence from the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicles* to suggest that Watling Street was considered a boundary in any case, and certainly this would make sense from a territorial delineation point of view. It would have meant that the Danelaw Boundary would have terminated near the Welsh borders. However, in this instance, the evidence from the *Chronicles* is not enough on its own to confirm that the Danelaw Boundary followed Watling Street. Nevertheless, a discussion of the route provides an interesting insight into the relationship between the Danelaw Boundary, the law and governance. This relationship seems not only to have relied on the complex legal culture, governance structures and landscapes, but also, perhaps, a common understanding between those in power and those who were not. We might presume that the route of the Danelaw Boundary in the Anglo-Saxon period was known by all.

## **Place Names and Charters**

The distribution of "Viking", Danish or Nordic-origin place names has been widely discussed within the literature over the last century, most notably within Hugh Smith's *English place name elements* (1956) as well as David Hill's *An Atlas of Anglo-Saxon England* (1981). There has been a great deal of work in this area over the intervening years, including the identification and discussion of different elements (Abrams 2004, 2005; such as Fellows-Jenson 2014), as well as the mapping of these and others (such as Leicester University's Halogen project, which has created a large searchable geospatial database of English place name etymologies).

The evidence provided from the place names and the charters of the time support the idea that no boundary existed between the Danelaw and Wessex. Indeed, although a handful of charters do follow the bounds of the Danelaw Boundary, the vast majority do not. The place names may suggest a boundary was once in place, but the cognates (elements with the same etymological origin) of different ending elements complicate the picture and could suggest the opposite conclusion. Yet, the law codes, and the legal culture they are part of, suggest there was a boundary. Given the fact that in some instances, according to the historiography, boundaries have proven elusive to find, is the Danelaw Boundary any different? Perhaps when dealing with place names and charters in this context it is important to draw the distinction between cultural influence and the extent of specific legal cultures. This is a distinction which Leslie Abrams highlights:

‘Like all English territory, the land beyond Watling Street was divided into small units of governance, ruled from local centres. Other forms of evidence, such as placenames, personal names, sculpture, pottery, and coinage display a regionality which the more strident ideology of Anglo-Saxon unification can overshadow. Is it inconceivable that in the mid-tenth century the operation of these units of local power varied according to local custom, which itself varied according to the density of Scandinavian settlement and lordly influence? In one district, might ‘Danish’ lords have regulated society according to their law, whereas other, more English, areas continued to be ruled by English custom?’ (Abrams 2008: 178-179).

The Danelaw Boundary, it could be argued, existed within both legal cultures and allowed both English and Danish to co-exist legally. This is evident beginning with Edgar’s Whitbordesstan Code (IV Eg) and becomes clearer with the law codes of Cnut (I-II Cn), Edward the Confessor and Henry I (Hn). Place names give an indication of cultural influence, they do not necessarily provide an indication of the specific legal culture followed, whether that be English or Danish. They could however still be helpful in high densities or when they are apparently anomalous, such as with Rugby. Rugby exists on the Wessex side of the Danelaw Boundary, the opposite to where it would be expected superficially. This will be explored more below. It is possible that the higher the density of a seemingly culturally diagnostic place name the more likely it matches the legal culture of the area too. It is therefore worth exploring the various place names in some detail. There are several Old Norse (or Old Danish) and Old English place name elements that can be found within the Danelaw Boundary landscape. The Old Norse elements

include: -bȳ, -thorp, -throp, -thveit and -thwēt. Old English elements, on the other hand, include: -denu, -ford, -hām, -stede, -tūn and -wīc. There are also Grimston Hybrids which are a compound of a Danish personal name and the Old Norse cognate of -tūn.

The Danelaw Boundary uses five landscape features or landscapes within its delineation. These are the Rivers Thames, Lea and Ouse, as well as Watling Street and the landscape of Bedfordshire between Bedford and Luton. Of the c.1500 extant charters within Sawyer, merely nine utilise the same features within roughly the same locales as Alfred and Guthrum did. The charters to be explored here, by feature, are S909, S396, S772, S794a, S1036, S834, S495, S615 and S1565. Indeed, the implications of this analysis are the same as Stephen Baxter's (2007) discussion of the charters of Leofwinesons and other monasteries in Mercia – particularly within Derbyshire, Shropshire and Staffordshire – the charters of the Anglo-Saxon period, post – 9th century, broadly did not adhere to the Danelaw Boundary.

### *Place Names*

The most common place name element associated with Danish cultural influence is the -bȳ ending. It has two forms, Old Danish (-bȳ) and Old Norse (-býr), and many cognates: the two ending element forms have a common origin etymologically. The meaning of the Old Danish form is of a yard, courtyard, or farmhouse; whereas the Old Norse meaning is of a 'dwelling, isolated settlement or farmstead' (Watts 2004: xliii). The precise relationship between the different senses of the ending forms is not understood. -thveit or -thwēt elements are common in the North-West of England and are also two cognates belonging to Old Norse and Old Danish, respectively. The endings seem to broadly refer to a clearing, a meadow, or a paddock. Although since they are cognates it renders this base meaning unclear. Indeed, the cognates would suggest in the primary sense that the elements refer to a woodland clearing or plot of grassland in woodland. In the secondary sense, however, they can also refer to a detached piece of cultivated ground. The -thorp or -throp ending elements are slightly more complicated as they are Old English, Old Norse and Old Danish cognates. Indeed, it is difficult to distinguish the difference between English and Danish thorps. The ending element broadly refers to a farm or village, although this meaning varies depending upon the cognate. In Old English it implies an outlying farm or hamlet, whereas the Old Norse and Danish cognates imply a small secondary settlement. It is thought English thorps must have existed before Scandinavian settlements became established because of the distinction problem between English and Danish thorps. The ending element -throp is not found within South-East or South-West England.



Indeed, this implies settlers in Kent and Sussex must have come from an area unfamiliar with the element, and that by the time it reached the South-West the element had become obsolete (Watts 2004: xliii).

The element -tūn also has Old English and Old Norse cognates, which complicate matters. Depending on the name studied, there can be a degree of uncertainty around the meaning of this element, but broadly it can refer to an enclosure, field, yard; farm, manor; homestead dwelling, house mansion; group of houses, village or town. More conservative translations have the element refer simply to a settlement, farm, or village. The element appears in greater frequency post-AD730 due to the break-up of large unitary estates, which in turn were caused by land-grants by the king, nobleman, bishops, and others belonging to the thegnal class. The ending element is found within compounds with either English or Danish personal names (i.e. English or Danish personal name + OE -tūn or ON -tūn) which seems to imply manorial overlordship rather than founding progenitorship and tillage of the soil, according to Watts (2004: xlviii). The Danish compound is commonly referred to as a Grimston Hybrid.

The place names associated with a more predominate Old English origin are somewhat more straightforward. For instance, the ending element -denu is of Old English origin and occurs in 185 settlement names. The element has a widespread distribution; it is common with every region of England as a place-name element. In northern counties it was replaced to some extent towards the end of the so-called Old English period (c. 5 to 11th centuries) with -dæl. Its meaning is still very uncertain suggesting that place names such as “Harpenden” are too obscure and ambiguous to classify. As a result, there exist various relationships and meanings that suggest -denu may refer to a valley, most commonly, or ‘low depression, valley’ (Watts 2004: xliii). It is most characteristically applied, as a place name, to long, open, sometimes sinuous, valleys. The element is most frequently compounded with personal names or descriptive words compounds. Some compounds refer to vegetation, whilst other rare examples refer to rivers and other topographical features.

Ford can be used as the first element in a place name, but normally occurs as the second element within a compound. The ending element of -ford is predominately of Old English origin but has various cognates including Old Norse (-ford). Ford-names often relate to either: the nature or position of fords, frequenters to the ford or individual persons. Of the c.550 examples identified by Ekwall (1960), only a small proportion of those have become towns or cities, such

as Bedford or Hertford. Ford place names are compounded with many types of primary elements, typically they either describe the -ford itself (most frequent), consist of a personal name (next most frequent) or describe topographical features. Most of them refer to river crossings of local significance. Fords are often associated with trade and communication routes with significant clusters lining medieval trade routes, such as those found within the Thames Valley west of Oxford (Gelling 2011: 67-72). Many Old English personal names seem to be attached to -fords which probably indicates, according to Gelling (2011), that a ford had a “quasi-habituative sense” and was understood to be a settlement near a ford. Individuals named within the compound probably did not own the estate. It is important to account for the fact that some modern -fords used to have -worth attached as their second element, or -ōra.

The ending elements of -hām and -wīc are predominately of Old English origin, with some cognates (not including Old Norse). A -hām typically refers to a homestead or dwelling place and is closely associated with Roman roads, villas, and settlements. It also has many senses including ‘dwelling place, homestead, collection of dwellings, village’ and later ‘manor, estate’ (Watts 2004: xlviii – xlix). The ending element -wīc refers to a dwelling-place, lodging, habitation house, mansion, or town. The element seems to have been borrowed from the Latin word *vīcus* meaning group of dwellings, a village; a block of houses, a street or a group of streets forming an administrative unit. Place names that carry this element have senses with special purpose buildings particularly dairy farming and other types farming. The ending -stede is predominately of Old English origin, but does have an Old Norse cognate of -stathr. It often refers to a place, site, position, or station, but is difficult to assign a sense to with the Old English cognate. It is possible for other cognates, such as the German one (-stadt) meaning town or city Watts 2004: xlviii – xlix.

Rugby, in Warwickshire, is a particularly interesting example of a place name within the Danelaw Boundary landscape. Rugby illustrates the enduring influence the Danish culture had on medieval England and more specifically the province of Wessex. At first glance, it superficially appears to have an Old Norse -bý ending that is typically associated with Danish culture and is located on the Wessex side of the Danelaw Boundary. This is pertinent to this study, as too is the fact that the settlement changes its name around the time of the creation of the Quadripartitus (Q) and the Laws of Henry I (Hn) (c. pre-AD1154). Hn and Q refer to the Danelaw Boundary as well as the provinces of Wessex and the Danelaw, but Hn does not define the bounds of the boundary between Wessex and the Danelaw. The earliest reference we have

of Rugby is from Domesday Book where it is recorded as Rocheberie in the Hundred of Marton under the land of Thorkil of Warwick (see Great Domesday f. 241r.). The name Rocheberie probably has an Old English origin possibly from Hrocan byrig or 'Hroca's burh'. The place name was changed to Rochebi or Rocheby, according to *The Place-Names of Warwickshire* (Gover et al 1970), because of Scandinavian influence within the Danelaw to the North and East in around AD1154 to 1189. Watts (2004: 512) and Gover et al (1970: 13:143) situate the place name change as late as AD1627, but if the name is changed due to Scandinavian influence this does seem rather late. The place name change is evident, for instance, in a charter issued by Henry III in July 1255 granting a weekly market to Henry of Rokeby within his estate of Rokeby within the country of Warwick. The charter is catalogued within the Calendar of the Charter Rolls for Henry III (Maxwell Lyte 1903: 448). Therefore, it would seem Rugby had already adopted the characteristic Old Norse -by ending by this point.

There is little information regarding Thorkil of Warwick, he certainly appears to be a part of the English Earls of Warwick. He is variously Lord, Overlord and Tenant-in-chief to a vast number of Warwickshire estates – principally; but also, to some lands in Berkshire, Oxfordshire, and Staffordshire – both before and after the Norman Conquest. The fact that the Earls of Warwick were English and appeared to embrace Scandinavian culture later in the medieval period. It does seem to somewhat agree conceptually with the general theme of Abrams view that culture and the legal culture were distinct, and thus proliferated variously depending on the local district's population and Overlord. Rugby may have adopted aspects of Scandinavian culture, but the population of Rugby did not adopt the privileges and customs held within its legal culture.

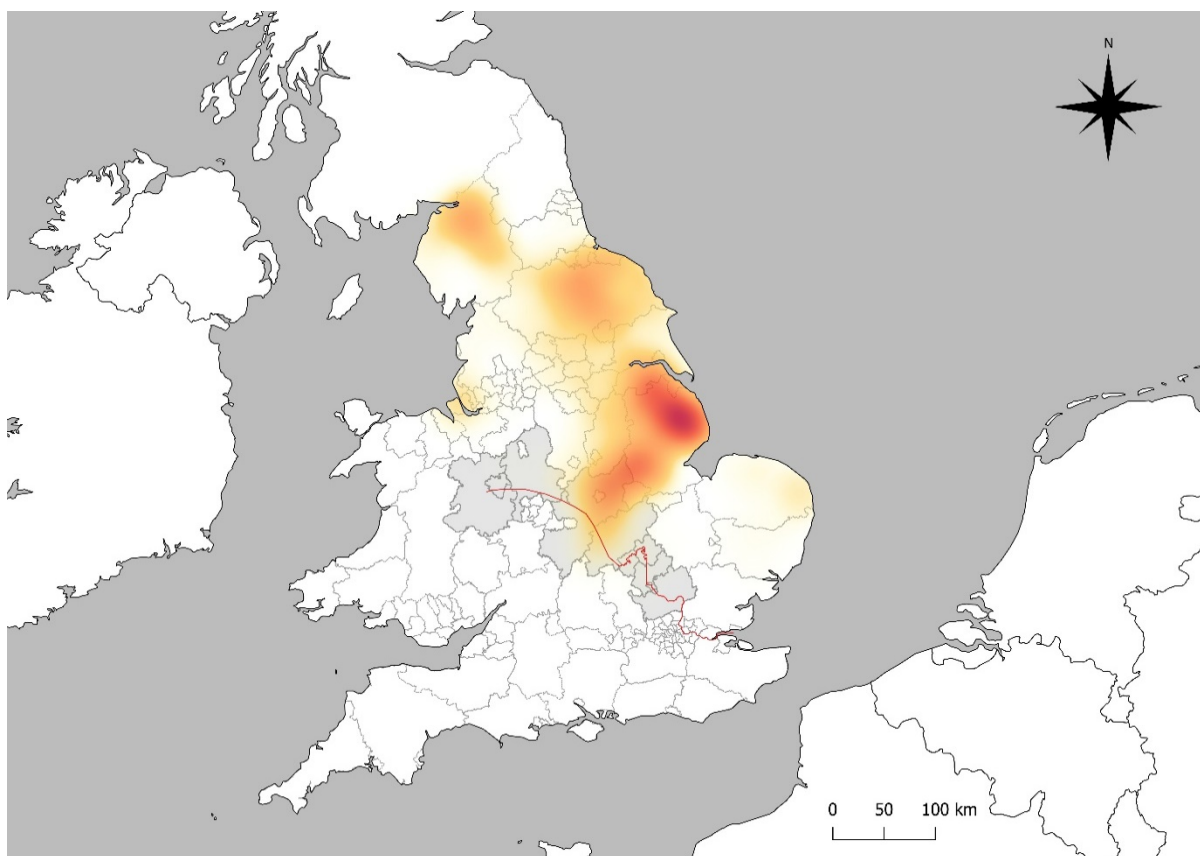


Figure 5: A kernel density heat map showing the distribution of Viking place names (-tons, thorps and Grimston Hybrids).

The place names of implied Danish or Nordic origin within this study seem to have a distribution that adheres to the Danelaw Boundary to some degree; there are a few outliers. It could be argued that the distribution of place names could be indicative of Danish *legal* activity, since the distribution is concentrated around the so-called administrative heart of the Danelaw, the Five Boroughs, and in the North-East, towards the Kingdom of Northumbria. As Abrams alludes to, these are areas which may have enforced Danish Law to the greatest extent. Nevertheless, whether Danish place name distributions truly advances the argument put forward that the Danelaw Boundary was re-used is indeterminable.

### ***Charters***

The charter with Sawyer number 396 uses both the landscape of Bedfordshire as well as Watling Street. It is a land grant, dating to AD926, between King Athelstan and his thegn Eadred, and concerns five hides of land at Chalgrave and Tebworth, within Bedfordshire, that had been purchased from the Danes for 10 pounds of gold and silver. The bounds read as follows:

Old English:

‘Dær se dic sceot in pæcl-inga straete anlanges pæxl-inga stræte ðæt in ðane ford þæt anlang broces in þanne oðerne ford þonne of ðæm forde up on þane pelle 7 þanan in ðæt dell þanan of ðæm delle in ðone dic of ðæm dice in ðone oþerne dic þone of ðæm dice in þone broc þonne of þam broce to cynburge pellan þanne anlang dices · to east coten þæt þanan in þane ealdan broc up of þam ealdan broce · onæfem ðæt riþig þæt uprihte in ðiod peg æftær ðiod pege in þone dic æfter dice in pæxl-ingga strate ·’ (Cotton Claudius B. VI, ff. 23v-24r).

English:

‘Where the ditch runs to Watling street along Watling street until to the ford thence along <the> brook to the other ford then from the ford up to the spring and thence to the dell thence from the dell to the ditch from the ditch to the other ditch then from the ditch to the brook then from the brook to Cyneburg's spring then along <the> ditch · to east cottages/huts thence then to the old brook up from the old brook · alongside/by the streamlet thence straight up to troop way along troop way to the ditch along <the> ditch to Watling street ·’ (LangScape 2008).

The significance of this charter was recognised by Sir Frank Stenton within his volume *Types of Manorial Structure in the Northern Danelaw*. The precis of the point is eloquently made by Dorothy Whitelock within *English Historical Documents*:

‘The importance of this document and of Birch, No. 658, a charter of the same date and identical phrasing granting lands in Derbyshire to Uhtred, was demonstrated by Sir Frank Stenton ... They make it clear that some time before 911, before he began his re-conquest of the Danelaw, Edward was encouraging his thegns to buy estates in Danish territory. Chalgrave was given to Abingdon by a woman called Ælfgifu in 972-992 which explains the presence of this charter in the cartulary of that house, B.L. Cott. Claud. B vi ...’ (Whitelock 1959: 546).

This charter was agreed within, what is termed, one of the Danelaw Boundary's hiatus periods – the boundary seemingly became inactive during the period c.AD890 to c.AD955x957. This claim is evident within the law codes, where the boundary is created with the Treaty of Alfred and Guthrum but is only implied some 60 years later with the Treaty's Appendix. The current extant manuscripts would suggest there are no apparent, explicit or implicit, re-calls of the boundary in the intervening years, which would make sense considering the events recorded within the *Chronicles* such as Edward the Elder's reconquest of the Southern Danelaw. The

charter is contained within the British Library manuscript Cotton Claudius B. VI (ff. 23v-24r) which originates from Canterbury. The broad consensus is that this charter is trustworthy and authentic, indeed as Stenton attests:

‘The tale begins with a land-book of 926, the authenticity of which is proved by the recurrence of its formulas in another charter of the same date, derived from the unrelated cartulary of the Berkshire monastery of Abingdon. In this document Æthelstan confirms to the fidelis Uhtred 60 manentes at Hope and Ashford, which, we are told, he had bought from the heathen for twenty pounds of gold and silver, at the command of King Edward and ealdorman Æthelred, cum ceteris cumitibus et munistris’ (Stenton 1910: 74).

The fact that Watling Street is used suggests the origins of this feature as boundary stretch further back than the agreement of AGu. Another charter to employ bounds within the Bedfordshire landscape is a land grant of 15 hides within Aspley Guise, Bedfordshire, by King Edgar to an estate in Kineton, Warwickshire, held by Edgar’s thegn and minister Ælfwold. It dates to AD972 and has a Sawyer number of 772; its bounds read:

Old English:

‘Dis synt þa landgemæra to æpslea ·

of hysse burnan on pendles dune eastepearde of pendles dune on flitan hyll þanon on þone hpitan mor · 7 siþþan be fenne on þone heafod æcer oþ þone lytlan hlap þonon to þære apuldre þær þa þreo landgemæru togædere gaþ · po-burn inga 7 pafan-dun inga · 7 æps-lea inga · fram þam deor gēte ofer þone hæþ to þam cumbe þonon ymbe pest lea · of þam lea on þone heafod æcer se is on æps-lea inga gemære 7 on pafan-dun inga · þonon · 7 lang þære ealdan stræ[t]e on dunnes hlap · þonon on þone ealda`n` ford on þæs fennes heafod andlang fennes up on þære dune to þære blacan þyrnan to þam ealdan stapol[e] · of þam stapole eall · onbutan fotes eige of fotes eige inon þone blundan ford 7 lang streames · of þam streame on crang-feld inga dic · of þære dic on þone ealdan coll pytt þær þa þreo gemæru togædere gaþ · cranc-feld inga · 7 mercs-tun inga · 7 hola-cotan · of þam þreom gemæron on þone ealdan mapuldre · of þam mapuldre · on þone sidan healh · of þam sidan heale a be þam heh hylte inon þone langan þorn · of þam þorne eft inon hysse burnan · of hysse burnan · eft in eastepeardere pændles dune;’ (Cotton Vitellius C. IX, ff. 129v-130r)

English:

‘These are the land-boundaries to Aspley ·

From tendril [or water] plant bourn <stream> to wendles down <hill> eastward from wendles down to flitan hill thence to the white marsh · and then by <the> fen to the head acre as far as the little tumulus thence to the apple-tree where the three land-boundaries together go · Woburn people's and Wavendon people's · and Aspley people's · from the deer [or livestock gate or gap] over the heath to the coomb <valley> thence around west 'leah' [or wood] · from the 'leah' to the head acre which is on Aspley people's boundary and on Wavendon people's · thence · along the old street to Dunn's tumulus · thence to the old ford to the fen's head along <the> fen up on the down to the black [or pale] thorn-bush to the old post · from the post all · around foot's island/water meadow from foot's water meadow into the blundan ford along <the> stream · from the stream to Cranfield people's ditch [or dyke] · from the ditch/dyke to the old charcoal pit where the three boundaries together go · Cranfield people's · and Marston people's · and Holcot · from the three boundaries to the old maple-tree · from the maple-tree · to the large hollow · from the large hollow always by the high wood to the tall thorn · from the thorn back into water plant bourn · from water plant bourn · back to the eastern part of wændles down’. (LangScape 2008).

Once more we can refer to Whitelock's *English Historical Documents* (1955) for an explanation of the significance of this document:

‘This is one of the lost Worcester originals ... Its main historic interest comes in the boundaries, for these show that even as late as this, the original distinction between the Mercians proper the Hwicce was still felt; for the boundary of the Mercians mentioned is not that of the great kingdom ruled by the kings of Mercia from the eighth century, but the line of demarcation separating the original Mercians from the settlers in the Severn valley. The administrative reorganisation which created the counties of the Midlands ignored this division, but it still separates the dioceses. The charter has a diplomatic interest also, for there survives an original charter (Birch, No. 1229) issued to the same grantee in the same year, which is couched in identical terms and has exactly the same witnesses in the same order, except that it omits Ealdorman Æthelwine. The estate is Apsley, Bedfordshire, and the two charters must have been issued on the same occasion. This charter was printed ... before the original was burnt...’ (Whitelock 1955: 563)

This is one of the 49 charters contained within the 92 documents of the Worcester cartulary that were lost some time in the late 17th to early 18th century, following when all but 17 charters within their leaves were published (Whitelock 1959: 369). The events that led up to this loss are summarised eloquently by Dorothy Whitelock (see 1959: 369). There are copies of this charter within other British Library manuscripts: Add. Ch. 19793, of the Worcester cartulary, and Cotton Vitellius C. IX, which is an Antiquarian transcript. The charter within Add. Ch. 19793 has been seen authentic and contemporary, although there is some debate about whether the scribe was writing in Worcester or in the Vatican.

There are two charters which reference the River Lea as part of their bounds, these are charters: S794a and S1036. S794a is a grant dating to AD974 and concerns nine hides of land within Brickendon, Hertfordshire. It is an agreement between King Edgar and his minister Ælfhelm. S1036, on the other hand, is superficially a complex charter, dated AD1062, issued by King Edward as a land grant to the Waltham Abbey estate. As well as lands within Hertfordshire the charter grants Waltham Abbey lands in Bedfordshire, Essex, Surrey, and Berkshire. The land granted within Nazeing, Essex uses the River Lea as part of its bounds. Charter S794a reads:

Old English:

‘Ærest andlang ligen oþ eam-pylles gemære · andlang gemære up to puda oð pudu mearce east hyrnan · pest andlang gemæres oþ þone pudu fald · þanon oþ leofrices gemære · of þam gemære on þæs port landes gemære · spa þonne eft on ligan ·’ (British Library, Add. 4562).

English:

‘First along the Lea as far as Amwell's boundary · along <the> boundary up to <the> wood as far as <the> wood boundary's east corner · west along <the> boundary as far as the wood fold · thence as far as Leofric's boundary · from the boundary to the town land's boundary · so then back to <the> Lea ·’ (LangScape 2008).

The section of charter 1036 that grants land in Nazeing in Essex, on the other hand, reads:

Old English:

‘Dis synd þa landgemære into nassinga þat is



harst of cerlen hacce andlang mearce to scelden mære · and of scelden mere to þare burnan · ⁊ of þare burnan.ʳ to buter pyelle · ⁊ of buter pelle.ʳ to þuoldes gemaren · ⁊ of þuoldes gemaren eft andlang marce to cerlen hacce · ⁊ seo mæd þe þarto gebyrað lið ut be ligan · ’ (Add. 37665, ff. 6r-9r)

English:

‘These are the land-boundaries into Nazeing that is

First from cerlen hatch along <the> boundary to shallow pool · and from shallow pool to the bourn [or stream] · and from the bourn to butter spring · and from butter spring to Thurwald's boundaries · and from Thurwald's boundaries back along <the> boundary to cerlen hatch · and the meadow that thereto belongs lies out by <the> Lea · ’ (LangScape 2008).

There is surprisingly only a single charter within Buckinghamshire that uses the River Ouse as part of their bounds. Dating to AD979, the document is an agreement between King Æthelred to Ælfhere and concerns 10 hides of land in the Buckinghamshire estate of Olney. S834 reads:

Old English:

‘Dis sint þara · x · hyda landgemære æt Ollanege ·

Ærest on calepan pere andlang lace into halgan broce · andlang broces to halgan pelle · of þere pelle to dene æccre · of dene æcre andlang dene to ðreo gemære · of ðrim gemærum on ecgan croft · of ecgan crofte on ða dic · andlang dices on þone feld þ andlang pyrttruman on hildes hlæp · of hildes hlæpe on þone stan · of ðam stane on ðone broc · andlang broces inon use · andlang use on pilin ford · of þam forde andlang use to kekan pere · of kekan pere andlang use on calupan per · ’ (Society of Antiquaries, 60, ff. 34v-35v)

English:

‘These are the · ten · hides' land-boundaries at Olney ·

First at bare weir along <the> watercourse into holy [or saint's] brook · along <the> brook to holy [or saint's] spring · from the spring to dean [valley] acre/field · from dean field along (the) dean to three boundaries · from three boundaries to Ecga's croft · from Ecga's croft to the ditch [or dyke] · along <the> ditch to the open land [or field] thence along <the> tree-roots/woodbank to Hild's tumulus · from Hild's tumulus to the stone · from the stone to the brook · along <the>

brook into <the> Ouse · along <the> Ouse to willow ford · from the ford along <the> Ouse to  
kekan weir · from kekan weir along <the> Ouse to bare weir ·' (LangScape 2008).

The manuscript that contained the original charter is part of the Worcester cartulary that was lost, however there is a copy of the charter within the British Library manuscript Add. 4562. The charter itself has not been studied extensively, unlike others. It has been looked at purely by Simon Keynes who sees it as an authentic charter. Charter 834 has been broadly viewed as probably genuine due its subscription consistency. It is found within two manuscripts: Society of Antiquaries MS 60 and Peterborough DC 1, both are examples of a register and a cartulary respectively. Charter 1036, on the other hand, has been seen spurious and may have been a post-Norman Conquest forgery. The charter occurs in many manuscripts, the earliest of these – British Library, Harley 391 – dates to the early 13th century and appears to belong to the cartulary of Waltham Abbey. This would seem to be consistent with the idea that the charter was a post-Conquest forgery.

There are a further three charters that make use of Watling Street as part of their bounds, these are: S495, S615 and S1565. S495 is a is lengthy land grant between King Edmund and Bishop Ælfric of Ramsey and dates to AD944. It concerns 30 hides of land in Badby, Dodford and Everdon (all in Northamptonshire). S615 represents a land grant of five hides to bishop-elect Brihthelm within Church Stowe in Northamptonshire. It was granted by King Eadwig in AD956. The charter known as S1565 simply covers the bounds of the estate of Badby in Northamptonshire. S495 reads:

Old English:

‘Dis sint þa landgemæra 7 se embegang þara landa to baddanbyrig 7 to doddanforda 7 to eferdune  
· ðæt is þonne

ærest æt baddan byrg pestepeardre 7 norðepeardre æt þam lytlan toclofenan beorge · þonne  
ongerihthe of ðam beorge norð to pearge dune · betpeox þa lytlan tpegen beorgas · þæt þær norð 7  
lang ðære lytlan dic æt þæs grafes ende oð ða smalan ðornas · ðonne of ðam þornum up on ða  
lytlan dune middepeardre · þonne of ðære dune east on fox hylle eastepeardre · þonne geuðe ic  
ælfpine 7 beorhtulfe þæs leas 7 þæs hammes benorðan þære lytlan dic · ðonne lið ðæt gemære  
ongerihthe of fox hylle norðepeardre on þone holan peg æt hinde hlypan · þonne of hinde hlypan  
on þone pylle æt þam lea ufepeardan · of ðam pylle on ðæt heorot sol · of ðam heorot sole norð

ongerihtē on ðone beorg · þonne of ðam beorge ongerihtē to ðam lea · þ̅ forð be lea on piðig  
 pylles heafud · of ðan pylle norð ongerihtē on ða ðornehtan dune toemnes þam geate æt þære  
 ealdan byrg · þæt fram ðam geate ongerihtē east to mæx pytte · þonne of ðam pytte ongerihtē to  
 ðam stane æt þam pylle piðnorðan mæres dæl · þonne suð ongerihtē ȝ lang pæcl-inga stræt on  
 þone peg to peo-dun inga gemære · þonne pest ȝ lang peges on ðone lytlan beorg · ðær se stoc  
 stod · ðæt þonan suðrihte on ðone ealdan myl i[e]r þær þa pelegas standað · ðæt pest ȝ lang burnan  
 oð hit cymð þær bliðe utscyt · þæt ȝ lang bliðan oð ða stan bricgge · þ̅ east of ðære bricgge · ȝ  
 lang dic oð ðone hæþenan byrgels · of þam byrgelse forð norð be pyrttruman oð ðæs heges ende  
 be peo-dun inga gemære · þ̅ þonan ȝ lang gemæres ongerihtē to ðam stocce on eastepeardan þam  
 lea · of ðam stocce suðrihte on þære stræt · ȝ lang stræt to þære fyrh ðe scyt suðrihte to þære  
 miclan stræt æt þæs pylles heafde æt snoces-cumbes gemære · þ̅ pest ȝ lang stræt on ðone æsc ·  
 þæt fram ðam æsce ȝ lang stræt betpeox þa tpegen leas on ða ealdan sealt stræt oð ðone steort ·  
 fram þam steorte ȝ lang þæs fulan broces oð bliðan · ðonne is þ̅ land æt snoces cumbe healf þæs  
 cinges healf 'uncer' brentinges · buton me god geunne ȝ min hlaford þæt he his me geunnan pille  
 · þonne gæþ sio mearc forð ȝ lang bliðan pest oððæt seo lacu utscyt on bliðan piðufan stan bricgge  
 · þ̅ norð ȝ lang lace · oð ða dic þonne ȝ lang dic oð ðone peg þe scyt to fealupes-lea on þam slade  
 · þæt on fealupes-lea þær ælfric biscep redan het to þære ealdan dic · ȝ lang dic to ðam pege þe  
 scyt up to ðam hricgge · ȝ lang hricgges to þam pege þe scyt fram fealupes-lea to baddan-by ane  
 lytle hpile · þonne of ðære apuldre þe stent piðpestan þam pege þurh þone lea to þam miclan hæsl  
 pride · of þam hæsl pride adun on þa blacan rixa · of þam rixun on þa lytlan hecggan æt þam pege  
 þe scyt fram baddan-by to cear-pyllun · ȝ lang peges oð ðone broc þe scyt to fealupes-lea to þam  
 forða ðæt pest æfre ȝ lang broces oð ðone peg þe scyt to stæfer-tune piðsuðan þa ealdan burh æt  
 baddan byrg þ̅ pest ȝ lang peges oð toemnes þære micelan dic oð pestepearde þa burh · ȝ lang ðære  
 dic ȝ be þære byrg pestepeardre norð oð ðone tobrocenan beorg ðe þær is toclofen on norðpeardre  
 ȝ on pestpeardre baddan byrg' (LangScape 2008; also see Cotton Augustus ii. 63)

English:

'These are the land-boundaries and the perambulation of the lands to Badby and to Dodford  
 and to Everdon · that is then

First at bad [Badda's] fortification westward [the western part] and northward [the northern part] at the little cloven barrow/hill · then straight on from the barrow north to criminals' down <hill> · between the little two barrows · thence from there north along the little ditch at the grove's end as far as the slender thorns · then from the thorns up onto the little down middleward [in the middle] · then from the down east to fox hill eastward [the eastern part] · then granted I to Ælfwine and to Beorhtwulf the 'leah' [or wood] and the hemmed land to the north of the little ditch · then lies the boundary straight on from fox hill northward [the northern part] to the hollow way at hinds' leap · then from hinds' leap to the spring at the 'leah' [or wood] upward [the upper part] · from the spring to the hart slough · from the hart slough north straight on to the barrow · then from the barrow straight on to the 'leah' [or wood] · thence forth by <the> 'leah' to willow spring's head · from the spring north straight on to the thorny down alongside the gate [or gap] at the old fortification · thence from the gate straight on east to boundary pit · then from the pit straight on to the stone at the spring/stream to the north of boundary's dale [valley] · then south straight on along Watling street onto the way to Weedon [shrine and down] people's boundary · then west along <the> way to the little barrow · where the post stood · so that thence southwards to the old mill yair where the willows stand · thence west along <the> bourn until it comes where <the> Blithe runs out · thence along <the> Blithe as far as the stone bridge · thence east from the bridge · along <the> ditch as far as the heathen burial-place · from the burial-place forth north by <the> tree-roots [or woodbank] as far as the hedge's end by Weedon people's boundary · so that thence along <the> boundary straight on to the post on the eastern side of the 'leah' [or wood] · from the post southwards to the street · along <the> street to the furrow that runs southwards to the great street at the spring's head at Snorscombe's [point's + valley] boundary · thence west along <the> street to the ash · thence from the ash along <the> street between the two 'leah's [or woods] to the old salt street as far as the tail of land · from the tail of land along the foul brook as far as <the> Blithe · then is the land at point's coomb half the king's half mine <and> Brenting's · unless to me God grant and my lord that he [or his] to me grant will · then goes the boundary forth along <the> Blithe west until the watercourse runs out into <the> Blithe above stone bridge · thence north along <the> watercourse · as far as the ditch then along <the> ditch as far as the way that runs to Fawsley [fallow <deer> plus 'leah' or wood] in the slade · thence to Fawsley where Ælfric bishop to read ordered to the old ditch · along <the> ditch to the way that runs up to the ridge · along <the> ridge to the way that runs from Fawsley to Badby a little while/way · then from the apple-tree that stands to the west of the way through the 'leah' [or wood] to the great hazel thicket · from the hazel thicket down to the black [or pale] rushes · from the rushes to the little hedge at the way that runs from Badby to <the> Cherwell · along <the> way as far as the brook that runs to Fawsley to the ford thence west ever along <the> brook as far as the way that runs to Staverton [stake and farm] to the south of the old fortification at bad [or Badda's] fortification thence west along <the> way until

alongside the great ditch as far as the western part of the fortification · along the ditch and by the fortification westward (the western part) north as far as the broken up barrow that there is cloven to northward [the northern part of] and to westward [the western part of] bad [Badda's] fortification' (LangScape 2008)

Whilst S615 reads:

Old English:

‘þis sint þa landgemæro into stope ·

ærest of þam halgan pylles forða suð andlang pæcl-inga stræte an hludan pylles [...] lang broces on þa fyrð stræt ⁊ lang þære stræt on þa oþre stræt ⁊ lang þære stræt on ramboldes dene adune [...] pyl adune ⁊ lang streames eft on halgan pylles ford ·’ (LangScape 2008)

English:

‘These are the land-boundaries into Stowe ·

First from the holy spring's ford south along Watling street to loud spring's - along <the> brook to the army street along the street to the other street along the street to Rægenbald's dean [valley] down - spring down along <the> stream back to holy spring's ford ·’ (LangScape 2008)

Moreover, S1565 attests:

Old English:

‘Ærest on baddan byrg pestpeard norðriht on þone stocc · of ðam stocce to pearge dune betpeone þe tpege beorges · eastriht andlang dice on þone fulan pylle · of þam pylle on fox hylle · norðpeard on þone ealdan heort pæg on ðone pylle · of ðam pylle on þone ealde heort sole · of þam heort sole on ðone beorge · of þam beorge on ðone graf · of þam grafe on pyðig pylle · of þam pylle on ðone stod fald · of þam stod falde on þ stan gedelf · þ on mæres pylle · ⁊ lang mæres dene.’ on pæcl-inga stræt · ⁊ lang stræte þat it cymð to þam ricg pege · ⁊ lang ricg peges þ it cymð toemnes doddan forða · forðriht on ðone stocc · of þam stocce on ðene broc · ⁊ lang broces toemnes nipen ham · ⁊ lang slædes on þa dic æt þam grafe · eastpeard ⁊ lang dice þ it cymð æt þam grafe · pestpeard on þene ford · up ⁊ lang broces þ it cyme toemnes baddan byrig · pestpeard of þam broce æft on baddan byrig pestpearde ·’ (LangScape 2008; also see Harley 3763, f. 65v)

English:

‘First to bad [Badda's] fortification westward [the western part] northwards to the post · from the post to criminals' down (hill) between the two barrows · eastwards along <the> ditch to the foul spring · from the spring to fox hill · northwards to the old hart way to the spring · from the spring to the old hart slough · from the hart slough to the barrow · from the barrow to the grove · from the grove to willow spring · from the spring to the stud fold · from the stud fold to the stone quarry · thence to boundary's spring · along boundary's dean [valley] to Watling street · along <the> street until it comes to the ridge way · along <the> ridge way until it comes alongside Dodda's ford · straight on to the post · from the post to the brook · along <the> brook alongside new homestead · along <the> slade (valley) to the ditch/dyke at the grove · eastwards along <the> ditch until it comes at the grove · westwards to the ford · up along <the> brook until it comes alongside bad | Badda's fortification · westwards from the brook back to bad [Badda's] fortification westward [the western part]’ (LangScape 2008).

S495 is considered broadly authentic and contemporary. Indeed, its bounds have attracted attention due to the fact they use a burial feature to mark them. The charter occurs in two manuscripts: British Library MS Cotton Augustus ii. 63 and British Library, Cotton Vespasian B. XXIV. S615 is also broadly authentic and is part of the Worcester cartulary that was lost. Fortunately the charter also features within the Antiquarian transcripts Corpus Christi College MS111 and Cotton Vitellius D. VII. There can be no doubts as to S1535's authenticity and features within British Library MSS Cotton Vespasian B. XXIV and Harley 3763, as well as 15th century Bodleian Library, Top. Northants c. 23 (S.C. 16640).

Stephen Baxter (2007), as part his work on the earls and monasteries of Mercia, has identified a series of eight land charters, the land was held by the Leofwinesons, as part of the Burton Abbey estates, that in part do not abide by the Danelaw Boundary. The lands belonging to Earls Ælfgar, Eadwine and Morcar are mainly in Mercia and include lands in Elford (Staffordshire), Longford (Shropshire), Newton Solney (Derbyshire), Rolleston (Staffordshire), Sheriff Hales (Staffordshire), and Tong (Shropshire; this land-grant is close to the Danelaw Boundary). However, their land holdings also extend to Stirchley (Shropshire) and Sutton Maddock (Shropshire) – both of which are beyond the Danelaw Boundary.

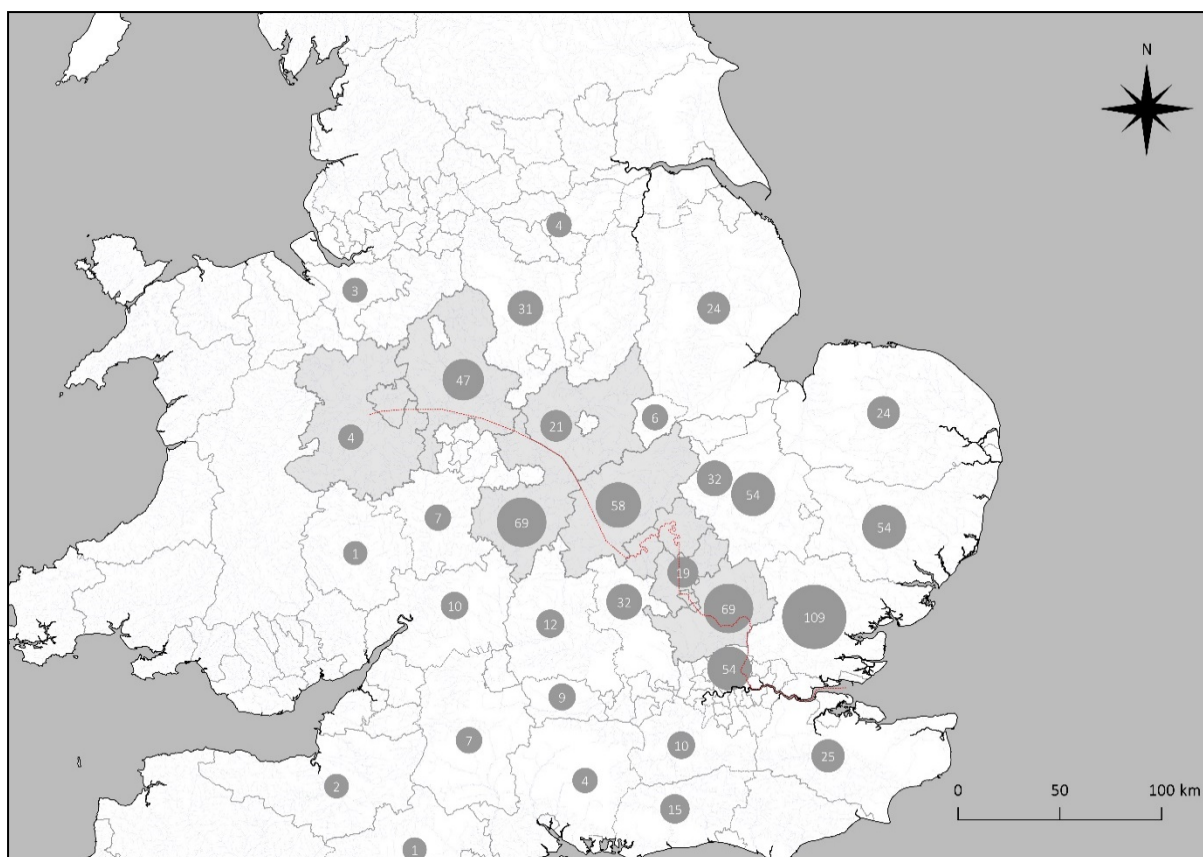


Figure 6: A map showing the number of charters (identified by Sawyer, Birch and Kemble) agreed per County.

To analyse the effect the boundary had on charters of the time three approaches could have been taken. The first could have been to plot each of the bounds of each charter within the GIS (Geographical Information Systems) database and then observe which bounds crossed the boundary and which did not. The problem with this method is the scale of it does not match with the scale of the study. Plotting individual charter bounds may work on a very localised scale but it does not work when the study area covers several counties. The second would be to create a categorised distribution of settlements mentioned by each charter. This may seem attractive at first, but it is highly problematic. Identifying and geocoding which settlement is mentioned within each charter document is fraught with interpretation difficulties. The third may not be as detailed as the previous two, but it still gives a fairly accurate picture at the scale this study is looking at. This method entails counting the number of times land within a county is mentioned by each charter document.

As illustrated above, a notable number of charters, with or without bounds, mention lands within Essex (109) during this period. Moreover, there is a high number of mentions for Middlesex (54), Hertfordshire (69), Northamptonshire (58), Warwickshire (69) and

Staffordshire (47). Also, outside the study area a high number of mentions for lands within Cambridgeshire (54) and Suffolk (54).

Although place names – with a few outliers – might help to some extent to identify the route of the Danelaw Boundary, they could provide a misreading. This is because the cognates for the various ending elements, associated with Viking activity, can also, in some cases, be the same in Old English as they are in Old Norse. This either indicates that a radically different conclusion should be drawn from this distribution, or that it could represent, as Abrams (2003) has suggested, a rapid assimilation of Danish and Anglo-Saxon cultures. It is probably the latter. When the corpus of extant charters is considered, the charter bounds rarely follow the same topographical features as defined within the Treaty of Alfred and Guthrum. Indeed, in some cases, as Stephen Baxter (2007) has shown, some of the land described in the ecclesiastical charters probably straddled the Boundary. The frequency of charters in each county also show no effect from the potential proximity of the Danelaw Boundary. So where does this leave the relationship between the Danelaw Boundary, the law and governance? The picture appears to be complex: the law codes would suggest a boundary that might have had a legacy, other areas of evidence would seem to agree with the existing literature that a Boundary may have existed for no more than three to seven years. Based on the evidence considered so far, if a relationship between the Boundary, law and governance did exist it may have been brief.

## **The Date of the Boundary**

The date of the Danelaw Boundary has long been a point of discussion (see Stenton 1943; Davis 1982; Dumville 1992; Wormald 1999b; Kershaw 2000) and has led some within the discourse to argue that Wedmore and Alfred and Guthrum are the same document. This section will explore whether the date of the Danelaw Boundary can be ascertained through a close analysis of the route of the boundary and the contextual events recorded within the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* (Swanton 1996). At present, a date range of AD886 to 890 has been entertained by historians (Stenton 1943; Davis 1982; Dumville 1992; Kershaw 2000).

It is worth, before proceeding, to restate the agreed route of the boundary as it is written within the Treaty of Alfred and Guthrum:



*‘Ærest ymb ure landgemaera: up on Temese, 7 ðonne up on Ligan, 7 andlang Ligan oð hire aswylm, ðonne on gerihte to Bedanforda, ðonne up on Usan oð Waetlingastræt’*  
(B2, CCCC MS383, f. 57r)

*‘First as to the boundaries between us. [They shall run] up the Thames, and then up the Lea, and along the Lea to its source, then in a straight line to Bedford, and then up the Ouse to Watling Street.’*

(Attenborough 1922: 99)

There is a possibility that there are indicators within the route of the boundary that may date of its creation: the Bedfordshire section (‘...the Lea unto its source, then straight to Bedford...’ (Whitelock 1955: 380)) and the fact that, as the boundary is drawn, London is kept on the Wessex side (‘...Up on the Thames, and then up on the Lea...’ (Whitelock 1955: 380)). The idea London is an indicator of the boundary’s date is not new and has been discussed by David Dumville (1992: 13), however the Bedfordshire section has not been seen as an indicator. With regards the Danelaw Boundary, the Bedfordshire section is often considered the weakest. As a matter of fact, it is often remarked that a boundary is only ever as strong as its weakest point. As a result it is a common question within the literature as to why Alfred and Guthrum agreed to such a poorly defined part of the boundary (such as Davis 1982).

It is possible that the Danelaw Boundary had later date of creation: perhaps some time between AD886 and 890. It is noticeable within the *Chronicle* between AD886 to 890 that attention turns to the events unfolding on the Continent. The *Chronicle* (Swanton 1996: 80–82) changes from being an “Anglo” and Alfredian centred document to one that is “Europe” centred. The Carolingian Empire was in crisis. Ever since the sudden death of Charles II, or Charles the Bald, in AD877 the Empire had experienced a similar phenomenon to what the Roman Empire experienced in the third century AD – numerous Emperors ruling at the same time with short reigns. This political crisis inevitably drew the attention of the Great Heathen Army, this is obvious from the *Chronicle*, and this interest came to a head with Siege of Paris between AD885-886 (Swanton 1996: 80–81). By this time the Carolingians were led by Charles III, or Charles the Fat. Most agree Charles was an ineffective leader, whilst some add that he suffered from illness throughout his reign (Nelson 1992: 256–57). By the mid-880s the Carolingian Empire had clearly not dealt with the problems that had led to this crisis. It is recorded in the *Chronicle* (Swanton 1996: 81) that Charles died in AD887 however the political crisis had cost

the unity of his Kingdom greatly – it was split into five parts. Although this split is by consent of Arnulf, it is suggested that the political crisis of the last decade, in tandem with the Siege of Paris by the Great Heathen Army between AD885 and 886, had split the Carolingian Empire into five. The Siege of Paris and the events that befell the Carolingian Empire have surprisingly not been highlighted as a factor in determining the date of the boundary. This does seem rather odd as they would have been crucial, particularly as Alfred could have been aware of them. Alfred seems to have maintained good relations with continental leaders since he had been a boy, particularly with the Papacy (see Chapter 4). Indeed, Alfred visited Rome at least once during his life (see Chapter 4). One of these visits occurred during the Carolingian crisis, as evidenced by the *Chronicle* (see Swanton 1996: 80–81). Alfred was clearly using his connections with other leaders to try and resolve the crisis. The period between AD885 and AD886 had been good for Alfred, not only had he defeated the Great Heathen Army a second time in AD885 but had also taken London in AD886 (see Swanton 1996: 79-81).

Thus, the thorny issue surrounding the Treaty of Alfred and Guthrum reappears and why it was not recorded within the *Chronicle* or in *Asser* (Lapidge & Keynes 1983; Swanton 1996). The discovery of the Watlington Hoard back in December 2015 perhaps helps to explain why, as it has put the believability of the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, and *Asser*, into further doubt (see Anglo Saxon Chronicle section in Chapter 2).

Another piece of evidence for the dating of the Danelaw Boundary can be found within the preamble to the Treaty of Alfred and Guthrum. The preamble reads:

*‘Ærest ymb ure landgemaera: up on Temese, 7 ðonne up on Ligan, 7 andlang Ligan oð hire aswylm, ðonne on gerihte to Bedanforda, ðonne up on Usan oð Waetlingastræt’*  
(B2, CCCC MS383, f. 57r)

‘This is the peace that King Alfred and King Guthrum, and the witan of all the English nation, and all the people that are in East Anglia, have all ordained and with oaths confirmed, for themselves and. for their descendants, as well forborn as for unborn, who care to have God's grace or of ours’ (Whitelock 1955: 380).

At first this text seems generic and could date to either AD878 or AD886-890, however, it helps to date the boundary. It is interesting that the preamble makes no reference to any specific

battle that preceded it and does not even tell us where it was drawn up. Also, of note here is the fact that Guthrum is referred to by his pagan name and not by his Christian name: Athelstan. This may be an indication that the Treaty was agreed shortly after the Battle of Edington in AD878 before his baptism into the Christian faith. However, if we consult the *Chronicle* entry for AD890, the entry recording Guthrum's death, it records Guthrum's pagan name first and his Christian name second (Swanton 1996: 83). This entry provides valid supportive evidence that referring to Guthrum by his pagan name does not point to a specific date. Nevertheless, the evidence appears to support the idea that this Treaty could have conceivably been agreed in AD885 or AD886. This brings a modicum of clarity on which to continue to build an argument that the Danelaw Boundary was re-used.

Although the full route of the boundary is indeterminable, because of the Bedfordshire section and Watling Street, there are aspects of the Boundary's "route" and context that could be indicative of its creation date. The inclusion of London within Wessex's territory has been seen by many as an indicator of the Boundary's inception. However, the broader European context within which the Boundary was created has perhaps been overlooked. Alfred's family connections, his knowledge of the Continent and the influence of the Church, together with Guthrum's maritime background, are all additional reasons why they would have been aware of events across the Channel and the crisis within the Carolingian Empire. Moreover, one might also suppose that these events shaped relations and the agreements between the two men. Therefore, it is logical to propose a tentative date of AD885-6 for the creation of the Danelaw Boundary. The evidence so far would seem indicative of a complex situation that we do not fully appreciate or understand due to the probable loss of documents. The full breath of evidence has not yet been accounted for, but as it stands the nature of the relationship between the Danelaw Boundary and the governance of Anglo-Saxon England would appear to be short-term.

## **Conclusion**

The evidence in this chapter suggests a complex picture is emerging of the Danelaw Boundary, but one that is broadly in-keeping with the existing literature. Due to a loss of knowledge and settlement problems, it is not possible to determine the full route of the Danelaw Boundary. Although place names – with a few outliers – might help identify to some extent the route of the Danelaw Boundary, they have the potential to provide a misreading because of their end

element cognates. Moreover, the bounds of extant charters rarely follow the same topographical features as defined within the Treaty of Alfred and Guthrum. Indeed, in some instances the land described within charters straddles the Danelaw Boundary. A date of inception for the Danelaw Boundary of AD885-6 can be logically proposed because of contextual information contained within the annals. At present the exploration of evidence until now would seem indicative of a complex situation which is harder to comprehend given the relative dearth of documentation. The full breath of evidence has not yet been accounted for, but as it stands the nature of the relationship between the Danelaw Boundary and the governance of Anglo-Saxon England would appear to be short-term.

## CHAPTER 5

### On the Openness of the Danelaw Boundary <sup>10</sup>

The evidence so far considered would suggest the Danelaw Boundary is a short-term delineation that saw it conceived, with a deep mutual understanding, within Anglo-Saxon England and with its legal culture intact. This has rendered the route indeterminable in today's landscape; with a date that only be logically proposed. This chapter will move on to explore the material culture distribution and ask whether the Danelaw Boundary was an open one? It will consider various types of material culture objects to the vehicles of trade. It will examine the distributions with Kernel Density heat maps. It will also consider the various points of view the Danelaw Boundary can be studied at.

#### Objects of Trade

This section intends to analyse further the Anglo-Scandinavian finds that have both high and low densities. High density finds, contained within the data provided by the Portable Antiquities Scheme, will be examined individually, whilst the low-density finds will be analysed together. The high density finds examined here will be: brooches, buckles, hook tags, mounts, swords and scabbards. The section will attempt to highlight how the legal purpose of the Danelaw Boundary is not reflected within any find or trade distribution. That is not say this exercise is pointless because it does seem to highlight the predominate legal function of the boundary.

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<sup>10</sup> All background mapping in this chapter, except hill shading terrain and the 1881 parish boundaries (sourced from Digimap and Visions of Britain respectively), were sourced from the Office of National Statistics, the. The 1831 Hundred data were kindly provided by the ESRC funded The Occupational Structure of Britain 1379-1911 project (Mapping the Hundreds of England and Wales in GIS) at the University of Cambridge. The Danelaw Boundary was drawn by the author. See Bibliography for further details.

## Portable Antiquity Scheme

### *High Density Objects – observations*

(See Chapter 5 section in Volume II for illustrative examples of each of these finds).

### Brooches

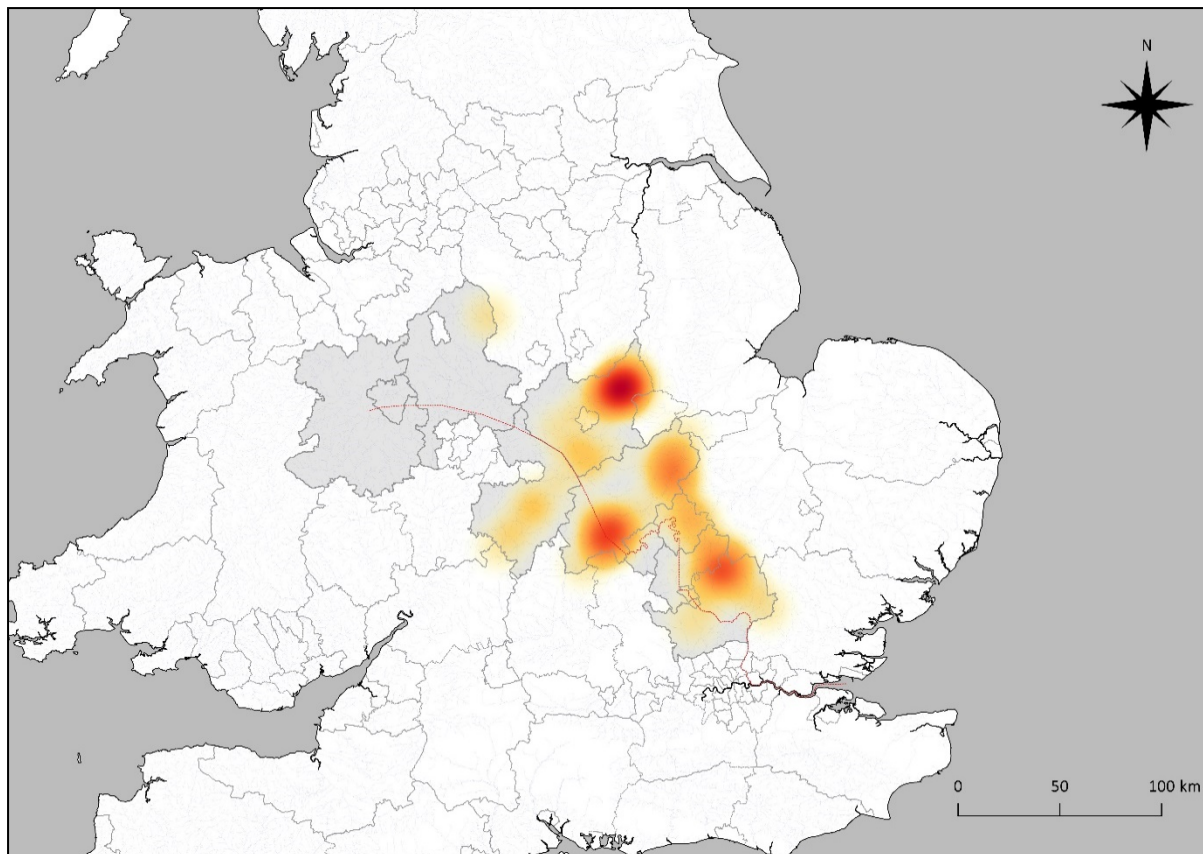


Figure 7: A kernel density heat map showing the distribution of Anglo-Scandinavian brooches dating between c.AD850-1066.

The distribution of brooches is densely concentrated towards the south and east of this document's study area. There exist a few dense areas of distribution, particularly around north east Leicestershire. Higher density areas are also found in south Northamptonshire (which notably straddles the boundary) and northern Hertfordshire, and the southern tip of Central Bedfordshire. An area of medium to high density can be found around north east and east Northamptonshire. There is a low-density belt orientated south west north east, traversing an area from south west Warwickshire to central Leicestershire. This belt covers one of the Danelaw's Five Boroughs – Leicester – as well as straddling the boundary. There are also small areas of low density focused in north east Staffordshire, as well as around east and south west Hertfordshire.

## Buckles

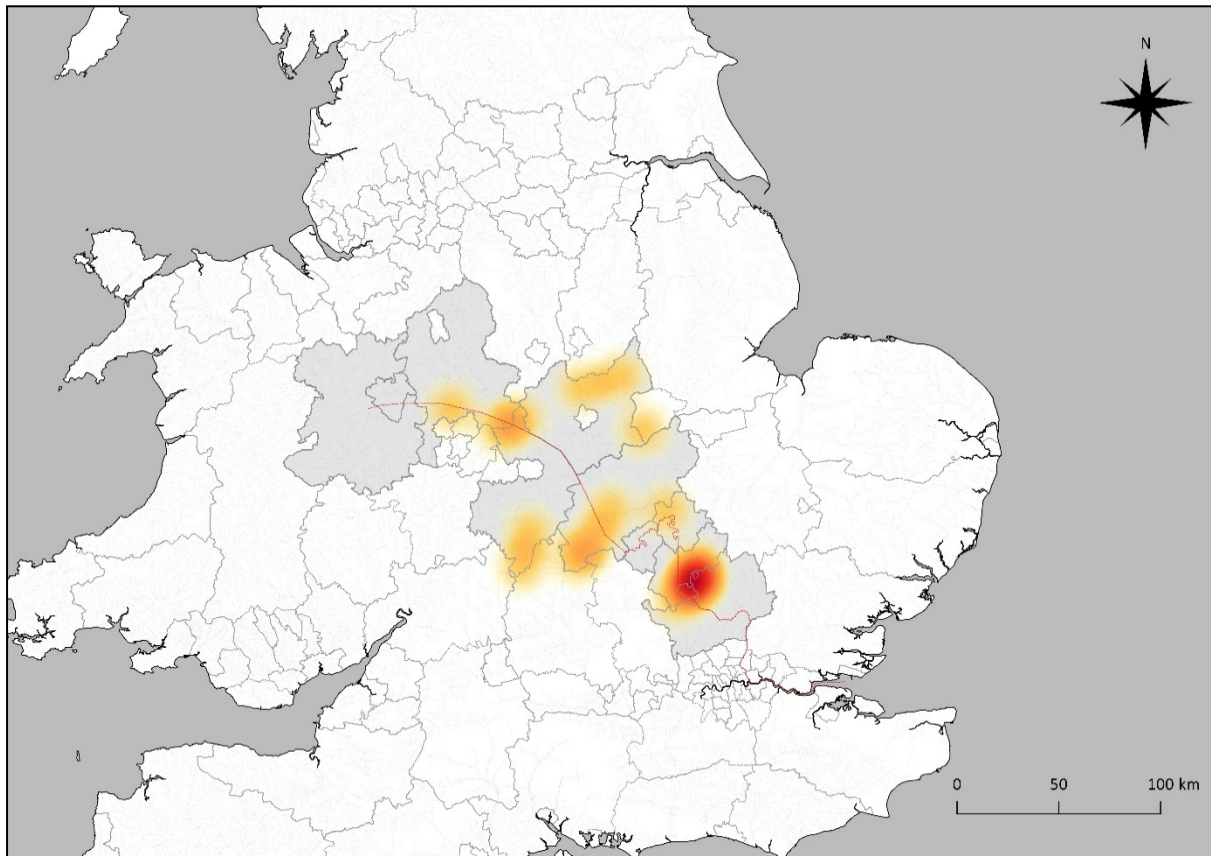


Figure 8: A kernel density heat map showing the distribution of Anglo-Scandinavian buckles dating between c.AD850-1066.

Buckles are quite densely distributed across the study area, with frequent low-density areas. Areas of high density are centred on south Central Bedfordshire and north Hertfordshire, which means this distribution slightly straddles the boundary, although most of this kernel is on the Danelaw side. A belt of low density can be found stretching over Bedford, south Northamptonshire and into south Warwickshire. A line of low to medium density around north eastern Leicestershire stretches into the south western tip of Lincolnshire, coming close to Stamford (another one of the Five Boroughs), and north east Northamptonshire. Moreover, there is a stretch of low to medium density around south Staffordshire and west Leicestershire.

## Hooked Tags

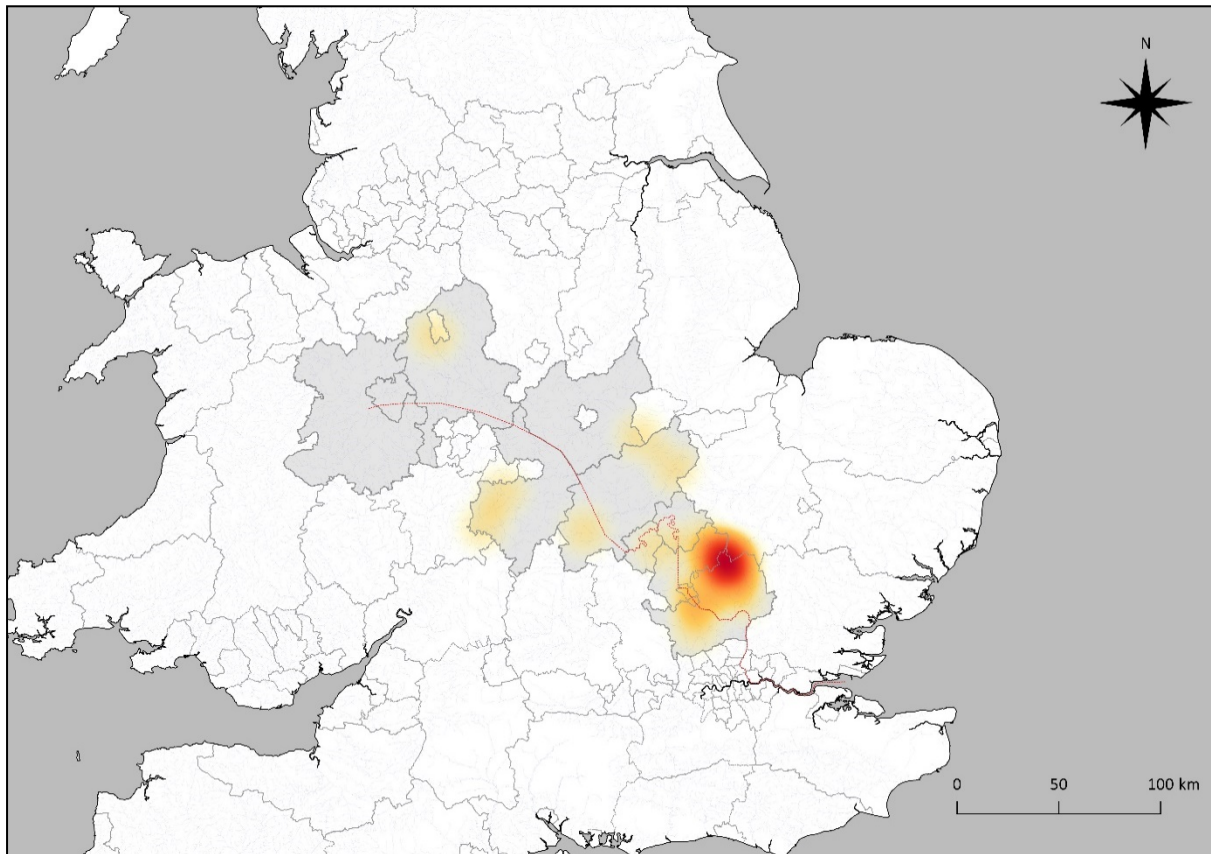


Figure 9: A kernel density heat map showing the distribution of Anglo-Scandinavian hooked tags dating between c.AD850-1066.

Hooked tags are sparsely distributed across study area. There exists a single area of high density centred around east Central Bedfordshire and the northern tip of Hertfordshire. Low density areas can be found in west Central Bedfordshire and central Hertfordshire. Low density areas also exist around south western and north eastern Northamptonshire, straying into south east Leicestershire. Similar areas can be observed in south west Warwickshire and north west Staffordshire.



## Mounts

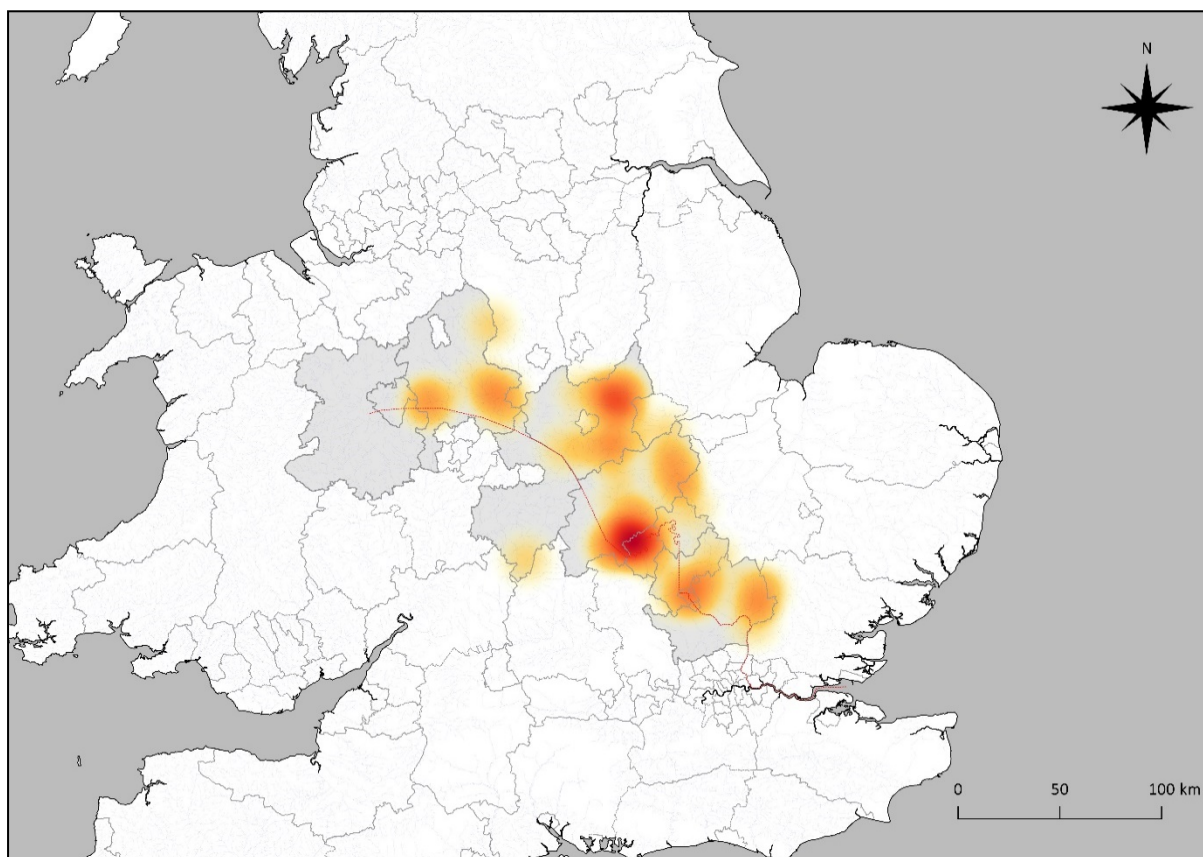


Figure 10: A kernel density heat map showing the distribution of Anglo-Scandinavian mounts dating between c.AD850-1066.

Mounts are densely distributed across the study area. There are two areas of high density centred in south Northamptonshire and north Milton Keynes and, around northern Leicestershire and north east of Leicester (a Five Borough). It should be noted that the area of high density around Northamptonshire and Milton Keynes also straddles the boundary. This find type produces frequent areas of low density throughout study area, particularly south and north east Staffordshire, south Leicestershire, north east and central Northamptonshire, north east Hertfordshire, south Warwickshire and across Central Bedfordshire. Areas of low density in Staffordshire and Central Bedfordshire also flow across the boundary.

## Swords

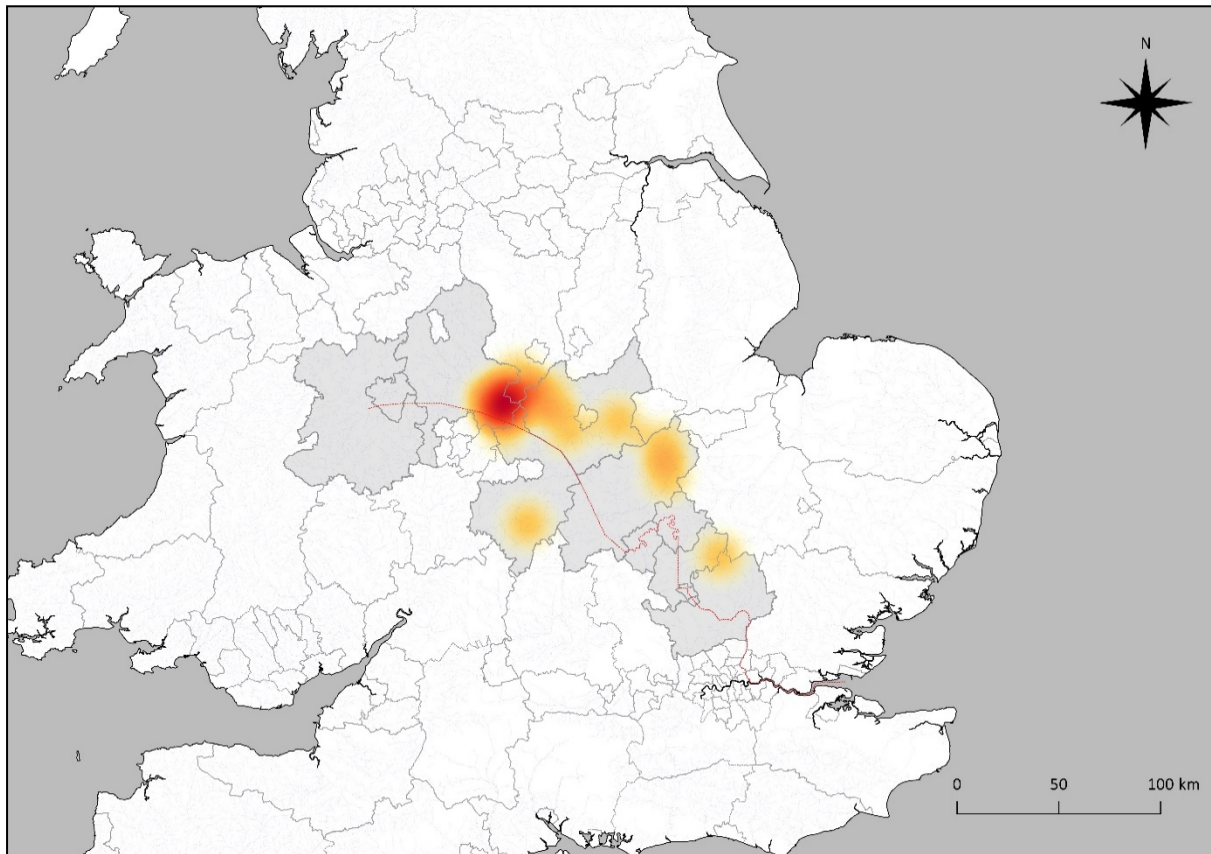


Figure 11: A kernel density heat map showing the distribution of Anglo-Scandinavian swords dating between c.AD850-1066.

Swords finds are most concentrated in areas that were the Kingdom of the Danelaw. A single area of high-density features around south east Staffordshire, bleeding into north west Leicestershire. This area of high density also strays over the boundary. Areas of relatively low density throughout the central core of Leicestershire, as well as north east Northamptonshire, east Central Bedfordshire and north east Hertfordshire, and central Warwickshire.

## Scabbards

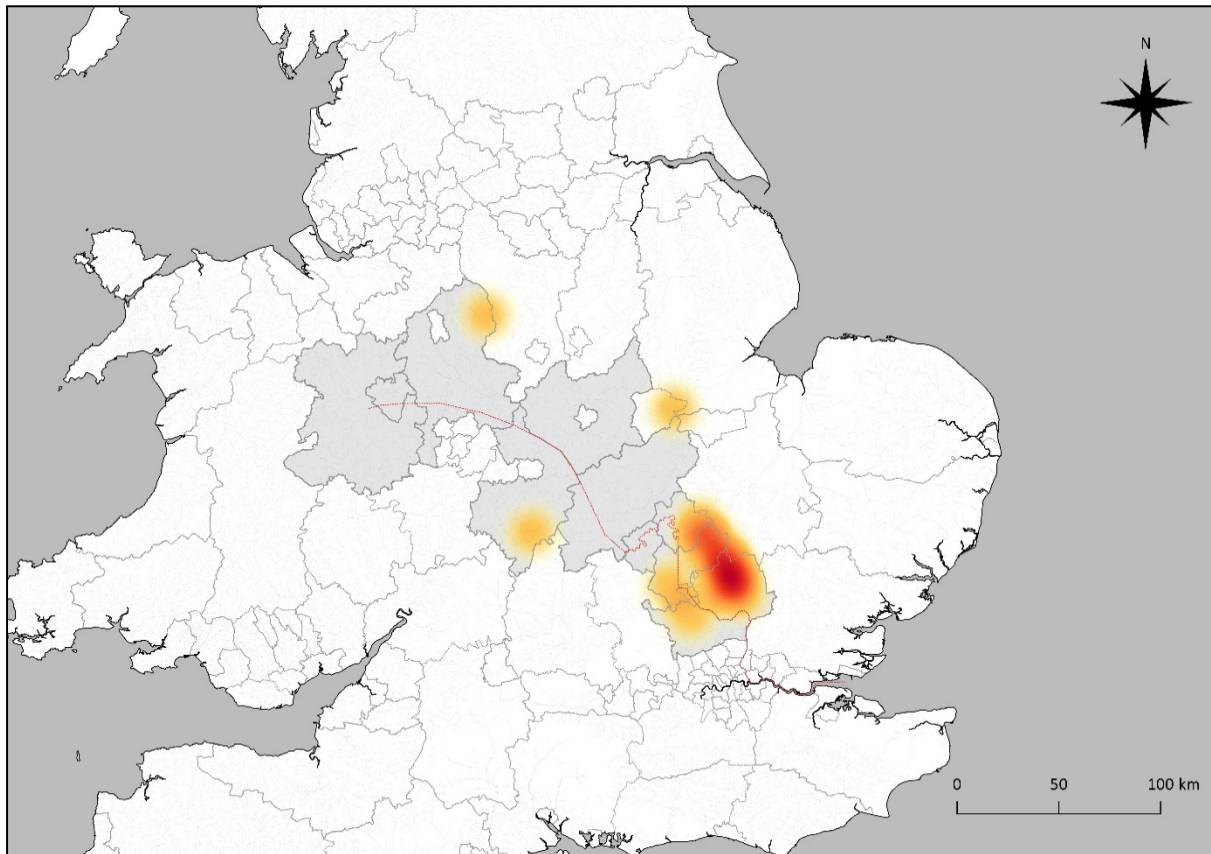


Figure 12: A kernel density heat map showing the distribution of Anglo-Scandinavian scabbards dating between c.AD850-1066.

Scabbards have an interested distribution that is concentrated in the Home Counties. The distribution is otherwise sparsely dispersed across study area. The highest density area can be found around east Central Bedfordshire into north east Hertfordshire. Whilst lower density areas can be observed in west Central Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire (straddles the boundary here), south Warwickshire and east Rutland. The kernel in Rutland also bleeds into south west Lincolnshire over Stamford (a Five Borough). It is clear this distribution does not agree with that of Swords – an interesting anomaly.

### ***High Density Objects - interpretation***

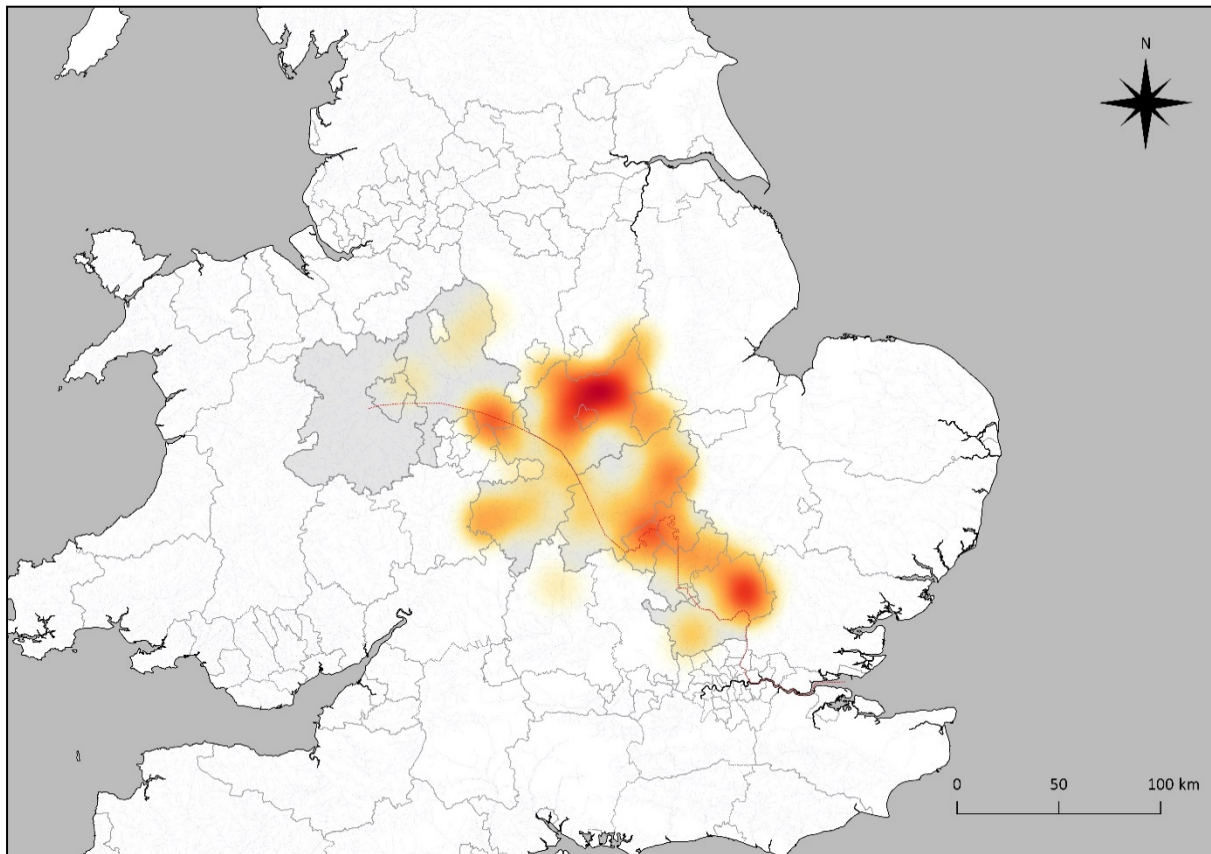
The most noticeable pattern is the fact that the sword and scabbard distributions do not match. This is something that would not be expected. This could be due to inconsistent surveys, or simply swords are more likely to be preserved in conditions that do not necessarily favour the preservation of scabbards; both are equally possible. Swords have an interesting distribution around Leicestershire and Staffordshire particularly with a large density area, straddling the Danelaw Boundary, with a thinner lower density corridor emerging from an area that crosses the County into Northamptonshire. This could be evidence for trade between different counties. It is rather frustrating that the pattern does not extend further down the boundary, crossing it more frequently. Scabbards are similar: the presence of a large high-density oval over Hertfordshire and Luton is encouraging. So is the lower density oval attached to it further toward the boundary. The problem here is the pattern is not extensive enough to say whether this may be trade; it certainly does not seem to go over the Boundary. Hooked tags also fall within this category too. There is a tantalising area of low and high-density, over Hertfordshire and Luton, which, in this case, does pass over the Boundary. The problem is the pattern, yet again, does not extend further into the study area where a firmer interpretation could be drawn.

The high-density areas for mounts are promising. Mounts seem to have a consistent distribution of medium to high density finds across study area, with some straddling the boundary. This may indicate trade but there is a distinct lack of elongated kernels, this find type may not be the best gauge. Buckles and brooches, however, are the most promising find types with low density elongated kernels across the study area. It is particularly pleasing to see these elongated lower density areas extending over the boundary. The high density finds show some promise for indicating trade. When all the finds are analysed together it provides yet further encouragement, with clear lower density elongated areas stretching over the boundary. This occurs over many areas where the boundary traverses through the landscape.

Brooches, and more broadly jewellery, have been analysed extensively by Jane Kershaw (2013). Within her volume *Viking Identities: Scandinavian Jewellery in England* (2013), Kershaw (2013) argues how brooches helped to shape a Danish cultural identity and encourage cross-cultural exchange. What is interesting is the pattern in brooch distribution across the Danelaw Boundary is broadly similar to the wider distribution of the object, a distribution also seen by Kershaw. Kershaw (2013) uses this distribution as an indicator of a cultural regional divide. It is difficult to justify a cultural regional divide where the evidence for the

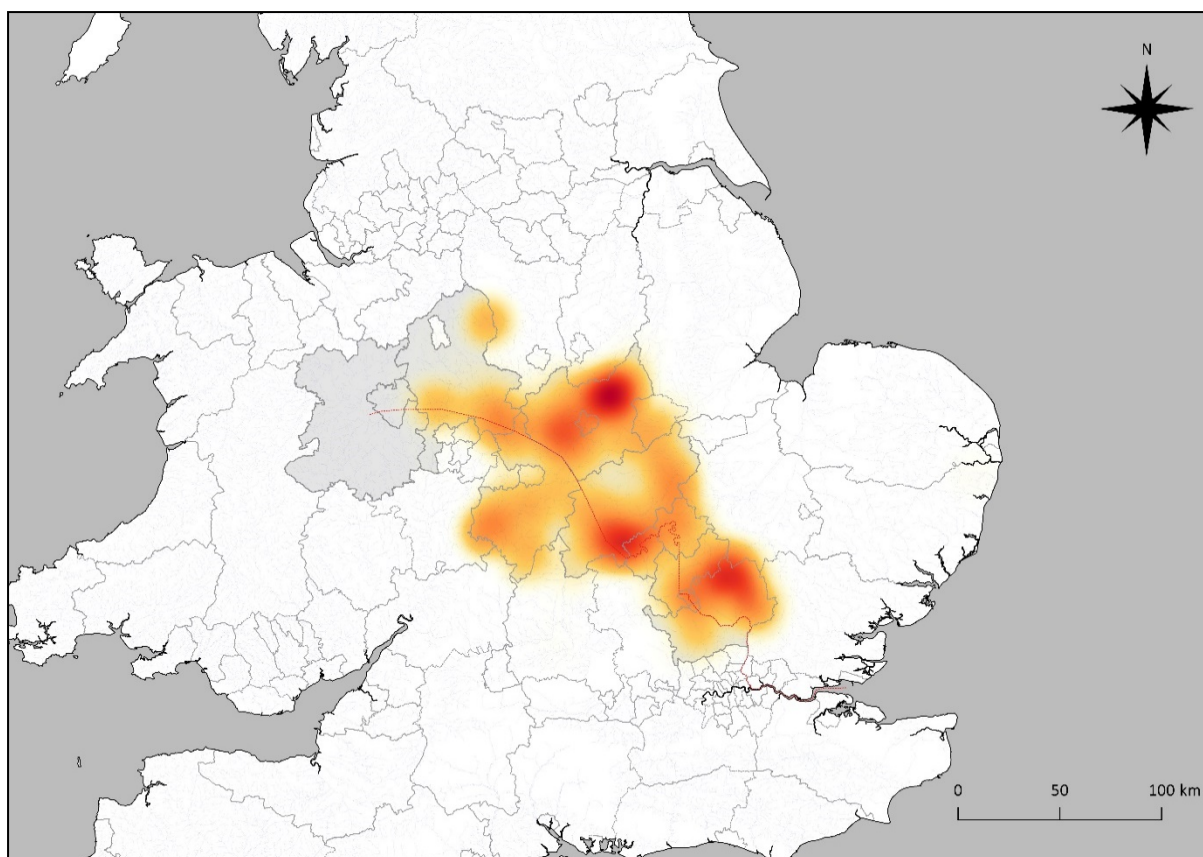
Danelaw Boundary is concerned. Indeed, it is questionable whether a legal boundary like the Danelaw one could be seen as a cultural divide when it does not appear to serve that purpose.

***Low Density Objects – observations***



*Figure 13: A kernel density heat map showing the distribution of Anglo-Scandinavian of low-density Portable Antiquity Scheme finds dating between c.AD850-1066.*





*Figure 14: A kernel density heat map showing the distribution of all Anglo-Scandinavian Portable Antiquity Scheme finds dating to between c.AD850-1066.*

As shown above, “low-density” finds cover object types with totals less than 10 within the dataset. For these objects the highest density area can be found over north Leicestershire. Other areas of high to medium density include east Hertfordshire; an area nestled between south Northamptonshire, west Bedford and east Milton Keynes; south east Staffordshire and north east Hertfordshire. Meanwhile, areas of medium density centre on the north Northamptonshire and south Leicestershire border, as well as east Northamptonshire. The lower density areas can be observed in several areas. This includes west Warwickshire; north east Staffordshire and, Telford and Wrekin; central and south west Northamptonshire straying into Oxfordshire; south west Hertfordshire. Other areas of low density also stray into the outer reaches of Worcestershire, Derbyshire, Lincolnshire and Cambridgeshire.

#### ***Low Density Objects – interpretation***

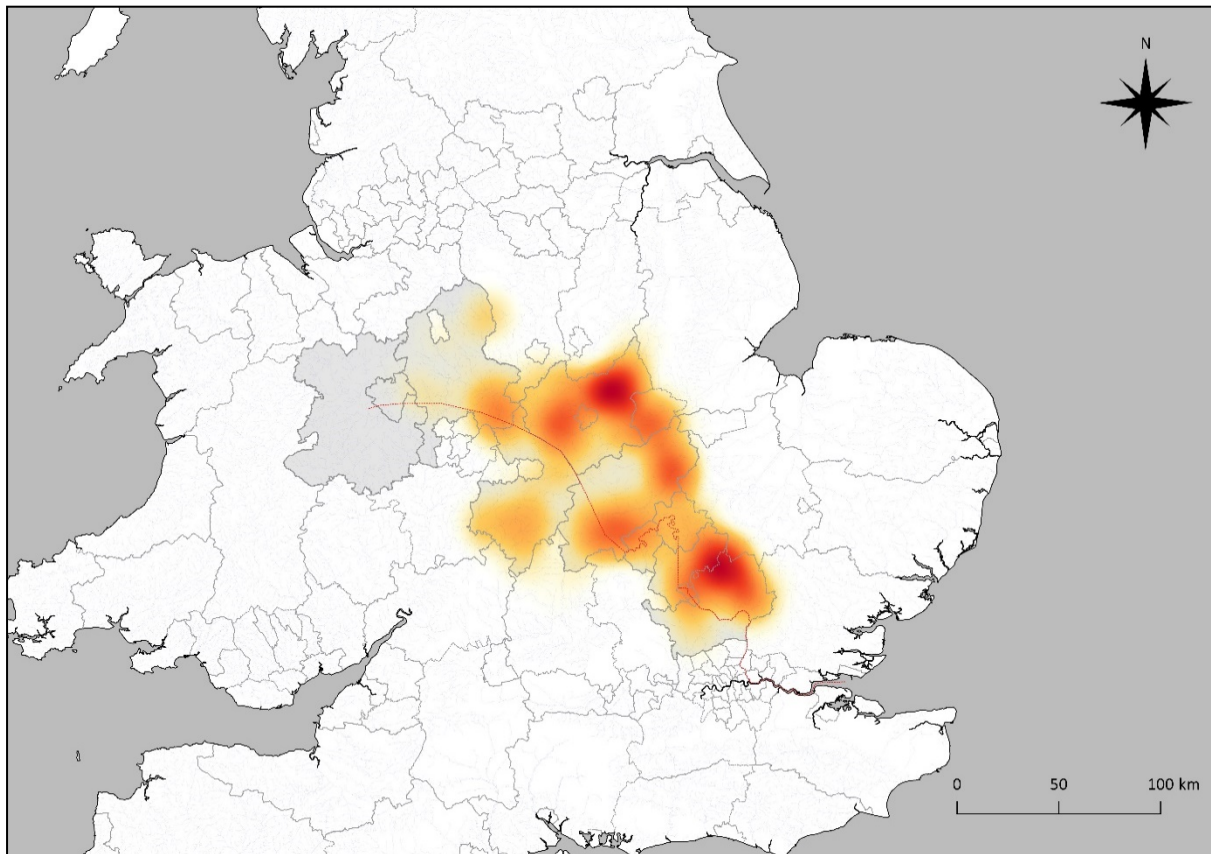
Trade, and even trade routes, may be indicated by lower density areas that are elongated. After all, if goods are being transported from one place to another, the only way a find could be deposited in the ground would be if it fell off, or out of, something by accident. This act would

logically leave an elongated low-density signature when mapped through a kernel density heat map. This is apparent here. The alternative explanation for this would be some form of settlement. There have been some excellent works in recent years about the presence and distribution of Anglo-Saxon settlements, such as John Blair (2018) and Helena Hamerow (2012). It is not intended to summarise in detail these arguments or evidence here. Nevertheless, if settlement activity was light on the landscape during this period – a fact John Blair (2014, 2018), during his four-year project exploring the development of Anglo-Saxon settlement, corroborates – then it could be seen as a plausible *suggestion*. It would seem, according to Blair (2018), the absence of evidence is not necessarily evidence of absence where Anglo-Saxon settlements are concerned. The problem with this idea is it would be very difficult to prove this explanation for just such a reason – there is no guarantee a lost settlement from this period would leave a lasting trace in the archaeological record.

The low-density areas also could indicate trade routes. When the heatmaps are closely analysed, we find, in a few of them, these elongated low-density signatures close to Roman roads such as Watling Street, for instance within Volume II Figures 14 to 20, as well as Figures 22, 24, 25 and 27. The Bedfordshire section of the boundary could also be an indicator here as it is a constrained landscape. As illustrated in Volume II, the physical topography means there are only a few paths people could have traversed to avoid topographical obstructions that would block trade going North-South or South-North. Indeed, through the examination of hill shading for the locale. It becomes apparent that there may be one valley route to navigate around the Barton Hills and the Greensand Ridge. It is encouraging that on closer inspection the finds densities distribution demonstrates what appears to be an emerging pattern of goods found in this valley. This evidence seems to suggest much of what we are seeing is trade. It is possible, nevertheless, that some of the signature seen is due to farming. It would follow, perhaps in some instances, that farmers accidentally dropped material as they were traversing the landscape with their animals. This could be the case for many of the low-density objects such as decorative mounts, brooches or buckles.



## The Wider Picture and Problems



*Figure 15: A kernel density heat map showing the distribution of all finds except the ones possibly associated with animals dating between c.AD850-1066.*

The data in this study seems to suggest - that rather than decreasing in volume, as would be expected if a hard boundary was implemented - trade volumes increased during the period AD850 to 1000, and onward towards the time of the Norman Conquest. Indeed, this appears to support the legal boundary argument of this thesis. This may not be supported by all the higher density finds within the dataset, but there are areas of promise such as brooches and buckles. The lower density finds appear to support this analysis better than higher density ones, with many elongated areas apparent. This view should however be tempered by trying to frame what is seen within the wider Early Medieval archaeology discourse, where many data and interpretation problems still exist.

### *A question of scale?*

The problem can be condensed to the distinct lack of data across the country and the lack of diagnostic features that would otherwise indicate different identities. These problems have led to further difficulties about what cartographic scale should we analyse these low-density finds

distributions at. Therefore, the question that Letty Ten Harkel and Andrew Lowerre pose within Green et al's (2017: 24–27) paper is particularly pertinent here. Should find distribution maps be generated with ‘...so broad a brush as to make the pictures too smeared or generalized to allow us to draw meaningful insight?’ (Green *et al.* 2017: 27). This question can be further problematised by asking what is “meaningful insight” within the current discourse?

Unless a county or a locality have a peculiar set of documents or archaeological patterns, it is not normally recommended to study this period archaeologically through a very specific area, say through a settlement or a single county. A substantial data increase would be required before attempting such studies. Most Early Medieval research is conducted on a regional or national basis, and this is very revealing about what scale is considered to give meaningful insight. A lack of data requires a greater scale to analyse the probable patterns within it. Whether those patterns would be repeated with a greater density of data is debatable. For the time being we need a method that fills in the blanks and gives us clues as to what patterns may be observed in a greatly increased dataset. Therefore, at least until more data emerges, a “broad-bush” approach is required (Green *et al.* 2017: 27).

The way in which the Danelaw Boundary is viewed seem to be important in establishing a relationship between it and the governance of Anglo-Saxon England. Harpenden and Bedford are settlements that lie on the Boundary's “route”, but their economies had the potential to be disrupted if the Danelaw Boundary were not open. The next section will explore the landscapes of Bedford and Harpenden.

### ***Harpenden and Bedford***

Harpenden is a commuter town in Hertfordshire approximately 25 miles north of London and has a population of around 30,000 people. Bedford is the county town of Bedfordshire about 45 miles north of London and has a population of around 105,000. They are relevant here because they both exhibit medieval heritage, with both lying on and potentially crossing the path of Danelaw Boundary. The problems the Danelaw Boundary imposition can be seen with the history, heritage, and positioning of these settlements.

Domesday Book records an entry for Bedford, but Harpenden does not have an entry. We will return to this below. Bedford in fact has two entries in Domesday as it has two landowners in 1086: King William and the Bishops of Lincoln; both acted as Lords and Tenants-in-chief for

their respective lands (Open Domesday 2011). There appears to have been only one Lord in 1066 and that was King Edward. Like some similarly large settlements, Domesday does not detail the population of Bedford, it does however say that a church and associated lands were under the ownership of King William, with two churches the possession of the Bishop of Lincoln (Open Domesday 2011). It also says that the land owned by the Bishop of Lincoln was worth £4 to the Lord in 1086. Bedford was listed as being within the Buckelowe Hundred (Open Domesday 2011). Harpenden may not be listed in Domesday Book, but it still has evidence of a medieval heritage. The most obvious evidence comes from a generally accepted charter (S1031) dated to AD1060 where Westminster Abbey is given 10 hides of common land in Wheathampstead by King Edward. The bounds of this charter mention Harpenden:

Old English:

‘Dis syndon þa landgemæru into hpæthamstede ·

fram mæc forde to þære hea dic · fram þære hea dic æfter dæne into deor leage · fram deor lege  
lang hecge hit cymð to lippe lane · fram lippe lane to secg ham · fram secg ham to pobben  
[n]ættoce · fram bobben [n]ættoce to herpe dene · fram herpe dene to þam æsce to þæc forde ·  
fram þam æsce to plum s[ti]gele · fram plum stigele to þam hole beame · fram þan hole beame to  
gil mere · fram gil mere to þæs ealdermannes mere · fram þæs ealdermannes mere into mer dene  
· spa [into] [m]æc forde ·’ (S1031).

English:

‘These are the land-boundaries into Wheathampstead ·

From boundary ford to the high ditch/dyke · and from the high ditch/dyke along (the) dean  
(valley) into deer/animal 'leah' [or wood] · from deer 'leah' along [the] hedge until it comes to  
lip lane · from lip lane to sedge hemmed land · and from sedge hemmed land to Bobba's marsh  
grass/wet area · and from Bobba's wet area to harp dean · from harp dean to the ash [belonging]  
to thatch ford · from the ash to plum stile · from plum stile to the hollow tree · from the hollow  
tree to gil pool · from gil pool to the ealdorman's pool [or boundary] · from the ealdorman's  
pool [or boundary] into pool [or boundary] dean · and so into boundary ford ·’ (S1031).

Harpenden is referred to within this charter as “herpe dene”. Although, the exact sense of the place name “Harpenden” is unknown; the place name does appear to have an Old English origin

– *Herpedene* (Watts 2004: 281). The place name, *hearpe* + *denu*, possibly means “harp valley” (Watts 2004: 281), although there is good reason to think it may refer to a path through the valley. There is also archaeological evidence of Harpenden’s medieval past. For instance, a seventh century late conversion period cemetery has recently been found near the site of an old wheat mill, Batford Mill, and a ford crossing. The burial ground was found close to a ringed ditched enclosure dating to the Iron Age. Batford Mill also seems to have medieval origins and is thought to be a mill referred to in the Domesday entry for Wheathampstead. Although Harpenden is not directly referenced in Domesday, it is generally accepted that the Wheathampstead entry also incorporates Harpenden. Wheathampstead has a single entry within Domesday under the lands of the Abbey of St Peter at Westminster. The Abbey was Lord in both 1086 and 1066 as well as being Tenant-in-chief in 1086 (Open Domesday 2011). The settlement was within the Danish hundred and had a population, in 1086, of 37 (Open Domesday 2011). Amongst the resources listed are five lord’s lands, meadow for four ploughs, woodland 400 pigs and most significantly four mills valued at one pound (Open Domesday 2011). Batford Mill, although not named explicitly, is thought to be one of the four mills. The periphery (see Roberts 1996) and the resources of these settlements are made clear in Domesday. Although, the landscape may have changed since the late 9<sup>th</sup> century a boundary could have had an effect on the economy of these settlements.

The place name of Bedford probably comes from the compound of *Bēdan* + *ford*. *Bēdan* appears to be the genitive singular of the Old English personal name *Bēda*. It possibly refers to either “Beda’s ford” or the “ford leading the Biddenham”(Watts 2004: 46). Nonetheless, Bedford is an example of a double burh, or double fortified settlement, with one burh to the north of the River Ouse and one to the south of it (Creighton & Higham 2005: 48). The defences at Bedford were necessary as the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicles* record several battles took place there, such as in AD915 and 917 (Swanton 1996: 101). The exact origins of Bedford have been debated most prominently within the literature between David Hill (1970), Jeremy Haslam (1983, 1986), and Steven Bassett (2007). Hill (1970: 96–98) argues that the burh of Bedford was constructed during the reign of Edward of Elder, through his campaign to reconquer the southern Danelaw. This is due to the town’s layout, which is in keeping with a date no earlier than *c.* AD930. Haslam (1983), however, argues, as part of a wider framework and due to the earlier archaeological and topographical evidence for burhs, that the burh of Bedford has origins in the reign of King Offa. Due to the lack of other examples in England and in Scandinavia, Haslam (1983: 32) has difficulty in accepting that Bedford as a fortress had

Danish origins, even though the ending element of *Bed-ford* has both Old English and Old Norse cognates (Watts 2004: xlv). Indeed, the ending element cognates could be employed here to argue against Haslam's position. Moreover, if the original Boundary Treaty (AGu) is true, then Bedford surely has an older origin than Edward the Elder's re-conquest. The fact that Bedford had two burhs might have resulted in a divided settlement that may have seen trade disrupted. However, the heat maps above would suggest the opposite.

Indeed, both burhs have Saxon foundations, it is generally accepted that the southern burh was established in around AD915 by Edward the Elder (Edgeworth 2011: 91-92). The King's Ditch is the most prominent defensive feature of Bedford's southern burh. It is a large curved enclosing ditch that joins the River Ouse on both sides. The ditch seems to have employed the topographical advantage of a south-facing gradual slope (Edgeworth 2011: 91-92). The addition of a weir on the River Ouse allowed water to flow naturally through the ditch providing further protection (Edgeworth 2011: 91-92). The northern burh's date, on the other hand, is seemingly disputed with some dating it to early 10<sup>th</sup> century (Edgeworth 2011; Creighton & Higham 2005), whilst others date it to the late 8<sup>th</sup> (Haslam 1983). It would however seem the defences of these burhs were continually renewed over the latter early medieval period until after the Norman Conquest (Schofield & Vince 2005: 47-48). Bedford Bridge is perhaps the most interesting feature within these defences, Haslam argues that bridge must have been built some time before AD915. The Bridge over the Ouse would appear to be the only route to cross the Ouse and therefore the Boundary. If the Boundary was closed the trade for each burh may have needed to take a different route.

Harpenden has not been discussed as widely within the literature as Bedford has. There is no archaeological or documentary evidence to suggest the settlement was fortified like Bedford, although it is tempting to suggest Devil's Dyke in Wheathampstead may have provided refuge (see Wheeler & Wheeler 1936). There have been a few volumes which have mentioned Harpenden, most notably Tom Williamson's *The Origins of Hertfordshire* (2010), Harrod et al's *Wheathampstead and Harpenden* (1975) and Derek Vincent Stern's *A Hertfordshire Demesne of Westminster Abbey: Profits, Productivity and Weather* (2000). Whilst these are valuable works with much insight, neither of these volumes truly examine the layout of Harpenden as a settlement and its relationship to the River Lea, and therefore Danelaw Boundary. To understand medieval Harpenden, it is necessary to consider the cartographic and topographic evidence. The most interesting map of Harpenden is held by Westminster Abbey



(document reference 19901) and is known as the Church Commissioners Map; it dates to 1799 (19901). Within the map it shows four sinuous roads providing a path from one valley to the next where the River Lea is found. Local knowledge has it that sheep were driven to the River Lea for watering. Moreover these “roads” can be identified on the ground because they still have elevated sides and exhibit evidence of ancient hedgerows lining them, as can be gleaned from the figure below. Moreover, some residents recall the flat-bottomed U-shaped appearance of some of the roads before they were filled in in recent times.



*Figure 16: The view of one such droveway: Crabtree Lane, Harpenden (taken by author).*

These features seem indicative of a series of droveways, that probably connected Harpenden to the major trade routes such as Watling Street (see Figure 16). Whilst the River Lea provided access to the Thames, as the River Lea is of course a tributary and joins near Stratford. If the River Lea were important to farming, then it would be illogical to have the Danelaw Boundary as a closed boundary. It would disrupt perhaps one of the key part of economy as illustrated by Stern (2000).

Although Harpenden is not as widely discussed, this does not mean it is unimportant. There is an interesting recorded dispute between the Abbot of Westminster and the Bishop of Lincoln that underlines the importance of Harpenden as a medieval settlement. It revolves around the church of St Nicholas, which was founded in the early 13th century as a chapel-of-ease to the old parish church St Helens, at Wheathampstead (Harrod 1973: 90). The reason for the establishment of St Nicholas centres around a split of the old medieval parish of Wheathampstead in the early 13th century. The split occurred for two principle reasons. First, the old parish church of St Helens was badly positioned to take advantage of alms collections from travellers on pilgrimage to St Albans Abbey and the shrine of St Alban (Harrod 1973: 90). This is also why the Harpenden church was dedicated to St Nicholas, the patron saint of travellers. The second reason is because of a land dispute in the early 13<sup>th</sup> century between William de Humez, Abbot of Westminster and Hugh of Wells, Bishop of Lincoln (Harrod 1973: 90). Wheathampstead's wealth was increasing during the 13<sup>th</sup> century as was shown by the rector's tithes (Harrod 1973: 90). The dispute began when the Abbot petitioned the Pope, Honorius III. Basing a claim on the fact that two 12<sup>th</sup> century Popes had granted the land to Westminster Abbey, the Abbot of Westminster asserted ownership of St Helen's Church (Harrod 1973: 90). It was known, according to the Abbot, that St Helen's would, and continue to, provide a home for the poor and a place of hospitality for the sick, as well as providing a range of other pious uses (Harrod 1973: 90-91). The Bishop of Lincoln objected to the claim as it seems he saw himself as the patron of the living and therefore the most suitable owner of the land. The matter between the Abbot and the Bishop was settled by Papal Bull in 1221, which gave the Abbot of Westminster half the rector's tithes, as well as land and a house near St Nicholas Church in Harpenden (Harrod 1973: 90). The tithe dispute highlights the strength of the local economy following the Norman Conquest. If the economic prosperity had continued from the Anglo-Saxon period then it is logical to suggest that Harpenden may have been impacted by a closed Danelaw Boundary.

With regard to Bedford, Haslam argues that with his model also fits ecclesiastically with the Saxon development and wider landscape relationship of St Pauls Church, a secondary church to the true focus at Elstow. Haslam argues:

'The overall unifying model is that St Paul's church was founded by king Offa in the late eighth century as a new minster, which was created as the ecclesiastical provision for the inhabitants of his new burh. This new church at least partly replaced the functions of an earlier 'old minster'

at Elstow, and was founded by the transference to it of a large part of the original ecclesiastical endowments of the earlier minster. At the same time as this a new parish was defined around it by being carved out of existing parochial and territorial units. This formed an area which became in effect a new agricultural unit (the 'town fields') assigned for the use of the inhabitants of the new burh' (Haslam 1986: 48).

It is clear that both settlements – Harpenden and Bedford – were important ecclesiastically. Both settlements experienced, in some form, economic growth and an increasing ecclesiastical presence from roughly 8<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> centuries. This is clearer with Bedford than with Harpenden admittedly. The point is, even with as brief a study as this, it is evident how the Danelaw Boundary could have potentially impacted upon settlements like these.

### ***Survey Bias?***

The most obvious problems within this dataset are the difficulties associated with survey bias. Indeed, for the area studied, there are uneven densities of finds particularly in the Home Counties and within Leicestershire. Survey bias occurs when one area has been surveyed by field walkers or metal detectorists disproportionately relative to the rest of the country. This has a topic that has been tackled by many (Costen & Costen 2016; Green *et al.* 2017), with the Portable Antiquities Scheme even issuing a guide on how researchers should approach their data. It is worth highlighting Costen and Costen's (2016) paper again here. They, of course, concentrated on coin distributions found within Dorset, Devon, Somerset and Wiltshire dating to c.AD600-780. Through the use of chi-square distribution tests, they were able to show the distribution of coins were not biased by metal detectorists' surveys (Costen & Costen 2016). The question as to whether this result could be repeated across the Country remains to be seen. Chi-squared tests are a type of statistical analysis that are explained in greater detail Chapter 3.

### ***Object Identification issues***

The knotty problem of identifying material culture as diagnostically "Viking", or "Danish" has long been a difficulty in this discourse. The fact of the matter is whether this issue needs to be discussed at any great length here. This thesis is not arguing that the archaeology reflects a distinct ethnic divide. In fact, there is no ethnic base to the argument of this thesis. Indeed, the argument lies within the legal culture sphere. Therefore, a brief acknowledgement of the problem will suffice here.



The question as to what constitutes a certain ethnic identity within the Early Medieval archaeological record is a persistent problem. This is because there appear to exist little to no differences between Anglo-Saxon and Viking objects. However, Jane Kershaw (2013) has argued it is possible to distinguish Anglo-Saxon brooches from those of a Scandinavian origin. Kershaw (2013) has identified five key features: (1) the metal content; (2) the treatment of the metal surface; (3) the brooches' form; (4) the decoration present on the object (5) the arrangement of the pin-lug or clasp. This represents an encouraging development, although the same cannot be said of all objects from the Early Medieval period. The question as to whether this necessarily hampers our insight into the trade patterns of the time is pertinent to ask here. This is, of course, the reason why this thesis has approached the Portable Antiquity Scheme in the way it has. The variety of ways Early Medieval finds can be ascribed to either the Viking or the Anglo-Saxons has been addressed through the employment of multiple keyword searches. Moreover, the use of kernel density heatmaps has also helped, it has kept this study at a scale where object identification is less of an issue. Indeed, the heatmaps have helped this study to discuss some interesting emerging patterns, particularly that of the low-density elongated kernels that appear to cut the Boundary. Although it may appear absurd to some within the discourse, may be a more general, pattern identification orientated approach is necessary, at least for the time being.

## **The Evidence in the Landscape**

The evidence within the archaeological landscape at first glance appears to be of limited value; certainly not as valuable as that contained within the law codes. Indeed, as a legal boundary it is likely that the distribution of archaeological finds will not show the position of the boundary within the landscape. This due to the reasons explained directly above. Therefore, if the distribution of finds shows no evidence of a boundary, and trade by implication is continuing unhampered, then it this could be interpreted as inconclusive evidence supporting the idea that the Danelaw Boundary perhaps became an occasionally re-used legal boundary. Nevertheless, there is potentially further evidence within the landscape which could support the idea that the Danelaw Boundary was an occasionally re-used boundary and served for legal purposes. It is possible that the relatively modern political boundaries – such as the parishes, hundreds and even postal code sectors – adhere, in whole or in part, to the path of the Danelaw Boundary. It is this piece of evidence that this section will focus on first.

## **The Vehicles and Facilitators of Trade**

It is important to consider when identifying the data to be plotted to reflect on the key vehicles and facilitators of trade during the occasional legal re-used periods of the Danelaw Boundary. The rough size of this population will give us an indication as the density of distribution we may produce. Animals - such as horses, pigs or oxen - are the vehicles of trade and of farming. Animals such as these would have provided farmers with valuable labour-saving abilities when producing goods for market; they would have also been a vital commodity within the wider Anglo-Saxon economy too. Moreover, animals enabled the effective transportation of goods from the producer to market. Coins are the main facilitators of trade as they provide an object that a consumer, or even producer can swap for something. Coinage is a valuable life-blood in most economies and thus provides an indicator of each economy's performance. Animals and coins can, therefore, give us a rough, if not problematic, glimpse into how the Anglo-Saxon economy, and the various complex trade networks that could have existed, may have interacted with the Danelaw Boundary.

## ***The importance of Animals in Law, estimating their population size, and their frequent appearance in Domesday Book***

The importance of animals, whether they acted as vehicles of trade or of farming, can be seen in many of the surviving law codes within the medieval manuscripts, such as the *Quadripartitus*

(Q) and the *Leges Anglo Saxonicae* (CCCC 383). The most obvious being clause 4 of the Treaty of Alfred and Guthrum (AGu) itself: ‘And that each man is to know his warrantor at [the purchase of] men or horses or oxen’ (Whitelock 1955: 381). This clause provides surety that a consumer brought their animal legitimately and that it has not stolen them. There appears to have been a problem with cattle theft during the period, and this is evidenced in several passages in the *Dunsæte* (Duns) and Æthelred’s Treaty with Olaf, or the Vikings, in c.AD991 (II Atr) (Whitelock 1955: 401–3; Institute of Historical Research / King’s College London 2018). The *Dunsæte* is a legal document that concerns itself with cattle-theft. It was agreed between two English and Welsh communities, probably during the reign of Æthelstan (r. AD924 – 939) (Institute of Historical Research / King’s College London 2018). The problem here is that none of these documents give us an estimate of population size.

There is little choice in this matter that in order to estimate the rough size of animal population that may have existed during this period requires us to look at Domesday Book. It is acknowledged that this is only a rough guide to the population size during the ninth to eleventh centuries, and the possibility for error is high. The economic data from Domesday Book should be seen as a very loose economic analogue of the situation that may have persisted between AD880 and AD1066. It is by no means a true reflection of the economic situation of the latter Anglo-Saxon period / Viking Age, but in order to understand the population sizes we must follow this extremely problematic route. The purpose of Domesday Book remains uncertain, although most would argue it was for tax purposes due to the way the Book is organised. Nevertheless, the data contained within Domesday is now available to search and view online (such as Open Domesday 2015, n.d.). This means that it is possible to obtain a sample of the number of animals that may have existed within the Danelaw Boundary’s landscape. There is a great wealth of the data that is contained within Domesday Book (Open Domesday 2015, n.d.):

Place name	Households
Hundred	Ploughland / plough teams
Total population	Other resources
Total tax assessed	Lord in 1066
Taxable units	Lord in 1086
Value	Tenant-in-chief in 1086

For our purposes, however, there are only two pieces of data which are useful here: “Ploughland / plough teams” and “Other resources”. There are two types of plough teams listed: Lord’s and Men’s. Each team, nevertheless, had, according to most sources, eight cattle. Therefore, to estimate the number cattle we can simply multiply the number of plough teams by eight. Other resources can give us data related to the amount of lord’s land, the amount of meadow or the number of mills. Most important for this research are that “Other resources” can also tell the number of pigs (Open Domesday 2015, n.d.).

It is acknowledged that some settlements, present today, may not have existed during the period following Viking Invasions. Indeed, it would appear to be uncertain whether every settlement would have traded over the boundary. It is therefore expedient to take a sample of boundary settlements that are known to have Early Medieval archaeology. These settlements, it is assumed, would have likely traded and farmed across the Boundary. Thus, the following settlement data will be extracted:

<b>Today's Settlement</b>	<b>Recorded Domesday Settlement</b>	<b>County</b>
Bedford	Bedford	Bedfordshire
Hertford	Hertford	Hertfordshire
Kempton	Kempston	Bedfordshire
Luton	Luton	Bedfordshire
Ware	Ware	Hertfordshire
Welwyn	Welwyn	Hertfordshire
Harpenden	Wheathampstead	Hertfordshire
Wheathampstead		

*Table 14: A table showing selected settlements in the Hertfordshire and Bedfordshire landscape and their recorded names in the Domesday Book (after Open Domesday, n.d.).*

The full data (which can be viewed in Appendices in Volume II) shows the potential numbers of animals being used to trade or farm across the boundary. There are approximately 3,860 to 3,890 pigs and over 1,200 cattle. Amplified across the full the length of the Boundary, these figures could imply a population of perhaps over 20,000 pigs and over 6,500 cattle. Although these figures do not reflect the rate at which these herds may have expanded between AD850 and AD1100, they do imply that a significant animal population may have existed during this period.

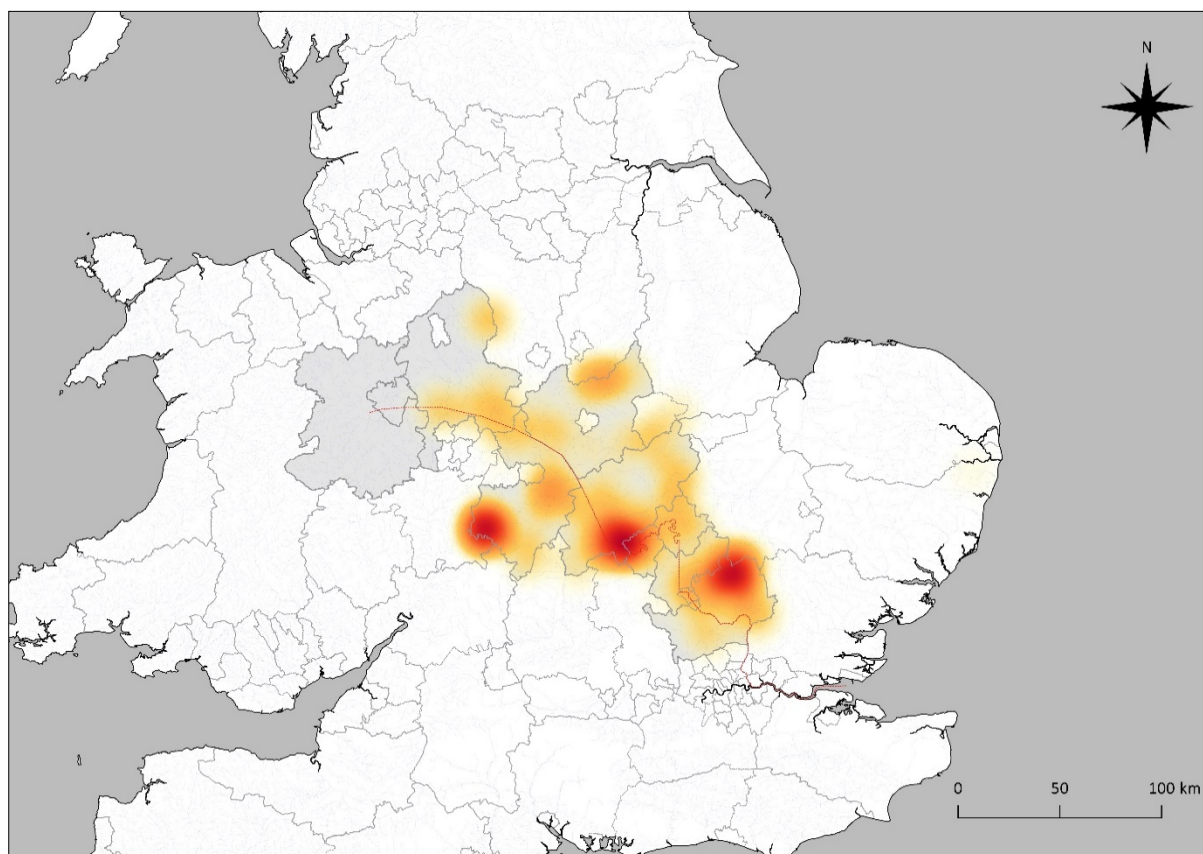
#### ***Mapping the Movement of Animals using the Portable Antiquity Scheme***

The methodology chapter posited that, as is the contention of this thesis, the typical distribution maps seen in volumes such as Hill (1981) are too precise. This is because it would appear the

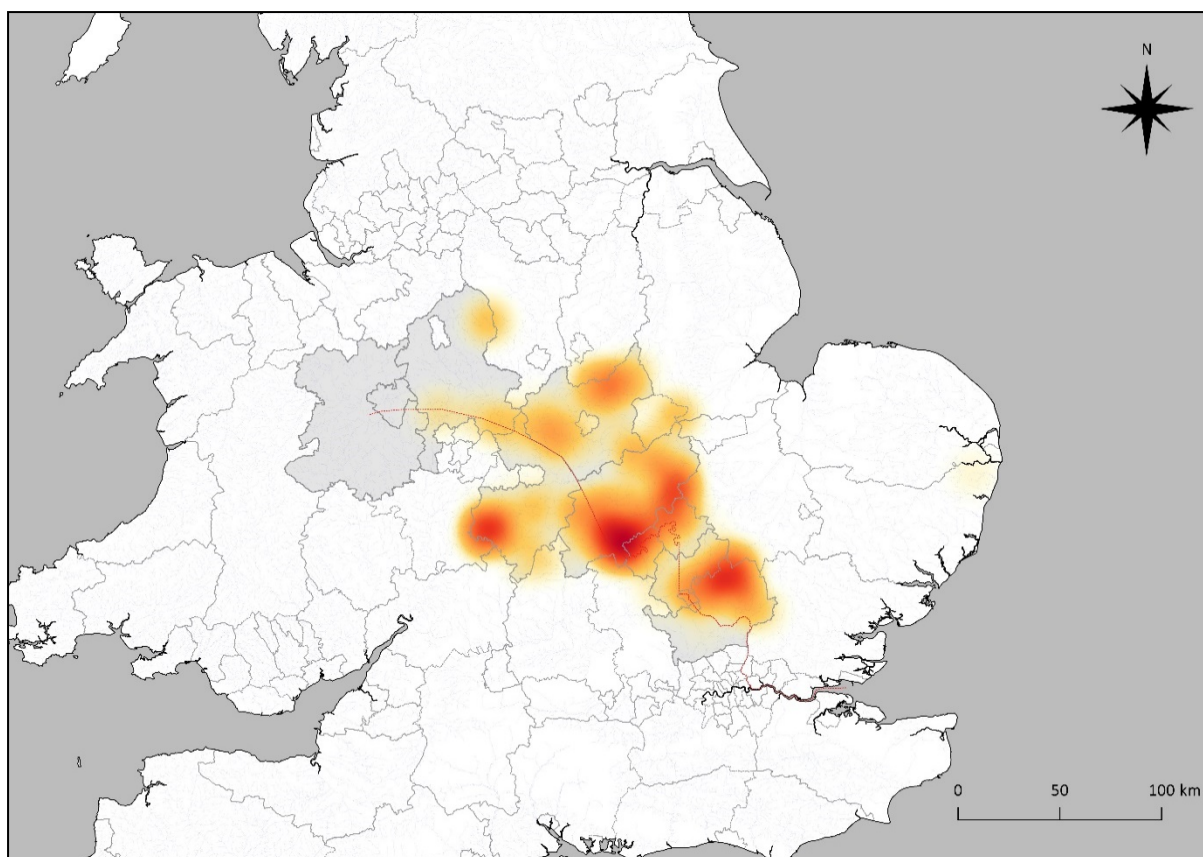
Vikings, arguably, went everywhere, and their material culture is virtually indistinct from that of the Anglo-Saxons. Therefore, to measure the extent of Anglo-Scandinavian trade over the Boundary each distribution map will be converted into a kernel density heat map. This method will also be employed here.

The British Museum and the National Museum of Wales' Portable Antiquity Scheme can help to shed further light on animals as vehicles of trade, and of farming. For this aspect of the study a dataset was compiled and interrogated, filtering out finds typically associated with animals, such as bridle fittings, harnesses, harness fittings, harness mounts, harness pendants, prick spurs, stirrups, strap ends and strap fittings (the full dataset can be found in the Appendices of Volume II of this thesis). To further understand the added dynamics the implementation of the Boundary brought, the data was initially split into three time periods: c.AD400 – 850, c.AD850 – 1000 and c.AD1000 – c.AD1066. The result produced by the heatmap for the period AD450-850 was insignificant, showing only four small kernels, and was therefore discarded as a result.

***“Animal heatmaps”- observations and interpretation***



*Figure 17: A kernel density heat map showing the distribution of finds possibly associated with animals (bridle fittings, harnesses, harness fittings, harness mounts, harness pendants, prick spurs, stirrups, strap ends, strap fittings) dating between c.AD850-1000.*



*Figure 18: A kernel density heat map showing the distribution of finds possibly associated with animals (bridle fittings, harnesses, harness fittings, harness mounts, harness pendants, prick spurs, stirrups, strap ends, strap fittings) dating between c.AD1000-1066.*

The two heatmaps that cover the period between c.AD850 and AD1066 present a strong correlation with the study area. They are interesting as they seem to demonstrate an increase in trade between the two sides. There is a greater density of finds across the boundary during the period AD1000-1066 than during the AD850-1000. It has been discussed by others, such as Astill (2011: 504–5), that trade, and probably exchange – most likely - somewhat expanded during the Anglo-Saxon period. These maps appear to agree with this view that the Danelaw Boundary did not affect trade because it was a re-used legal boundary that helped to govern an increasingly unified Kingdom.

#### ***Farming or trade? The usefulness of the core-periphery model***

Nevertheless, it is conceivable that farming activity may be affecting this result. To explain how farming could be a factor, it is necessary to draw on the geopolitical idea of core-periphery models. Brian Roberts (1996) and Igor Kopytoff (1987), as well as others, discuss and / or implement this model. These models can be referred to by many different names depending on the author and the scale of the study: core-periphery, centre-periphery or, metropole-frontier /



periphery. As discussed in Chapter 3, the model draws on several assumptions, most notably on the idea that human occupation normally centres on a locale. People live within this locale, or core, with resources, such as farmland, on the periphery.

There were settlements which had their core settlement on one side of the boundary and part of their periphery on the other, for example the Hertfordshire town of Harpenden. The recent discovery of a late seventh Century (late Conversion period) cemetery, a find made due to the author's geophysical surveys in the area, implies the periphery of Harpenden may have extended over the Boundary during this period, as cemeteries are normally found outside a settlement's core. The importance of the core-periphery divide will be explained further in the next chapter. Nevertheless, farming could plausibly account for a large proportion of what we see in these heat maps rather than trade.

#### *An indicator of a North-South Divide?*

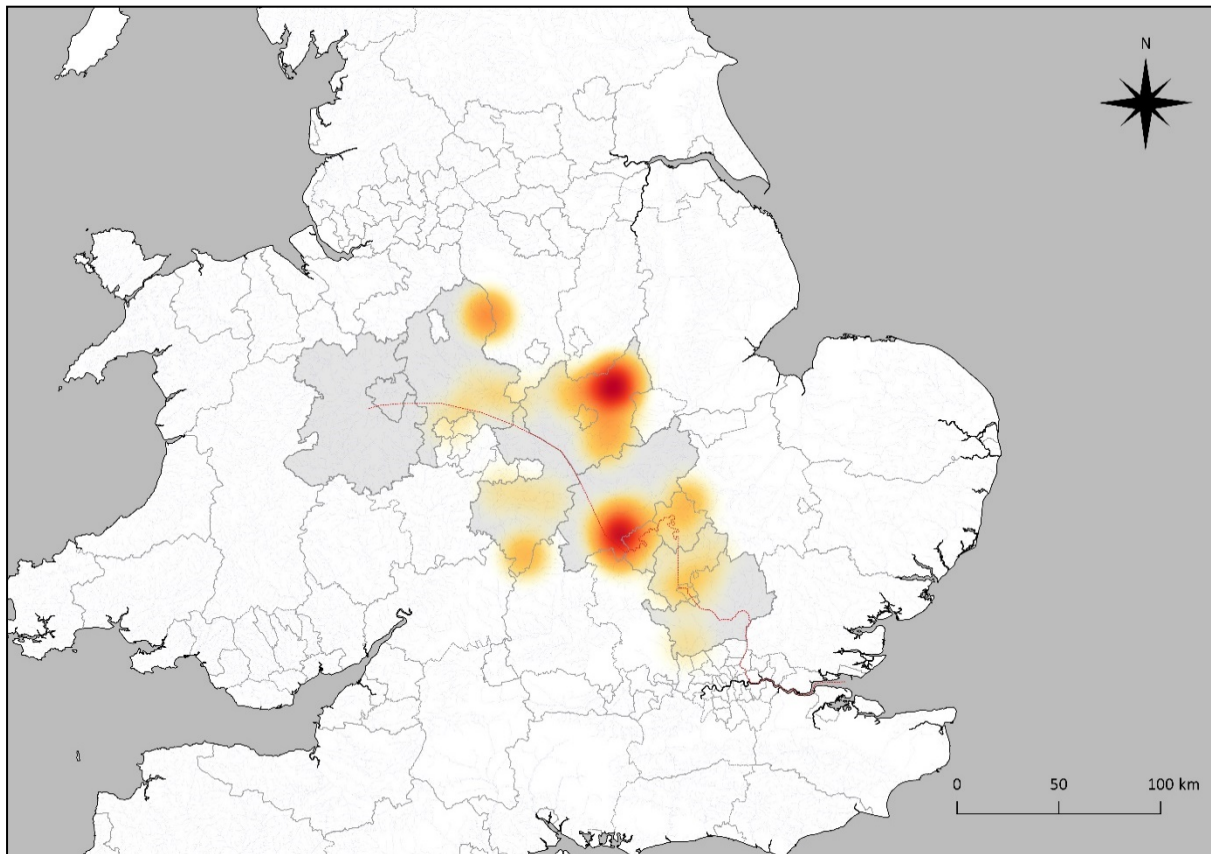
Another intriguing aspect of these heatmaps are the high density of finds associated with animals around Stony Stratford and Watford Gap Service station – where the River Ouse meets Watling Street. This would seem to agree with what Max Adams has noted, namely that the Danelaw Boundary could have been one of the reasons for the North – South divide. The North-South divide is the perceived division of affluence between the North and South of England. Adams' states:

'Before the second decade of the tenth century was out, new fortresses or burhs were constructed at nineteen sites strung out on a broad line between [the] Thames and [the] Mersey ... That line roughly follows Watling Street, north-west of which Scandinavian place names are common and south-west of which they are virtually unknown. It has an ancient and continuing geographic distinction ... to the north-east all rivers flow into the Wash or North Sea on the east side, or the Irish Sea on the west. To the south and west every river drains into the Severn or Thames. This is England's natural fault line, its continental divide: the watershed that divided and divides north from south (epitomized by the famous Watford Gap, on the A5/M1 north-east of Daventry); and I have no doubt that Scandinavian armies and settlers knew its imperatives' (Adams 2017: 280).

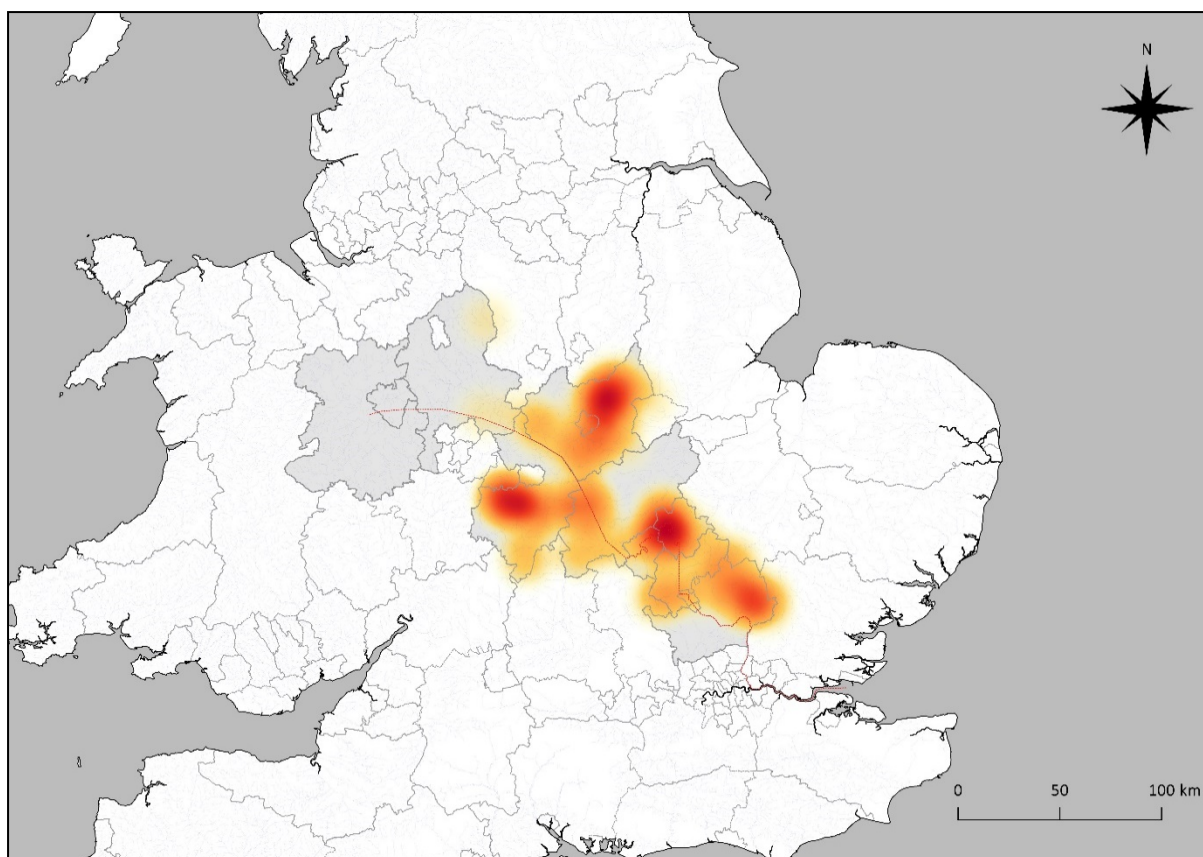
Adams seems to suggest that the Danelaw Boundary became a fortified frontier with a series of burhs following the establishment of the Burghal Hidage under Edward the Elder. The

problem here is that not all the burhs were on the boundary, indeed the vast majority were far into Wessex territory. The burhs were arranged in a network and some were indeed close to the boundary: Warwick, Buckingham and Southwark. Nevertheless, it would seem from this study's animal finds' distribution, the North – South Divide could come from a large trading nexus, implied by the distribution of “animal finds”, between the two locales between the River Ouse and Watling Street, and Watford Gap Services. As for Adams' claim that the Boundary was some how fortified, there is no evidence either way to show that boundary was marked or unmarked. Moreover, to argue that the Boundary was fortified is to miss the point that it did not last in its original state following the Treaty of Alfred and Guthrum for very long. If as argued the boundary re-emerged as a legal one then any evidence of fortification found around the path of the Boundary would seem likely intended for other purposes, and not to mark the boundary – there was no need. At present there appears to be no peer review of this work, although that should not undermine the credibility of the work nor the contribution made. It is not immediately apparent if Adams' claims can be tested. The North-South divide may have emerged due to a variety of factors over the last one thousand years – it may not be solely the Danelaw Boundary that contributed to its emergence. An innovative methodology to test this may yet be conceived by another researcher in the future. Nevertheless, such a suggestion highlights that the Danelaw Boundary could have been re-used, but perhaps not in the way Adams' describes.

*Coins, Animals and the Portable Antiquity Scheme*



*Figure 19: A kernel density heat map showing the distribution of Anglo-Scandinavian coins dating between c.AD850-1000.*



*Figure 20: A kernel density heat map showing the distribution of Anglo-Scandinavian coins dating between c.AD1000 – 1066.*

If animals are a vehicle of trade, then coins would appear one of the main facilitators of it. It would follow that where the vehicles of trade go, the money and wealth would also. Although at present there is little evidence to suggest a highly monetised society during this period (Astill 2011: 505). The Portable Antiquity Scheme data seems to agree somewhat. For the period AD850 – 1000, there are two high density areas for the coins, in contrast to three for animals. Indeed, it is evident that both animal and coin distributions densities, whether they are highly or lowly concentrated, cover roughly the same geographical area. The Counties that have the highest densities for coins are Hertfordshire, Northamptonshire, and Warwickshire. The Counties, however, with the highest density for finds associated with animals are Northamptonshire and Leicestershire. In both cases the kernels extend in areas over the Danelaw boundary. This is particularly interesting in the case of Leicestershire, as a County with one of the Five Boroughs within it. If the imposition of the Boundary had had some form of economic or trade impact, this result would not be expected. The influence that the increased number of mints should not underestimated neither, as it would appear that the network of mints expanded during the reign of Alfred. Alfred also, introduced monetary reforms and, had

the existing coinage renewed (Blackburn 1998: 122–23). This could have encouraged trade and exchange between the Kingdom of Wessex and the Danelaw. So, this would appear to agree, somewhat, with the idea that the boundary provided no barrier for trade, and that, in fact, the amount of trade between the sides increased over time. It also suggests that the Boundary had little to no effect on the Anglo-Saxon economy of the time. This provides supports the idea that predominantly the Danelaw Boundary was legal boundary that had no effect on trade.

## The Historic Environment Records: Observations and Interpretation

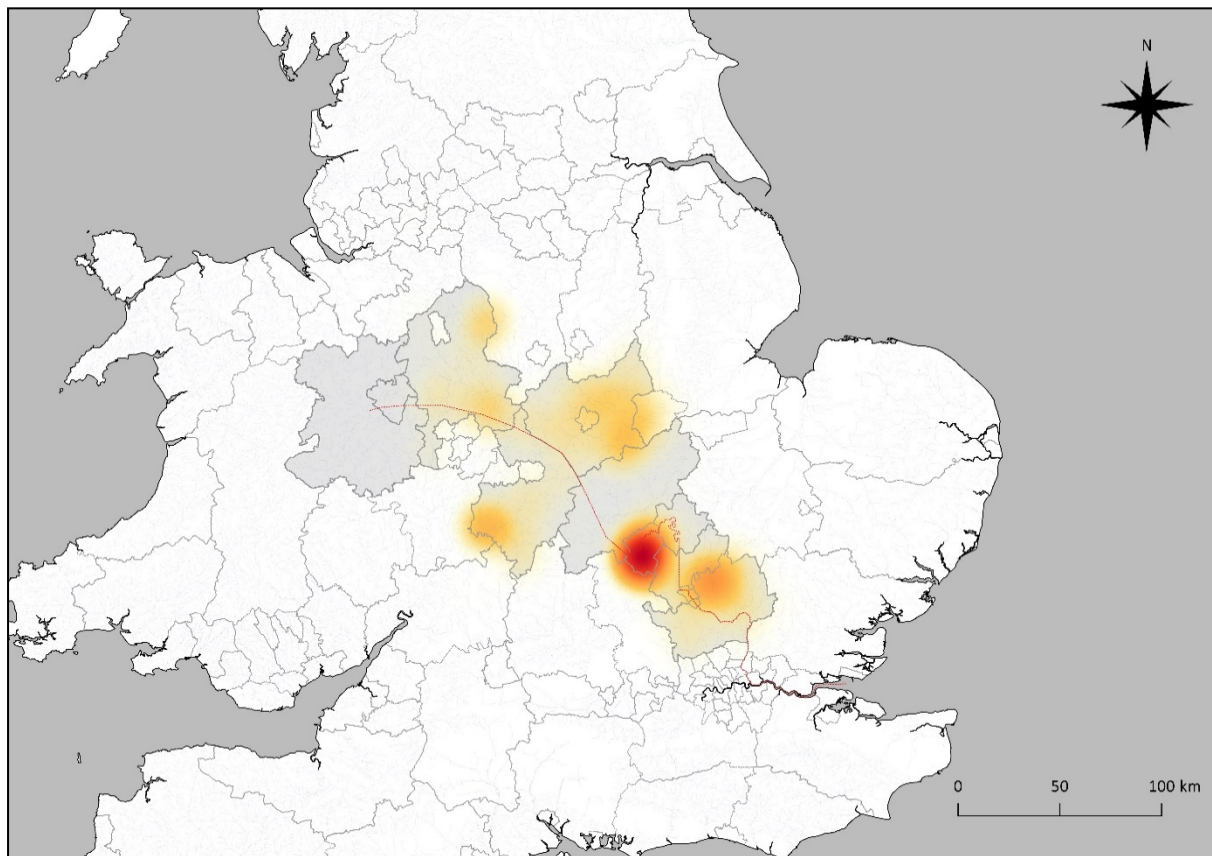


Figure 21: A kernel density heat map showing the distribution of Anglo-Scandinavian finds and monuments within the useable data provided by various Historic Environment Records within the study area.

The data from the Historic Environment Records must be analysed together, as many of the datasets are inconsistent with what and how they record and, they are incomplete in some instances. Of the local authorities contacted to provide data: Bedford Borough Council, Central Bedfordshire, Leicestershire and Staffordshire provided complete datasets. The following provided almost complete datasets but offered no date ranges to each of their records: Hertfordshire, Milton Keynes, Northamptonshire (it is acknowledged that a significant contribution has been made by medieval researchers within Northamptonshire (Green *et al.*

2017: 24)) and Warwickshire. As a result, it is not possible to provide a period by period or individual find type breakdowns of the dataset like the Portable Antiquity Scheme above. Each authority records each find and monument type differently, whilst some authorities record types very specifically, such as “Possible Anglo-Saxon Pottery”, others record generally, such as simply giving the site’s name. It is helpful, however, that many of the finds recorded within the Historic Environment Records are also recorded within the Portable Antiquity Scheme database. Therefore, the Portable Antiquity Scheme provides a better dataset to analyse find distributions and to analyse the trade patterns within the Early Medieval period.

Nevertheless, there appears to be a single area of high density around Luton and north Central Bedfordshire, with the kernels extending as far as Stony Stratford. There are more frequent medium to low density areas centred around: (1) north-east Hertfordshire and south-east Central Bedfordshire; (2) west Warwickshire; (3) north and east Leicestershire; (4) north and southern Staffordshire. At first glance, the distribution pattern would appear to agree with the Portable Antiquity Scheme data. However, due to the lack of date ranges, it is difficult to ascertain whether the pattern being seen covers a specific time period or a more expansive one, more likely the latter. This is further hampered by the fact that we also cannot isolate specific finds or monuments as the dataset is inconsistent. Overall, it is difficult to draw any firm conclusions from the Historic Environment Records part of the dataset, but the overall pattern does seem somewhat encouraging. It reflects to some extent the idea that the Danelaw Boundary was a persistent legal entity and therefore would have had little effect on find or trade distributions.

## **Conclusion**

The distribution of various finds associated with Anglo-Scandinavian culture, as well as finds related to animal movements across the landscape, seem to suggest that the Danelaw Boundary was open and fluid. If the historiography is well founded, the picture presented is consistent with the view of others across history and archaeology. The Danelaw Boundary may be a catalyst for cultural connectivity that could have seen ideas shared as well as goods traded. The heat maps, therefore, may indicate localised trading centres as well as the suggestion that each part of the boundary was an existing trade route. For example, the areas of high density sometimes follow the route of the Boundary. This could, however, provide a misreading. There is a distinct possibility of survey bias within the data where metal detectorists may concentrate

on certain areas but not others. It is not clear whether this data represents trade, farming or merely population activity. If the data do indicate trading and farming, then both activities would have required the frequent crossing of the Danelaw Boundary, particularly for people who lived and worked near it and where settlements may have been divided. This would suggest an additional economic dimension to the relationship between the Danelaw Boundary, the law and governance, and as suggested above by the historiography.

## CHAPTER 6

### The Danelaw Boundary, the Law and Governance

The evidence has so far suggested that a short-term delineation of the Danelaw Boundary would seem the most likely conclusion. However, there are some interesting anomalies within the law codes which need to be explored and, in some cases, contextualised. These anomalies include the Alfred-Guthrum Treaty Appendix and selected clauses within the law codes of Edgar, Cnut and Henry I. The evidence will be dealt with from latest to earliest.

#### *Leges Henrici Primi (Hn)*

The *Leges Henrici Primi* (Hn), or the Laws of Henry I, has been written about, most prominently, by L.J. Downer. The law code was produced following the abandonment of the *Quadripartitus*. Hn provides what appears to be evidence to support the idea the Danelaw Boundary had a legacy, or at least was re-used. In this case, the *Leges* is more interesting for what it omits than for what it says. The sole evidence for a legacy or re-use can be found in clause 6 and its two sub-clauses:

Latin:

‘6. De triparticione regni Anglie in diuersitate legum, comitatum uel prouinciarum.

6.1. Regnum Anglie tripbariam diuiditur: in Westsexiam et Mircenos et Danorum prouinciam ...

6.2. Legis etiam Anglice trina est particio ad superiorem modum: alia enim Westsexia, aia Mircena, alia Denelaga est ...’

English:

‘6. Concerning the division of the Kingdom of England into three parts, as distinguished by the diversity of laws, of counties, and of regions.

6.1. The kingdom of England is divided into three parts: Wessex, Mercia, and the Danelaw.



- 6.2. English law is also divided into three parts in the same way as above; one is the law of Wessex, another the law of Mercia, and the third the Danelaw' (Downer 1972: 97).

It is important to point out that this could be the result of scribal editorial practice or the assembly and re-assembly of the manuscript, and this may be misreading. However, it is observable that at no point does the *Leges* define the bounds of the Danelaw, nor that of Wessex or Mercia. With the loss of documentation and knowledge it is difficult to say precisely where Hn is deriving the bounds for the Danelaw. A survey of all the extant law codes would suggest Hn maybe using the Boundary clause found within the Treaty of Alfred and Guthrum. There are good reasons as to why this could be the case. As far as it can be ascertained no other law code between Alfred and Henry redefine the Boundary. The other reason to claim Hn is deriving its Danelaw bounds from Hn is evidenced by Hn's manuscript genealogy: both AGu (see MS Lat. 155 ff. 17v. – 18r.) and the Alfred-Guthrum Treaty Appendix (App AGu) (see MS Lat. 155 ff. 18r. – 18v.) are found within the Rs manuscript (or John Rylands University Library MS Lat. 155) (Downer 1972: 69).

### ***The Alfred-Guthrum Treaty Appendix (App AGu)***

The sole document within the corpus of Anglo-Saxon law code which could suggest the Danelaw Boundary had a legacy is the Alfred-Guthrum Treaty Appendix. The document was probably drawn up by senior members of the court, but not by the King himself. The Appendix deals with thieves, their accomplices and their colluding lords (Wormald 1999b: 380). It features within four manuscripts: MS Additional 49366 (see ff. 87r – 87v), MS Lat. 420 (see ff. 71r – 71v), MS Lat. 155 (as above, see ff. 18r – 18v) and MS Cotton Titus A. XXVII (see ff. 133v – 134r). In all instances, either through editorial practices or through manuscript assembly, the document always follows AGu. Therefore, the extent to which App AGu has been largely ignored by students of the boundary seems surprising. It is also odd that it appears that no English translation of the document has been published. No translation could be found within Attenborough (1922), Robertson (1925) or Whitelock (1955). Nevertheless, the document makes a couple of appearances within the existing secondary literature. The historian Paul Kershaw makes a reference to it. Patrick Wormald (1999b: 379–81) considers the document, but remarks it is “one of the oddest of all” documents (Wormald 1999b: 379). Wormald does not offer a translation of the document, save a translation of clause 8 of the document (Wormald 1999b: 380). The purpose of the Appendix is unknown, but it probably

acted as a way to fill a legal hole in the original Treaty (AGu). Wormald suggests that this document dates to either the reign of Edgar or Eadred. The section that follows is an attempt to contextualise and, to some extent, explore the provenance of this document. The section will argue that this document probably belongs to the law code corpus of Edgar. The implications of this suggestion are also explained below and why the document may suggest a legacy for the Danelaw Boundary.

### **Contextualizing the Alfred-Guthrum Treaty Appendix**

Connecting the Appendix to King Edgar (AD959 – 975) makes greater sense than connecting and attributing the Appendix to another 10<sup>th</sup> century king such as Eadred. This is due to the background of Edgar (see Chapter 4) and the way he ascended the throne, and this will be elucidated to a greater degree below. The Appendix is composed of a synthesis of selected clauses, some variations on the original, from a selection of different Law codes. The Appendix derives many of its clauses from Ine's Code (Ine)<sup>11</sup>, there are also clauses from Alfred's code, or Domboc (Af)<sup>12</sup>, as well as Edward's at Exeter (II Ew)<sup>13</sup>, Æthelstan's at Grately (II As)<sup>14</sup> and at Exeter (V As)<sup>15</sup>, and Edmund's at Colyton (III Em)<sup>16</sup> (Wormald 1999b: 380). Yet it is perhaps clause 8 of this Treaty Appendix which is the most interesting and provides a connection to Edgar:

‘Cogitate etiam qui mei estis, quam incongruum uideatur, si nomen regis habeam, et non secundum potentiam; uel quid ambit homo domino suo, si secus ei non amiat et competentiam’  
(MS Lat. 155, fos. 18r-18v)

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<sup>11</sup> The following clauses come from Ine's Law Code (Ine) (the corresponding App AGu clause is in parentheses): 8 (1); 12 (2)\*; 13.1 (2.2); 14 (2.3); 15 (2.4); 22 (3); 39 (4).

<sup>12</sup> The following clause comes from Alfred's Law Code, or Domboc (Af) (the corresponding App AGu clause is in parentheses): 34 (5).

<sup>13</sup> The following clause comes from Edward's (Law Code) at Exeter (II Ew) (the corresponding App AGu clause is in parentheses): 7 (6).

<sup>14</sup> The following clauses come from Æthelstan's (Law Code) at Grately (II As) (the corresponding App AGu clause is in parentheses): 20.7 (2.1); 22.1 (6.1); 22.2 (5)\*.

<sup>15</sup> The following clause comes from Æthelstan's (Law Code) at Exeter (V As) (the corresponding App AGu clause is in parentheses): 1 (6).

<sup>16</sup> The following clauses come from Edmund's (Law Code) at Colyton (III Em) (the corresponding App AGu clause is in parentheses): 2 (7)\*; 3 (6)\*.

An asterisk (\*) in any of the previous notes indicates the clause within App AGu varies from the original.

Wormald provides a translation:

‘Consider, then, you who are mine, how unfitting it seems if I have the name of king and not the power to go with it, or what respect a follower shows his lord if he does not in general accord him the appropriate competency’ (Wormald 1999b: 380).

Although lacking in novelty, Wormald (1999b: 380) points out how clause 8 reinforces how royal office and royal power congregate. He also picks up on the tone of displeasure within this clause: something which he is correct to point out but does not seem to isolate why that might be. If indeed this Appendix was drawn up during the reign of Edgar, which seems likely, then there may be evidence and reasons that may explain the reason for including this clause.

### Why Edgar?

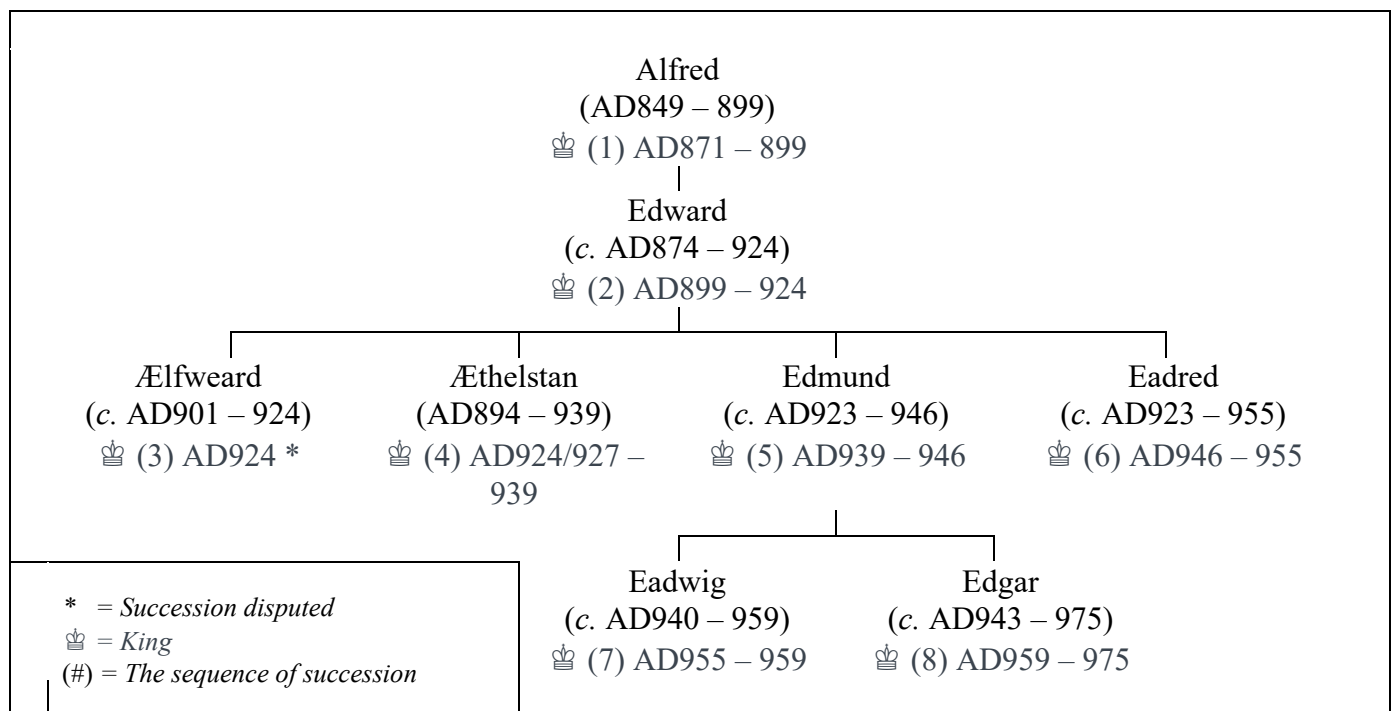


Figure 22: The House of Wessex family tree showing the succession between Kings Alfred and Edgar (drawn by author).

There are aspects of the current narrative that lead to argue in favour of a connection between Edgar and the Alfred-Guthrum Appendix Treaty. Figure 4 explains how the succession worked during this period. Edgar was the youngest of son of King Edmund I, who was the oldest son of King Edward the Elder. Following Edmund’s death in AD946, Edmund’s younger brother Eadred inherited the throne. Eadred ruled for nine years and died childless in AD955. As a result, the oldest son of Edmund I, Eadwig, inherited the throne (Whitehead 2020: 81). Eadwig

quickly lost the confidence of many of his lords – including Oda, the Archbishop of Canterbury – due to his choice of bride. Eadwig chose to marry a noble woman called Ælfgifu, who was sister of the most powerful nobleman in the land, Ealdorman Æthelweard. The seemingly scandalous marriage of Eadwig and Ælfgifu is proposed as one of the causes that led to the exile of St Dunstan to Ghent, AD957 (Whitehead 2020: 81). Following his brother’s partial fall from grace, Edgar was proclaimed King in AD955 over all lands north of the River Thames. It would appear it is this event that clause 8 seems to reference. It therefore seems conceivable that the Appendix Treaty dates to this period: AD955 to 959. Wormald (1999b: 380) agrees it probably dates to the time of Edgar but provides no date range. Felix Liebermann (1903: 394) reckoned the document dated to between AD940 to 956.

The construction of this clause seems to provide a justification for linking it to the premature succession of Edgar. Take, for example, the opening clause of the sentence: ‘Consider, then, *you who are mine* [author’s emphasis] ...’ (Wormald 1999b: 380). It is interesting that the clause needs to say this at all, surely if Edgar was King of all England such a phrase would be surplus to requirements. The fact it is included at all may reference the fact Edgar only rules the land north of the Thames. This point is further reinforced by the subsequent clause in the sentence: ‘...how unfitting it seems if *I have the name of king and not the power to go with it* [author’s emphasis] ...’ (Wormald 1999b: 380). This seems to allude to the idea that although Edgar has been proclaimed King over the majority of his Kingdom, he was not yet the rightful King; therefore, he does not possess the full power of one. His brother, Eadwig, still possesses the full power of a King, regardless of the fact he has lost over half his Kingdom. The breakdown of the construction of this Appendix clause points strongly to a date of AD955 – 959.

Several factors – such as his noted conservative character (see Jayakumar 2002), the nature of his accession, the colophon – fit if, as argued, it was Edgar that introduced the Alfred-Guthrum Treaty Appendix during his long accession period. Edgar would seem a more plausible king to implement the Alfred-Guthrum Appendix Treaty.

The Appendix Treaty suggests a legacy for the Danelaw Boundary for two reasons: the placement of the document within the manuscripts (see above) and for what it omits. Not only does this document have no preamble, which could have been lost or it could have been deliberate, it makes no reference to the boundary itself. If the boundary had fallen out of use

due to the events of the 890s and early 10<sup>th</sup> Century, then it would make sense for the Appendix to try and make amends for this – but it does not. By the same token, if the boundary had transformed during this period and had altered its route through the landscape then it would make sense for the Appendix to state what this new route is – but again it does not do this.

It is possible students of the boundary have thus far underestimated the usefulness of this boundary. Edgar, by all accounts, was a conservative King who is known to have reinforced ancient and historical institutions (Jayakumar 2002). If the Appendix Treaty is part of the corpus of Edgar's laws then it is possible that Cnut also accepted the legal usefulness of the boundary, because of Cnut's 1018 Oxford Proclamation where he accepted and adopted Edgar's laws.

### **Anomalies in the Law Codes: additional supporting evidence**

In addition to App AGu and Hn, there are several clauses that appear within the law codes – such as Edgar and Cnut, particularly IV Eg and I-II Cn – that could suggest a re-used Danelaw Boundary. These are not as clear as App AGu or Hn but they illustrate how both Danish and Anglo-Saxon customs were preserved simultaneously. There are many clauses that have been used to substantiate a short-lived argument but could be used to argue the opposite. Katherine Holman – for instance, an independent medieval historian – is one who maintains this boundary was short lived. However, within her paper *Defining the Danelaw* (2001: 1–12), for the 13<sup>th</sup> Viking Congress (Universities of Nottingham and York, August 1997) she inadvertently picks up upon an anomaly<sup>17</sup> which might suggest re-use. The sixth Law Code of King Æthelred (VI Atr) is commonly dated to around AD1008, around 30 years after the death of King Edgar in AD975 (Holman 2001: 2). The most interesting clause here, highlighted by Holman, is number 37:

Old English:

‘ǝ ȝyf hwa ymbe cyninges feorh syrwe, sy he his feores scyldig ȝ ealles þæs þe he age, gif hit him ongesoþod weorðe; ȝ gif he hine ladian wille ȝ mage, do þæt be þam deopestan aðe oþþe mid þryfealdan ordale on Ængla lage, ȝ on Dena lage be þam þe heora lagu sy.’ (Cotton Claudius A.III, fos. 35v-37r)

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<sup>17</sup> By anomaly or anomalies this thesis is referring to clauses that reference the maintenance of: (1) two sets of customs; (2) two sets of laws; (3) a distinct Danish constitution; (4) Danish special privileges.

English:

‘And if anyone plots against the king's life, he shall forfeit his life and all that he possesses, if it is proved against him; and if he seeks and is able to clear himself, he shall do so by means of the most solemn oath or by the triple ordeal *in districts under English law, and in those under Danish law* [author's emphasis] in accordance with their constitution’ (Robertson 1925: 102–3)

By separating English and Danish Law the clause seems to allude to a boundary, particularly as it talks of the preservation of Danish custom through separate districts and a constitution. Taken in isolation this clause can easily be dismissed, but when taken together with other anomalies that are found, this task is difficult. Not only are there anomalies within Æthelred's sixth law code there are others. Edgar's fourth law code (IV Eg), otherwise known as his Whitbordesstan code, is littered with them. Clauses 2a.1 for instance seem to allude to a divide by mentioning the Danes constitution again:

‘ȝ ic wille þæt woruldgeriht mid Denum standan be swa godum lagum, swa hy betste geceosan mægen.’ (Liebermann 1903: 209)

‘And it is my will that the rights of the laity be maintained among the Danes in accordance with the best constitution which they can determine upon’ (Robertson 1925: 33)

Clause 2a.2 seems to allude back to the Appendix of Alfred and Guthrum when it refers to the dealing of thieves. Of interest is how the Danes are mentioned separately, but also how the clause refers to “all parts” of Edgar's dominion:

‘Sy þæhhwæðere þes ræd gemæne eallum leodscype, agðer ge Englum ge Denum ge Bryttum, on ælcum ende mines anwealdes, to ðy þæt earm ȝ eadig mote agan þæt hi mid rihte gestrynað, ȝ þeof nyte hwær he þeofte befæste ðeah he hwæt stele, ȝ him swa geborgen sy, heora unwillas, þæt heora to feola ne losien.’ (Liebermann 1903: 210)

‘The following measure, however, shall apply generally to the whole nation-to the English, Danes and Britons in every part of my dominion-to the end that rich and poor may possess what

they have lawfully acquired; and that thieves, even if they steal anything, may not know where to deposit their stolen goods; and that, little as they may like it, such precautions be taken against them that very few of them may escape' (Robertson 1925: 33).

Clause 12 further highlights Edgar's peaceful credentials and highlights his willingness to concede special legal privileges to the Danes:

‘Þonne wille ic þæt stande mid Denum swa gode laga swa hy betste geceosen; ⁊ ic heom á geþafode  
⁊ geðafian wille, swa lange swa me lif gelæst, for eowrum hyldum þe ge me symble cyddon.’  
(Liebermann 1903: 210)

‘Further, it is my will that the Danes continue to observe the best constitution which they can determine upon. I have always granted you such a concession and will continue to do so, as long as my life lasts, because of the loyalty which you have constantly professed to me’  
(Robertson 1925: 37).

This evidence is not as clear as that of the Alfred-Guthrum Treaty Appendix or the Laws of the Henry I. Indeed, it may have been possible to maintain two sets of customs at the same time without the need of the Danelaw Boundary. However, it would seem that Edgar re-adopted the boundary because of the approval of the Alfred-Guthrum Treaty Appendix. Following Edgar's death Cnut seemed to have also accepted, and continued to implement, the Danelaw Boundary legally because of his acceptance of Edgar's laws, which included App AGu, in his 1018 Oxford Proclamation. If this is the case, which this thesis would argue is likely, then the maintenance of two sets of customs could have been justified legally through the implementation of a re-used the Danelaw Boundary. There are other anomalies which further these claims, please see Volume II for a full list of anomalies that occur within the *Quadripartitus*.

## **The Northern Kingdom of Wessex Boundary**

Within clause 6 of the *Leges Henrici Primi*, the northern boundary of the province of Wessex – formerly a Kingdom – is described and treated in the same way as the Danelaw Boundary in the same document (Downer 1972: 97). The province of Wessex is explicitly referenced but the bounds of it are implicitly implied, as they are already known and understood:

Latin:

- '6. De triparticione regni Anglie in diuersitate legum, comitatum uel prouinciarum.
  - 6.1. Regnum Anglie tripartitum diuiditur: in Westsexiam et Merceniam et Danorum prouinciam ...
  - 6.2. Legis etiam Anglice trina est particio ad superiorem modum: alia enim Westsexia, alia Merciana, alia Denelaga est ...' (Early English Laws 2008)

English:

- '6. Concerning the division of the Kingdom of England into three parts, as distinguished by the diversity of laws, of counties, and of regions.
  - 6.1. The kingdom of England is divided into three parts: Wessex, Mercia, and the Danelaw.
  - 6.2. English law is also divided into three parts in the same way as above; one is the law of Wessex, another the law of Mercia, and the third the Danelaw' (Downer 1972: 97).

The difference in purpose between the *Quadripartitus* (Q) – the abandoned precursor to Henry I's Laws – and the *Leges* (Hn) is discernible: the former solely provided a translated compendium, whilst the latter attempted to develop the laws found in various earlier law codes and administer them, to a degree (Downer 1972: 18). What is clear is that the author of the *Leges* is adopting laws from various previous law codes, and in some instances is attempting to "improve" them, through overly generous interpretation or through very liberal misleading free translation (Downer 1972: 18-19). The author of the *Leges* implies the bounds of the Danelaw in a more clear and straightforward way than that of Wessex. The key to this dichotomy lies with the manuscript genealogy of the *Leges*, including MS Lat. 155 (Rs). More specifically, the Treaty of Alfred and Guthrum – seemingly the only place where the Danelaw Boundary is defined explicitly – is also found in copied form within the leaves of this Rs manuscript. It would appear that the author of the *Leges* has used the Rs manuscript as one of his sources rather than the original Treaty which defines the boundary more specifically (a view shared Downer (1972)).



If the *Leges* is using earlier law codes, the charters and treaties contained within them or the *Quadripartitus* to imply the re-use of the Danelaw Boundary without definition, then it follows that the description of the Wessex northern boundary is being treated in the same way. This practice in essence provides a partial – but plausible – mechanism for how the Danelaw Boundary was preserved legally. There is also evidence, through juxtaposition, of this legally within Edgar’s Fourth, or Whitbordesstan, Law Code. There are instances where Edgar speaks of a separate Danish constitution, such as in clause 12:

Old English:

‘Þonne wille ic þæt stande mid Denum swa gode laga swa hy betste geceosen; ⁊ ic heom á geþafode ⁊ geðafian wille, swa lange swa me lif gelæst, for eowrum hyldum þe ge me symble cyddon.’  
(Robertson 1925: 36).

English:

‘Further, it is my will that the Danes continue to observe the best constitution which they can determine upon. I have always granted you such a concession and will continue to do so, as long as my life lasts, because of the loyalty which you have constantly professed to me’  
(Robertson 1925: 37).

Yet there are also clauses where he sets laws for the whole nation, such as in clause 2a.2:

Old English:

‘Sy þeahhwæðere þes ræd gemwne eallum leodscype, ægðer ge Englum ge Denum ge Bryttum, on ælcum ende mines anwealdes, to ðy þæt earm ⁊ eadig mote agan þæt hi mid rihte gestrynað, ⁊ þeof nyte hwær he þeofte befæste ðeah he hwæt stele, ⁊ him swa geborgen sy, heora unwilles, þæt heora to feola ne losien.’ (Robertson 1925: 32).

English:

‘The following measure, however, shall apply generally to the whole nation-to the English, Danes’ and Britons in every part of my dominion-to the end that rich and poor may possess what they have lawfully acquired; and that thieves, even if they steal anything, may not know where to deposit their stolen goods; and that, little as they may like it, such precautions be taken against them that very few of them may escape’ (Robertson 1925: 33).

The fact that Edgar can define laws for the Danes and the whole country suggests that there could be a legal framework in place to justify what would seem to be a complex legal culture. It is not entirely certain that the practice employed to imply the Danelaw Boundary was the same (Blair 1994: 55; see Yorke 1995: 63). It is tempting to conjecture that the author of the *Leges* may have implied the boundary definition through what was known; indeed, this was the general view of Liebermann (1903) concerning the text dealing with “legal rule” (Downer 1972: 28). Yet it is also plausible and workable to consider that the bounds implicitly implied within the *Leges* were sourced from a lost document (as is the view of Downer (see 1972: 28)). If it were a boundary defined by what is already known or understood, then it would follow that the boundary would be mentioned within another text.

The events of AD779 to 781 reflect the fluidity of the northern Wessex boundary changed over time. It is apparent, according to a later Abingdon Chronicler (Stevenson 2012: 14), that following the Battle of Bensington, Offa, King of Mercia, was victorious over Cynewulf. Offa had expanded Mercian territory south of the Thames, possibly only as far as north of the Berkshire Ridgeway, and between it and the Wiltshire Downs (Blair 1994: 55; Yorke 1995: 63). The Chronicler writes:

Latin:

‘Quo ab Offa rege Merciorum in bello victo, omnia quæ jurisdictioni suæ subdita fuerant ab oppido Walingefordiæ in australi parte usque Icbenildestrete usque ad Esseburiam, et in aquilonali parte usque ad Tamisiam, rex Offa sibi usurpavit’ (Stevenson 2012: 14).

English:

‘When Cynewulf was conquered by Offa, King of the Mercians, in battle, King Offa took possession of all those parts which had been subject to King Cynewulf’s jurisdiction...’; ‘...between the Icknield Way from Wallingford to Ashbury on the south and the River Thames on the north’ (Stevenson 2012: 109; Yorke 1995: 63).

There are problems with some of the documents of the late 8<sup>th</sup> century, as Stenton (1913: 23-25) points out, because of their “spurious” nature. Charters such S166<sup>18</sup> and S183<sup>19</sup> aid Stenton’s point:

‘The twelfth-century historian of Abingdon explicitly states that Offa defeated Cynewulf of Wessex in war, and added to his rule all the country between the Icknield Way from Wallingford to Ashbury on the south and the river Thames on the north. The historian further asserts that Offa gave to the abbey the vill of Goosey in west Berkshire, and he records a general confirmation of title and a grant of privileges, dated respectively in 811 and 821, both bearing the name of King Coenwulf of Mercia. These documents are undoubtedly spurious; the general charter of confirmation was unknown in England in the ninth century’ (Stenton 1913: 23)

Nevertheless, the idea that the northern border of Wessex moved to accommodate Mercian rule in Berkshire seems persuasive. Indeed, according to Blair (1994) and York (1995), who also agree with Stenton, northern Berkshire could have been a part of Offa’s new boundary; a charter (S225) of AD878 reflects this:

Latin:

‘Huius gloriosissime incarnationis anno .dccclxxviii., ego Æþelfled, iuuante superna pietate et largiente clementia Christi gubernacula regens Merciorum, cum consilio episcoporum optimatumque meorum, dedi licentiam Eadrice meo ministro comparandi terram .x. manentium æt Fernbeorgen, sibi suisque heredibus perpetualiter possidendam’ (eSawyer 2020).

English:

‘In the year of glorious incarnation 878, I Ælfled, by the mercy and goodness of Christ, ruler of Mercia, with counsel from my bishops, to Eadric, minister, grant permission to acquire 10 hides at Fernbeorgen [Farnborough] for perpetual possession’ (eSawyer 2020c).

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<sup>18</sup> “A.D. 811. Coenwulf, king of Mercia, to Rethun, abbot of Abingdon; grant of 10 hides (manentes) at Longworth, Berks, and 18 hides at Aclea, Northtuna and Punningstoce, with the restitution of 15 hides at Sunningwell, 10 hides at Eaton, 10 hides at Sandforda (probably Dry Sandford), 30 hides at Denchworth and Goosey, land at Culham, 10 hides at Ginge and 10 at Leckhampstead (all Berks, except Culham, Oxon.), in return for 120 pounds and 100 hides (mansiones). Latin” (eSawyer 2020a).

<sup>19</sup> “A.D. 821. Coenwulf, king of Mercia, to Abingdon Abbey; grant of privileges for land at Culham, Oxon.; Kennington, Hinksey, Cumnor, Earmundelæh (cf. Bessels Leigh), Eaton, Sunningwell, Dry Sandford, Wootton, Ginge, Denchworth, Charney (Bassett), Goosey, Fernham, Watchfield, Shrivenham, Bourton, Leckhampstead, Boxford, Welford and Wickham in Welford, Berks., with woodland at Speen, Poughley (in Chaddleworth), Trindlæh (lost), and Easton (in Welford), Berks. Latin” (eSawyer 2020b).

The idea that northern Berkshire was a part of a fluid Wessex – Mercia boundary is plausible, but at most it probably did not last more than a century, but it is also questionable: (a) what the author of the *Leges* was drawing on; (b) the duration of Mercia's grip over northern Berkshire. For example, charter S225 (above) was agreed in AD878, the year that saw the Treaty of Wedmore following the Siege at Chippenham, and the end of the so-called Viking Invasion period. It is also possibly the period when Alfred could have agreed an alliance with the Mercian King Ceolwulf II, as evidenced by the Two Emperor image on coins found in the Watlington Hoard (Ashmolean Museum 2019).

Nevertheless, the question remains: why does the author of the *Leges* merely imply the northern Wessex border? Surviving documents do not provide evidence of any other extant law codes from which the author may have drawn. The codification of a border might have simply aided the justification for the giving of special privileges and rights, as arguably with the Danelaw (see Abrams 2008: 178-179). The evidence from this case study would suggest that the northern boundary of Wessex is unclear. It would be tempting to speculate that the River Thames could have been seen as the boundary, as there is circumstantial evidence that rivers (see Edgeworth 2011), and particularly the Thames, held societal importance (see Cohen 2003). There is, however, no evidence at present to substantiate the existence of any additional document which was drawn on in the *Leges*.

## Conclusion

The documents discussed in this chapter relate to the wider and longer-term governance and geopolitics of Anglo-Saxon England. The Alfred-Guthrum Treaty Appendix (App AGu) appears to match with the early reign of King Edgar, rather than Eadred, because of the content of clause 8. Indeed, as a result of the actions of his brother, Eadwig, Edgar found himself King of Mercia and Northumbria, but without the full powers or privileges enjoyed by his brother in Wessex. Although App AGu does not refer to the Danelaw Boundary explicitly, the document's frequent association with the Treaty of Alfred and Guthrum (AGu) within the manuscripts is compelling. This may have been due to serendipitous scribal practices in the 13th century, which conversely could have been the reason for putting these documents together. Yet there might have been an understanding amongst the scribes of Quadripartitus (Q) that these documents belonged together. Corpus Christi Manuscript 383 does not feature

in App AGu, perhaps because the scribe did not think the two documents were connected or they were unaware of the document. It would therefore seem conceivable that App AGu perhaps provides the first tantalising evidence of the Danelaw Boundary's legacy, possibly through re-use.

An implication which arises from the above discussion pertains to Cnut's 1018 Oxford Proclamation. If the Appendix document is part of Edgar's corpus of law codes, then Cnut would have theoretically adopted the Danelaw Boundary with it. This connection appears to have validity due to the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle entry of AD1013 as well as references to certain districts within Cnut's Law Codes (I-II Cn). The Laws of Henry I (Hn) are interesting in regard to the English provinces stated in clause 6, but without definition, including the Danelaw. Although the picture may be incomplete due to document loss, it does appear the scribes also treat the northern boundary of the Kingdom of Wessex in same way. Could it be possible that the scribes are inferring the Boundary of the Danelaw from AGu? As Q is the precursor of Hn it may be purely speculative to suggest that the scribes were inspired by documents found during Q's assembly.

Up to this point it has been argued that there is little to challenge the existing literature and its depiction of the Danelaw Boundary as a short-term, insignificant delineation. Indeed, the nature of the relationship between the Boundary, the law and governance would appear brief. Yet this additional evidence from the law codes, in combination with a material culture distribution that appears to reflect current historical and archaeological thought at the very least, gives a basis to challenge, or at least reassess, the existing literature. The picture that is painted is complicated and at times contradictory. The Boundary appears to have a close relationship with a complex legal culture, delineated within an ever-changing landscape. Its route cannot be determined, perhaps because of a loss of knowledge, but an inception date may be proposed. The annals provide contextual information on the Boundary but do not explicitly mention it. The Danelaw Boundary therefore appears to be a short-term delineation, but evidence does exist to suggest that it had a legacy. The Boundary has a complex relationship with the law and governance structures of Anglo-Saxon or Viking Age England.

# CHAPTER 7

## Discussion

### Introduction

The nature of the relationship between the Danelaw Boundary, the law and governance has so far been portrayed as complex and at times contradictory. With the date, route, material culture and law codes considered, there is one further aspect of the Boundary which needs to be explored: its significance. The establishment of significance is important archaeologically, not only because the Boundary is a type of archaeological monument, but also to fully understand the nature of the relationship between the Boundary and the governance of Anglo-Saxon England. Indeed, with the suggestion that the Danelaw Boundary may have experienced re-use, it would seem appropriate to explore why this may be the case, and to discuss the implications such a suggestion gives rise to.

### Exploring the Possible Significance of the Boundary

The significance of the Danelaw Boundary may be suggested in other ways. Historic England, formerly English Heritage, has published a series of guidance documents to aid the writing of Conservation Management Plans (English Heritage 2008). Conservation Managements Plans (CMPs) are a type of archaeological report, or so-called grey literature. A CMP is normally commissioned by an organisation to understand, and identify strategies to preserve and maintain, a heritage asset. A heritage asset could be a building, such as a stately home, or a monument, such as Stonehenge.

There exist two important parts of a CMP: the value statement and the assessment of significance. The value statement is designed to consider the reasons why a heritage asset maybe viewed as valuable. This may be because the asset is valued by the public or the asset is acknowledged by statutory designation. An asset could also have market or utility value – it may form part of an existing or proposed tourist attraction or a public park. Understanding the significance of an asset can help inform proportional future policies about it. Historic England defined the understanding of significance as a process. In addition to stating an understanding of ‘the fabric and evolution of ...[a] place’, or to take into consideration ‘the contribution of associated objects and collections’ and ‘the contribution made by setting and context’ (English

Heritage 2008: 8), the process also requires the statement to refer back to the values identified in the value statement. The identification of: 'who values the place, and why they do so'; how the 'identified heritage values to the fabric of the place'; or the consideration of 'the relative importance of those identified values' is of equal importance (English Heritage 2008: 8). Therefore, the assessment of significance relies, in part, on the value statement. This is outlined in greater detail within English Heritage's *Conservation Principles: Policies and Guidance for the sustainable management of the historic environment* (English Heritage 2008) document.

We can therefore employ the Conservation Management Plan framework as an alternative way to suggest the significance of the Danelaw Boundary, combining existing data and the new data presented in this document. A value statement for the Boundary will aid the construction of an assessment of significance. A heritage asset such as the Danelaw Boundary can be deconstructed into four separate values: evidential, historical, aesthetic and communal (English Heritage 2008). Evidential value is defined as the physical evidence of past human activity (English Heritage 2008: 28); historic value examines how the asset continues to connect people of today to the people of the past (English Heritage 2008: 28–30); aesthetic value looks at how we can draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from the asset (English Heritage 2008: 30–31), and communal value examines changes in social value (English Heritage 2008: 31–32).

### **Evidential value**

The Danelaw Boundary possesses evidential value however, obscure that may be within the present landscape or in areas such as Bedfordshire where the route of the boundary is unclear. In places where the boundary follows natural features in the landscape such as the River Thames then its evidential value is necessarily clearer. In addition, there is no evidence for whether the boundary was specifically or deliberately marked in the landscape. But natural topographical features in the countryside which the boundary followed such as ridges or rivers, such as the River Lea in Hertfordshire, may have fulfilled this purpose.

It is also worth remembering that this boundary appears to be a device for peace, a peace that relied on the Anglo-Saxons not reclaiming the lands taken by the Danes during the so-called Viking Invasion period. The difficulty with a marked boundary is that it may be targeted by those intent on causing trouble or unrest, not unlike those boundaries found worldwide today such as in Northern Ireland or Cyprus. Also with regard to the number of settlements which were situated near to the Boundary, or which it cut through, it may have been counterproductive

to define the division. Nevertheless, the boundary does possess evidential value, and this is drawn from other associated factors such as the trade which continued across it. Precise location evidence for trade is debatable due to the problems with object identification. The results, as discussed in Chapter 5, could equally be evidence of farming activity and for this reason the difficulties in distinguishing between trade and farming could cause a misinterpretation of the data.

### **Historical value**

The Danelaw Boundary has historical value, and its probable legacy (see Chapter 6) could also be a sign of its significance. The boundary's route connects people to the past because of a possible continued engagement with the topographical features that formed the basis of it. The Rivers Thames, Lea and Ouse are still important landmarks and transport highways in their landscapes. Watling Street, or the A5, is still an important road that connects many different towns to London, the South East and Wales. Moreover, the landscape between Leagrave and Bedford is still important as evidenced by the number of settlements, most of which were recorded in Domesday Book. If the boundary had been re-used by some of Alfred's successors, as aspects of the Edgar, Cnut and Henry I law codes suggest, there would be then a re-imbuing of historical value. The boundary may even have become a device to help the newly unified Kingdom of England and one might argue that this is still the case today if it can be identified as the so-called North-South divide.

### **Aesthetic value**

Whether the Danelaw Boundary has aesthetic value is difficult to assess as this value requires knowledge of the Boundary when it was first created: our sensory experience may not be the same as in the past. The landscape may have been altered or the way we perceive it may have changed as well. Today the boundary can be experienced in many ways. For example, by crossing a bridge over the Thames, Ouse or Lea, by driving from Stony Stratford to Shrewsbury along the A5; we may also experience it by having to negotiate the vegetation that has grown up around the Rivers.

The Danelaw Boundary could draw aesthetic value through its design and the route it takes. Of interest here are the debates surrounding whether the boundary followed Watling Street, as well as problems relating to Bedfordshire and Essex. If the boundary were designed to be unmarked, then it is hard to draw aesthetic value from surrounding objects and buildings.



Buildings from the period only exist within the archaeological record and are not necessary present in the landscape as standing buildings. Due to difficulties in identification, Saxon and Danish objects can appear indistinct.

Indeed, it could be said that the design of the boundary, that which it can claim aesthetic value from, promotes the idea that it is an open border and open to trade. Problems such as the Bedfordshire section or the Kingdom of Essex could potentially be overcome if one assumes the boundary was open and provided little or no barriers to trade. It is perhaps worth speculating that when Alfred and Guthrum negotiated their Treaty (AGu) the boundary was deliberately designed so that trade could continue.

### **Communal value**

The Danelaw Boundary derives communal value from its social impact. The social value of the boundary must have changed because it was known in the past but has become increasingly unknown in the present. It is unlikely that this boundary represented an ethnic division such as the Green Line in Cyprus. Furthermore, it is unlikely to have been similar to the hard border that exists, for instance, between North and South Korea. It is perhaps more likely that people would have perceived it in a similar way to a boundary such as that between Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland. This is not to say, it divided the country in two, but not necessarily along an ethnic divide. It is possible, however, identity had some importance where the boundary met the Five Boroughs, particularly if Watling Street were part of the Boundary's route. However, if this were the case then surely archaeology would not have a problem with object identification? Nevertheless, this problem may have also stemmed from the fact that the Saxon and Danish cultures were similar.

### **Assessment of significance**

The ability to assess significance using a set framework was one of the main reasons why a structure such as this was employed. To challenge the historical discourse the Danelaw Boundary needs to be shown as a significant feature within the English landscape that may have had a legacy. In order to explore this, this thesis will follow the structure of a typical assessment of significance used in an Historic England standard Conservation Management Plan. Thus significance, in this instance, derives from: (1) an understanding of the origins and changes of the boundary; (2) an understanding of how the evolution of the boundary, or lack

of it, has helped or hindered the value of it; (3) an understanding of the associated finds, or objects.

The origins of the Danelaw Boundary and how it changed over time are perhaps more evident within the medieval manuscripts, rather than the landscape. The boundary seems to have origins in the late 9<sup>th</sup> century AD and could logically date to some time between AD885-886, due to events within the Carolingian Empire, as well as Alfred's taking of London. The landscape can also help our understanding of its origins because the boundary, in the main, follows rivers – the Thames, Lea and Ouse – and an historic road – Watling Street – which acted as a trade route but also must have been an effective boundary marker. Watling Street is a significant marker in this instance as it also acts as the boundary between the Five Boroughs – the administrative heart of the Danelaw – and Anglo-Saxon Mercia and Wessex.

If the boundary had a legacy within the landscape, the palimpsest of political boundaries within the archaeological landscape appears to suggest that the boundary was left unchanged. Edgar's law codes refer to the special privileges bestowed on the Danelaw; they also talk of division but do not redefine the Boundary. Any reluctance to revisit the bounds is exemplified by the Appendix Treaty, which was probably drawn up during the early part of Edgar's reign, where the boundary's route through the landscape is implied rather than stated. Cnut's codes also refer to certain districts, and due to his acceptance of Edgar's laws in his 1018 Oxford Proclamation, it could be deduced that he too accepted the boundary. Within his *Leges Henrici Primi* (Downer 1971) Henry I also uses a similar implied method in the explanation that England was composed of three parts: Wessex, Mercia and the Danelaw. This explanation begins in clause 6:

Latin:

'De triparticione regni Anglie in diuersitate legum, comitatum uel prouinciarum.'

English:

'Concerning the division of the kingdom of England into three parts, as distinguished by the diversity of laws, of counties, and of regions' (Downer 1971: 97)

It is further elaborated in clause 6.1:

Latin:

‘Regnum Anglie tripartitum diuiditur: in Westsexiam et Merceniam et Danorum prouinciam ...’  
(Early English Laws 2008)

English:

‘The kingdom of England is divided into three parts: Wessex, Mercia and the Danelaw’  
(Downer 1971: 97).

It is also stipulated how English law was also divided into three, in clause 6.2:

Latin:

‘Legis etiam Anglice trina est particio ad superiorem modum: alia enim Westsexia, alia  
Mircena, alia Denelaga est ...’ (Early English Laws 2008)

English:

‘English law is also divided into three parts in the same way as above; one is the law of Wessex,  
another the law of Mercia, and the third the Danelaw’ (Downer 1971: 97).

However, it is perhaps significant that at no point within the code does Henry define the bounds of each of the parts. This may be due in part to scribal practices and document loss, it could also be logically suggested that the Danelaw bounds in the *Leges* are re-using those contained within the Treaty of Alfred and Guthrum, so why is there a need to restate them? The modern political landscape could additionally account for the legacy of the Danelaw Boundary. Although This may be somewhat controversial, it appears modern boundaries may adhere to the Danelaw Boundary 20 to 80 percent of the time. This could suggest, at the very least, an emerging basis for significance.

If the boundary were re-used, a change of use could add an interesting twist to its value. It could be argued that many of such values are deeper-rooted, such as the communal one for example. If the boundary has legacy, then it is more likely people would have heard of it and, in this way, it is also more likely that local populations may have gained a connection with it. Indeed, with an increase of community value there also comes an increase in the historic,

evidential and aesthetic. The aesthetic value rises due to the persistence of the boundary's design, or its route. Were the Danelaw Boundary to be construed as an artwork, then it could be seen as an integral part of the of the landscape; good design can have this effect, and even if the boundary was not marked. People might have perceived it as becoming integral to their landscape such as Anthony Gormley's Angel of the North. This modern sculpture was only erected in the late 1990s and yet it has already become a much-loved landmark for the North East. Its imposing shape, size and raised position means it can be seen from a distance and from different angles. The sculpture is not just an interesting aesthetic addition to the landscape, but it also has a practical use as a marker and a guide, particularly for motorists. In the case of the boundary, the idea of a possible legacy amplifies historic and evidential values and possibly provides probable immaterial evidence of past human activity in the landscape and the connection to it.

A further way to assess the significance of the Danelaw Boundary is through the objects which are associated with it. Unfortunately, no object has yet been excavated which can be directly associated with the Boundary. The objects which are part of the combined Historic Environment Records and Portable Antiquities Scheme dataset and (as used in Chapter 5) do not individually or directly imply the presence of a boundary. However, there are objects which can be indirectly associated with the Boundary: the manuscripts. Anthropological theory has long advocated that material culture can be any "thing" (Kopytoff 1986; Miller 2005: 5). The manuscripts are associated objects and confirm the existence of the boundary indirectly.

Another element which can affect the assessment of significance is the setting of the boundary, that is, the surrounding landscape. Of particular importance is how the landscape has evolved over time and how that has affected, and continues to affect, the value and experience. The Danelaw Boundary blends and jars with many different settings: from riverine to undulating environments. Moreover, the human experience may have changed due to the evolving landscape. Indeed, in some areas the vegetation around the rivers may have overgrown and now may hide where the river flows. The built environment of modern villages, towns and cities has expanded and has perhaps encroached on areas that were once open fields during the 9<sup>th</sup> Century. The number of crossing points over the Rivers Lea and Ouse will have increased in number as well. Watling Street (the A5) has also changed and is now tarmacked and is filled and lined with the infrastructure and accoutrements of modern roads. In Bedfordshire, the manner in which we experience the landscape around the boundary has also changed. Railways

and roads have been built and the landscape has undergone substantial alteration. Much of the hilly countryside has been enclosed and the large-scale transformation of farmland would appear alien to the eye of an Anglo-Saxon or Viking. Nevertheless, the Danelaw Boundary can still be traced and can even be walked in places. The landscape has not only undergone changes in the modern era. Differences would likely have been perceived from the time of Edgar, if he re-used the boundary, and certainly by the time of Henry I. However, it is not necessarily the setting which changes the human experience of the boundary, it is the boundary adapting to its setting and the time it finds itself in.



*Figure 23: A picture showing the source of the Lea and how the countryside has grown around it (taken by author).*

The Danelaw Boundary clearly still has historical, evidential, aesthetic and community value. It would appear to be a re-used boundary that still has a bearing on where political boundaries have once been or are still to be placed, as evidenced by the modern boundaries which may still in places follow it. This section aimed to demonstrate that the Danelaw Boundary is a significant institution. It has shown that it holds evidential, historic, aesthetic, and communal value, and that these values are the basis for why the Danelaw Boundary is significant.

Therefore, contrary to the historical discourse, the Danelaw Boundary is a significant legal boundary in its own right.

### **Exploring the Implications if the Boundary Experienced Re-Use**

There is a possibility, if the law codes reflect the situation accurately, that the Danelaw Boundary had a legacy or the Boundary *may* have experienced re-use. The historical discourse has maintained that the Boundary was short-lived, lasting no more than three to seven years, due to the events recorded in the *Chronicles* following Alfred and Guthrum's deaths. If there is a basis for re-use, then two questions are of relevance: was English unification aided by the Danelaw Boundary and how do we balance the existing historical narrative with the re-use of the Danelaw Boundary? These questions will be explored in turn.

#### **Was English unification aided by the Danelaw Boundary?**

The Danelaw Boundary and the formation of the Kingdom of the Danelaw fits within the broader narrative of Anglo-Saxon Kingdom formation, or rather the fall of the Heptarchy (the seven kingdoms of Anglo-Saxon England). This has been dealt with in archaeological terms by C.J. Arnold (1997). The geopolitical situation following the agreement of Alfred and Guthrum in around AD885-6 left three principal Kingdoms: The Kingdoms of Wessex, the Danelaw and Northumbria. The once mighty Kingdom of Mercia had been divided and subsumed into the Kingdoms of Wessex and the Danelaw, following an agreement between Kings Alfred of Wessex and Ceolwulf II of Mercia. East Anglia and part of the Kingdom of Northumbria were also incorporated into the Danelaw. The Kingdom of Essex, although very much a part of the newly created Kingdom of the Danelaw, was probably still influenced greatly by the West Saxon legal culture that persisted within the Kingdom of Wessex. Whilst it is acknowledged more work needs to be done with regard to Essex, evidence such as the material culture distributions, might suggest Alfred did not hand complete control of Essex to the Danes.

The boundary would probably not have made as significant an impact if it had been agreed earlier than the pre 9<sup>th</sup> century. It is worth highlighting that by the mid to late 880s, the number of Kingdoms had halved over the previous 60 years. Moreover, to echo Kershaw (2000), the Kingdom of Wessex was in the ascendancy under a learned and arguably visionary King. As Pratt (2007) points out, the West Saxon legal culture had permeated widely, even perhaps into



areas of the Danelaw. The pattern at this juncture would appear to support the idea that England was becoming increasingly unified, with smaller more frequent kingdoms being absorbed into fewer larger kingdoms. Athelstan is generally credited as the first King of all England; however, it might have been simply the case that Athelstan was in the right place, at the right time. The Danelaw Boundary, therefore, appears to facilitate this ever-increasing movement towards unification, particularly as it seems to have aided trade and cultural connections between the south-west and north-east of England. If the Danelaw Boundary had been agreed in different circumstances it might have led to a Kingdom of England much earlier, perhaps even with Alfred and Guthrum as joint rulers.

### **How do we balance the existing historical narrative with the re-use of the Danelaw Boundary?**

If the resumption of hostilities following Alfred's death did not remove the Danelaw Boundary, then can we reason a possible legacy? If this were the case, then it would follow that the Boundary would have needed to lie "dormant" during the period AD890 to c.AD955, during successive regimes following Alfred's. This is not to say the narrative in the *Chronicles* (Swanton 1996), or within *Asser* (Lapidge & Keynes 1983), are not disputed or deemed fictitious, nor can it be denied hostilities between the Kingdoms of Wessex and the Danelaw resumed. It may be possible, however, to Reconcile that which is reflected in the *Chronicle* (Swanton 1996) and *Asser* (Lapidge & Keynes 1983), to the argument of this thesis.

Alfred the Great was succeeded by his son Edward the Elder in AD899 and is recorded to have resumed hostilities with the Danes. Edward's motivation to instigate rather than broker another peace is hard to fathom from the documentary record. It is possible that Alfred's and his government's policies in the AD880s were aimed at laying the foundations for the unification of England. This is evidenced, most prominently, by Alfred's actions regarding Mercia and Ceolwulf II. Edward's motivation may have simply been to complete what his father had started. It could be argued that Alfred's successors, such as Edward, thought Alfred's policy, towards the Danes, were misplaced. They instead preferred to pursue a policy similar to that which was employed during the Viking Invasion period. This divergence of views on how to solve a political problem is nothing new and is seen regularly in international politics today. Donald Trump, for instance, made it clear during his presidential election campaign of 2016 that he thought the Iran deal - brokered by the United States, under the Obama administration, as well as by China, France, Germany, Russia and the United Kingdom - was a mistake. Indeed, when Trump assumed office in 2017, he pulled the United States out of the deal. The option

for a future American administration to return to the agreement remains however. In a similar way, the regimes from Edward to Eadwig disagreed with Alfred's deal.

Edgar the Peaceable was a conservative king, by many accounts (see Jayakumar 2002), who appeared to agree with Alfred's solution to the Danish problem. His resolution, if indeed he can be connected to the Alfred-Guthrum Treaty Appendix, was to restore Alfred's peace or crucially with the Boundary included, but with a few additions. Edgar's solution may be seen as analogous to that of a future US administration which revert to Obama's view on the Iran problem. What is interesting, where the boundary and Alfred's peace is concerned, is that Cnut might have agreed with Alfred and Edgar. By accepting the laws of Edgar, in his Oxford Proclamation of 1018 (Cn 1018), Cnut may have also accepted the peace treaties: the Treaty of Alfred and Guthrum and its Appendix. This might also suggest that, by this point, the views of the Anglo-Saxons and the Danes had converged, and Alfred's peace was by then the most acceptable solution to both sides. This not only brought peace but also acted to unify the country. The view taken by Edgar and Cnut was, arguably, vindicated by the fact that Henry I recognised the three provinces of England – Wessex, the Danelaw and Mercia. It is important to note that Henry did not redefine the boundary at any point within his Law Code (Hn), nor does there appear to be evidence of any other law code which attempts to redefine the Boundary.

## **Exploring Additional Difficulties**

This thesis has shown there exist two problems: one broad and one specific. The broad problem is to do with the way in which the literary side of the discourse reflects on the effectiveness of their methods to discover the truth. The specific problem is to do with the discrepancies between the *Chronicle* accounts (Lapidge & Keynes 1983; that is Swanton 1996) of the time and the Anglo-Saxon Law codes.

### **The literary discourse**

The Scientific Method has been of great benefit to the archaeological and anthropological discourse. It has introduced a framework that compels archaeologists and anthropologists to think critically about the disciplines' study methods and how effective they are epistemologically. This has driven both disciplines towards creating new methods internally and adapting existing methods externally from other discourses. Over recent years, it would



seem archaeology and anthropology have taken the Scientific Method for granted and have, therefore, rarely thought about how such a method of writing could benefit the literary side of the Early Medieval discourse. This apparent lack of interest for the literary side might mirror the theoretical paradigm shift in archaeology that has taken place over the last decade. There appears to be a palpable feeling amongst the archaeological community that the era where Ian Hodder's post-processualist, subjectivist ideas held sway has ended. They have been replaced by what could be termed as "new processualist" ideas where scientific methods, such as lipid or find distribution analysis, to uncover human lifeways are employed.

The archaeological discourse has traditionally provided a melting pot where ideas and methods from the arts and the sciences could be combined to find effective ways of examining the past. The archaeological discourse of recent years has prioritised scientific over more creative ideas, and this has created some disengagement within the arts. It has also attracted some criticism. This balance between the arts and the sciences needs to be redressed to provide a welcoming environment for more creative ideas. Indeed, such a rebalance should also see not only archaeology applying ideas from other creative and scientific discourses, but it should also be encouraging other disciplines to apply archaeological ideas too. A new symbiotic relationship would enable the more effective sharing of ideas and a fruitful place to start might be with manuscript studies. Archaeology, in concert with historical studies, should encourage the continuous reflection upon the epistemological effectiveness of the historical method.

### **The discrepancy between the Chronicle accounts and the Anglo-Saxon Law Codes**

The discrepancy between the Chronicle accounts and the Anglo-Saxon Law codes. The Chronicle accounts appear to omit information about events or does not mention them. It has been suggested that the *Chronicle* accounts would seem to be vehicles for the spread of Alfredian, and more broadly Wessex, propaganda. The current codicological discourse would point towards the idea of an evolving text and a document shaped by scribal practices and the assembly and re-assembly of the manuscript. Nevertheless, the Watlington Hoard, for instance, appears to allude to an unrecorded alliance between Kings Alfred of Wessex and Ceolwulf II of Mercia. Whilst it is acknowledged that the Anglo-Saxon Law Codes are not without their own problems – as has been pointed out by, for instance, Patrick Wormald (1999b) and Dorothy Whitelock (1941, 1955) and, as exemplified by the Edward-Guthrum Treaty (EGu) (Whitelock 1941) – the Law Codes appear to have more consistency. In contrast, it would seem the *Anglo-*

*Saxon Chronicle* (Swanton 1996) and *Asser* (Lapidge & Keynes 1983) would rather play down the Boundary, do not mention the boundary at all.

This discrepancy may exist because the *Chronicle* accounts and the Anglo-Saxon Law Codes are two very different documents by design purpose. The *Chronicle* accounts are written to ensure the survival of each King's regime, whilst the Law Codes are written to ensure the survival of the Kingdom and, latterly, the entire Country. The Anglo-Saxon Law Codes have been seen as more of a guide as to how people should have lived their lives, and they also guard it against anarchy. The Treaty of Alfred and Guthrum, for example, ensured trade continued to flow over the boundary by smoothing over the differences, in trade law, between the two Kingdoms. The customary dimension (as discussed at the beginning of this thesis) of the Law Codes along with their symbolic ancestral dimension, as has been pointed out by David Pratt, may have helped to pass each code down from one King to another. It is possible that this synthesis of a customary and symbolic dimension could have influenced the way in which different Kings employed and altered existing law codes. Respecting the actions of one's ancestors may also have swayed a king not to alter a Law code. In addition, the *Chronicle* accounts may have been influenced by the scribal practices. A document or event could have been omitted due to the evolution of the text or because the text was incorrectly copied. This may have happened with the Law Codes, and this has been highlighted by the work of Patrick Wormald.

## **Conclusion**

The employment of a conservation management plan framework to establish significance has enabled the exploration of various values imbued within the Danelaw Boundary. The evidential, historical, aesthetic, and communal values it holds not only reflects its significance as an archaeological monument, but also why it may have been a significant feature of the governance of Anglo-Saxon England. The implications for the suggestion of re-use could be far-reaching, such as, for our understanding of the unification of England, but at present the evidence in support of this is not conclusive. If new evidence comes to light, together with the development of a new methodology, the question of whether the Danelaw Boundary truly experienced re-use is something that could potentially be tested. The Danelaw Boundary nevertheless represents a significant monument within the English landscape and had a complex relationship with the governance of Anglo-Saxon England, as well as with its legal culture.

# CHAPTER 8

## Conclusion

### Concluding remarks

The relationships of the Danelaw Boundary had with the law and Anglo-Saxon governance have been explored employing a hybrid theoretical and practical approach. Over the course of this exploration, it was found that (RQ<sup>20</sup>1) the route of the Danelaw Boundary is indeterminable because of uncertainty. This is rooted in a general lack of contemporary understanding over where the Boundary traversed Bedfordshire and whether its route does indeed follow Watling Street. The date of the Boundary's inception, however, can be logically deduced because of the contextual information contained within the annals. Alfred's taking of London and the Carolingian Empire crisis of the late 9<sup>th</sup> century all appear to be determining factors. (RQ2) The use of kernel density heat maps might suggest that the Danelaw Boundary was indeed an open boundary. The variously sized and shaded kernels that form the heat maps of numerous material culture distributions show no effect from their proximity to the Danelaw Boundary. This conclusion would appear to be consistent with existing literature concerning early medieval boundaries. Trade networks seem not to have been interrupted by the imposition of the Boundary. Moreover, Scandinavian cultural influence spread widely across England and is evidence of cultural interconnectivity within the Boundary's landscape. (RQ3) The Danelaw Boundary may have been a short-lived boundary. Whilst there is evidence to suggest the Boundary had a legal legacy, it is not substantial enough to challenge the existing view.

What is clear, however, is that although – based upon current evidence – the Danelaw Boundary was short-lived, its relationship with the law and the governance of Anglo-Saxon England was complex and significant. It was created at time of a complex legal culture, with what must have been profound mutual understandings between the parties, within an ever-changing topographical landscape around it. The purpose of the Danelaw Boundary may also have been to create a peace agreement between Kings Alfred and Guthrum in the late 9<sup>th</sup> century. It is hoped that this thesis might provide the building blocks for future study and in development of the hypothesis on how the Danelaw Boundary impacted on the law and governance of Anglo-Saxon England in the longer term.

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<sup>20</sup> RQ denotes Research Question

### **Arising Conservation Management Recommendations**

The previous chapter sought to utilise the framework employed by Historic England for Conservation Management Plans (CMPs). It is common practise within CMPs to make policy recommendations for the preservation of heritage assets. Therefore, building on the values defined – and the subsequent assessment of the boundary's significance – within the last chapter, this thesis will recommend policies to aid the Danelaw boundary preservation in today's landscape. Thus, it is recommended:

#### **To promote awareness and understanding of the Danelaw Boundary.**

The boundary's existence within the landscape needs to be better promoted, and there exist a great many ways this can be done. The establishment of heritage trails that trace part of the boundary for instance can not only promote the boundary but also the surrounding environs such as archaeological remains, ancient buildings and monuments, and pass on stories from the oral tradition. The more cost-effective method would be the erection of information boards, these can also promote the boundary but also the surrounding environs too. With the increasing popularity of mobile and tablet apps with augmented-reality functions this could also be used to serve the same purpose. The boundary could be highlighted along with surrounding environs. There is also the advantage of incorporating video and audio that can better highlight the significance of the boundary. The highlighting of surrounding environs is particularly pertinent in places like Hertfordshire where an early medieval cemetery has been discovered close to the River Lea part of the boundary in Harpenden.

#### **To continue to maintain access to the key aspects of the Boundary.**

There is no better alternative than to experience a heritage asset first-hand. However, to do this access to the key parts of the boundary need to be maintained. Where the Rivers – Thames, Lea and Ouse – are concerned the clearing of unnecessary vegetation needs to continue. This of course needs to be done with care, maintaining a careful balance so people can access the boundary but without disturbing natural habitats.

#### **To seek to preserve ancient river crossings.**

Although not highlighted in this document, the preservation of ancient river crossings is important to the overall conservation of the Danelaw boundary. River crossings, particularly around deep fast flowing water, would have been incredibly important to maintain trade. Some

river crossings, like the Ouse crossing on St Mary's Street, Bedford, are both part of the boundary, but also where people would have crossed from the Kingdom of Wessex to the Danelaw. It is vital that existing conservation is maintained on these river crossings and introduced to ancient crossings, that can be demonstrably shown to have at least a 9<sup>th</sup> century origin, that currently do not have a strategic conservation plan.

### **Areas for future research**

There are two areas where the work done for this thesis could be built on. In particular:

#### **The legal, and governance, situation within the Kingdom of Essex**

The affect the Danelaw Boundary had on the governance of the Kingdom of Essex represents a significant research project. It has been argued here that due to the legal situation the governance of Essex would not have been affected by the boundary. However, a greater density of archaeological evidence from this area could help substantiate this claim.

#### **The rationale behind the Danelaw Boundary's route**

A great deal of attention should also be paid to the rationale behind the problem areas of the Boundary's route, such as Bedfordshire and Watling Street. Understanding the events and the archaeology that pre-date the boundary may better illustrate why these areas or features were singled out by Alfred and Guthrum.

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- Manuscript Cotton Titus A.XXVII, Quadripartitus T, British Library, London

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Cotton Augustus ii. 63

Cotton Claudius B. VI

Cotton MS Otho A XII/1

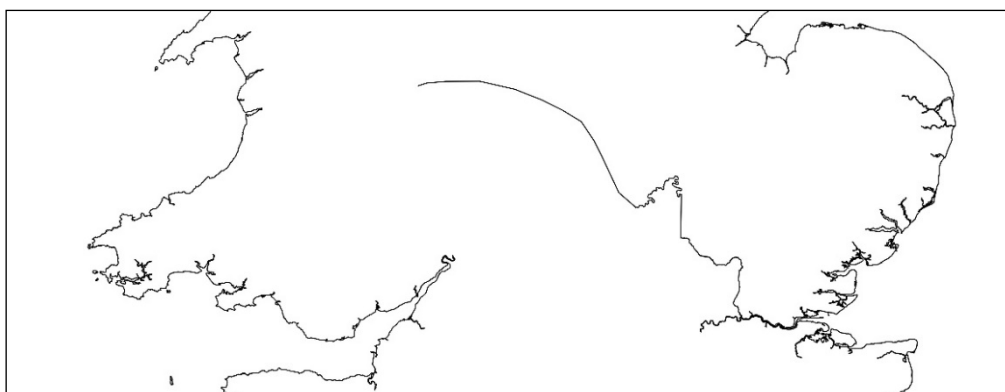
Cotton Vitellius C.

MS Otho A XII/1

Stowe Charters 28, BL

### **Sources for GIS Mapping**

<b>Geographical Feature</b>	<b>Sourced from</b>
Parish boundaries, Vector UK Country, Postal Code Sectors and County boundaries	Office of National Statistics ( <a href="https://www.ons.gov.uk/">https://www.ons.gov.uk/</a> )
1881 Parish Boundaries	Visions of Britain ( <a href="http://www.visionofbritain.org.uk/">http://www.visionofbritain.org.uk/</a> )
Hill shading / terrain	Digimap ( <a href="https://digimap.edina.ac.uk/">https://digimap.edina.ac.uk/</a> )
1831 Hundreds	Hundred data kindly provided by the ESRC funded The Occupational Structure of Britain 1379-1911 project (Mapping the Hundreds of England and Wales in GIS) at the University of Cambridge.
Danelaw Boundary	Drawn by author



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VOLUME II:  
TREATY DOCUMENTS, ADDITIONAL FIGURES, MAPS,  
TABLES AND APPENDICES  
**Boundaries, Law and Governance:**  
The Landscape of the Danelaw Boundary

Alexander David Morris Thomas

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A dissertation submitted to the University of Bristol in accordance with the  
requirements for the award of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the  
Faculty of Arts.

School of Arts, January 2019

Word Count : 79,291  
(excluding notes, bibliography and appendices)

## **VOLUME II**

## **TREATY DOCUMENTS**



## **The Treaty of Alfred and Guthrum (AGu)**

This is the peace that King Alfred and King Guthrum, and the witan of all the English nation, and all the people that are in East Anglia, have all ordained and with oaths confirmed, for themselves and for their descendants, as well forborn as for unborn, who care to have God's grace or of ours.

1. Concerning our land boundaries: Up on the Thames, and then up on the Lea, and along the Lea unto its source, then straight to Bedford, then up on the Ouse unto Watling Street.
2. Then is this, if a man be slain, also of us estimate Englishmen and Dane at the same amount, at 8 half marks of refined gold, except the ceorl who resides on rented land and their [the Danes'] freedmen; they also are equally dear, either at 200 shillings.
3. And if a king's thegn be accused of manslaying, if he dare clear himself on oath, let him do that with 12 king's thegns. If anyone accuses a man who less powerful than the king's thegn, he is to clear himself with 12 of his equals and with one king's thegn. And so in every suit which may be more than four mancuses - and if he dare not, let him pay for it three-fold compensation, according as it is valued.
4. And that each man is to know his warrantor at [the purchaser of] men or horses or oxen.
5. And we all agreed on the day when the oaths were sworn, that no slaves nor freemen might go without permission into the army of the Danes, any more than any of theirs to us. But if it happens that from necessity any of them wishes to have traffic with us, or we with them, with cattle and with goods, it is to be permitted on condition that hostages shall be given as a pledge of peace, and as evidence so that one may know no fraud is intended.

(after MS383)

## Appendix of the Treaty of Alfred and Guthrum (App AGu)

N.B. There is no preamble to this document.

1. If anyone asks for justice in the presence of any shiremen or other judges and cannot obtain it and [the accused] will not give him a pledge (or judgement), he [the accused] shall pay 30 shillings compensation, and within seven days make him entitled to justice (or public justice).
  2. If a thief is taken, he shall die the death.
    - 2.1. If anyone avenges a thief, he is to be the enemy of the king and of all the king's friends.
    - 2.2. We call up to seven men "thieves"; from seven to thirty-five a "robber-band"; above that, is an "enemy-army".
    - 2.3. He who is accused of [participation with] a "robber-band" is to clear himself with [an oath of] 120 hides or compensate accordingly.
    - 2.4. He who is accused of [participation in] plunder of any army is to redeem himself with the wergild or clear himself [by the oath of the amount of his wergild].
  3. If your geneat (that is your villain) commits theft and escapes, and if you have a surety [for him], you shall claim compensation from him; if you do not have a surety, you shall pay the compensation; and none the more shall the case be settled for him.
  4. I [or We] order that each person shall have with him [only] such men as he can bring to justice, and he shall not send away from him anyone in his company/household, if he has been accused, before he has given justice for every suit which is made against him.
  5. And no-one is to take [into his service] anyone who has been accused while in anyone else's service until he is free of all charges against him, unless he wishes to receive him under the condition that he will fulfil every legal obligation for every suit against him [the accused] in his place [the previous lord] and (under the condition that) he belongs to the same court [judicial "circuit"].
    - 5.1. And if anyone does not perform this in this manner, he shall pay the sum for disobedience to the king.
  6. And he who allows a thief to escape or who merely pretends to help catch him, shall pay the sum as stated above.
  7. Consider, then, you who are mine, how unfitting it seems if I have the name of king and not the power to go with it, or what respect a follower shows his lord if he does not in general accord him the appropriate competency.
- (after Attenborough 1922: 118-122; Robertson 1925: 12-15; Whitelock 1955: 364-380; 381-391; Wormald 1999: 380)

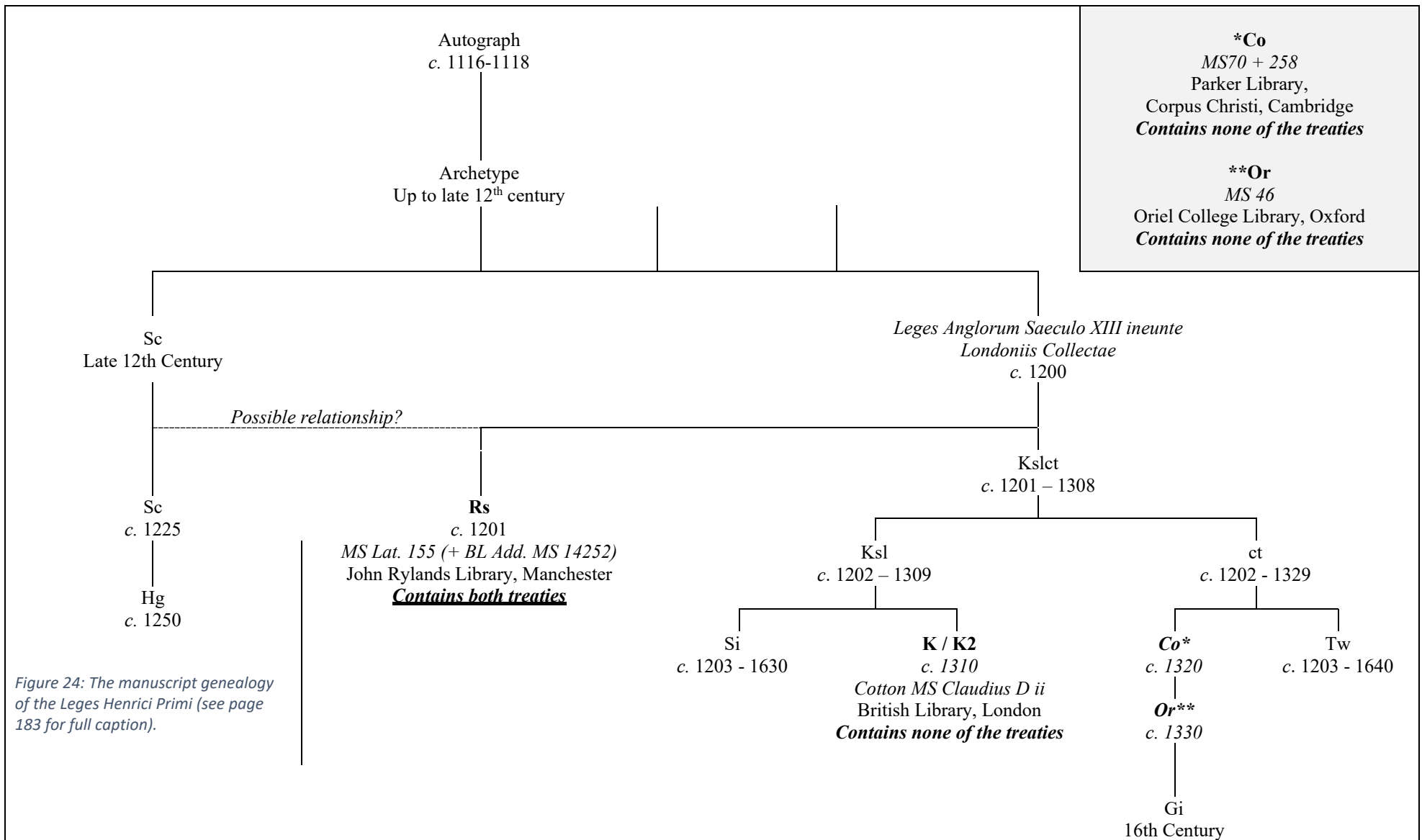
## CHAPTER 2

*Page 183, Table 23: A matrix of manuscripts, their collections and locations that contain the Treaty of Alfred and Guthrum\* (AGu) and the Appendix of the Alfred-Guthrum Treaty\*\* (App AGu). The B form (CCCC MS 383) contains two copies of the AGu, traditionally referred to as B1 and B2 (after Wormald 1994: 111–47).*

*Page 184, Figure 9: The manuscript genealogy of the Leges Henrici Primi, or the Laws of the Henry I. Demonstrates how the Rs form, containing both treaties (AGu and App AGu), features. The Leges Henrici Primi is considered part of the embryonic formation of English Common Law (after Downer 1971: 69)*

Library	Library Location	Collection	Manuscript		AGu*?	App AGu**?
			Short Reference	Long Reference		
The British Library	London	<i>Quadripartitus</i>	Dm	<i>Cotton MS Domitian, viii, ff. 96-1100</i>	✗	✗
			Hk	<i>Additional MS 49366</i>	✓	✓
			R	<i>Royal MS II B. ii, ff. 103r-166v</i>	✗	✗
			T	<i>Cotton MS Titus A xxvii, ff. 88r-174v</i>	✓	✓
The John Rylands Library	University of Manchester	<i>Leges Anglorum Londoniis collectae</i> (London Collection)	M	<i>MS Lat. 420</i>	✓	✓
			Rs	<i>MS Lat. 155 (+ BL Add. MS 14252)</i>	✓	✓
The British Library	London		K / K2	<i>Cotton MS Claudius D ii</i>	✗	✗
Oriel College Library	University of Oxford		Or	<i>MS 46</i>	✗	✗
The Parker Library	Corpus Christi College University of Cambridge	<i>Leges Anglo-Saxonicae</i> (CCCC MS 383)	Co	<i>MS70 + 258</i>	✗	✗
			B	<i>MS 383</i>	✓ (B1)	✗
					✓ (B2)	✗

Table 15: Manuscript matrix (see page 183 for full caption).



12 <sup>th</sup> Century	Early	B (C) * 12 <sup>th</sup> Century	Dm (Q) c. 1120		Hk (Q) 12 <sup>th</sup> – 13 <sup>th</sup> Centuries
	Mid		M (Q) Mid-12 <sup>th</sup> Century		
	Late		T (Q) Late 12 <sup>th</sup> to early 13 <sup>th</sup> Centuries		
13 <sup>th</sup> Century	Early	R (Q) 13th Century	Rs (L) Early 13th Century		
	Mid		K / K2 (L) Mid-13th Century		
	Late				
14 <sup>th</sup> Century	Early		Co (L) c. 1320		Or (L) c. 1330
	Mid				
	Late				

Table 16: A timeline of the different manuscripts demonstrating their order and which ones were contemporary with each other. The cells coloured light grey are the manuscripts containing one or more of the treaties (Downer 1971: 69; Wormald 1994: 111–47).

Key			
L1 (L)	Short MS reference (MS collection)	L	<i>Leges Anglorum Londoniis collectae</i> / London Collection
*	Contains the Treaty of Alfred and Guthrum only.	C	<i>Leges Anglo- Saxonicae</i> / CCC 383
		Q	<i>Quadripartitus</i> collection
		---	Relationship (cousins) between manuscripts.

Table 17: A timeline of the different manuscripts demonstrating their order and which ones were contemporary with each other. The cells coloured light grey are the manuscripts containing one or more of the treaties (after Downer 1971: 69; Wormald 1994: 111–47).

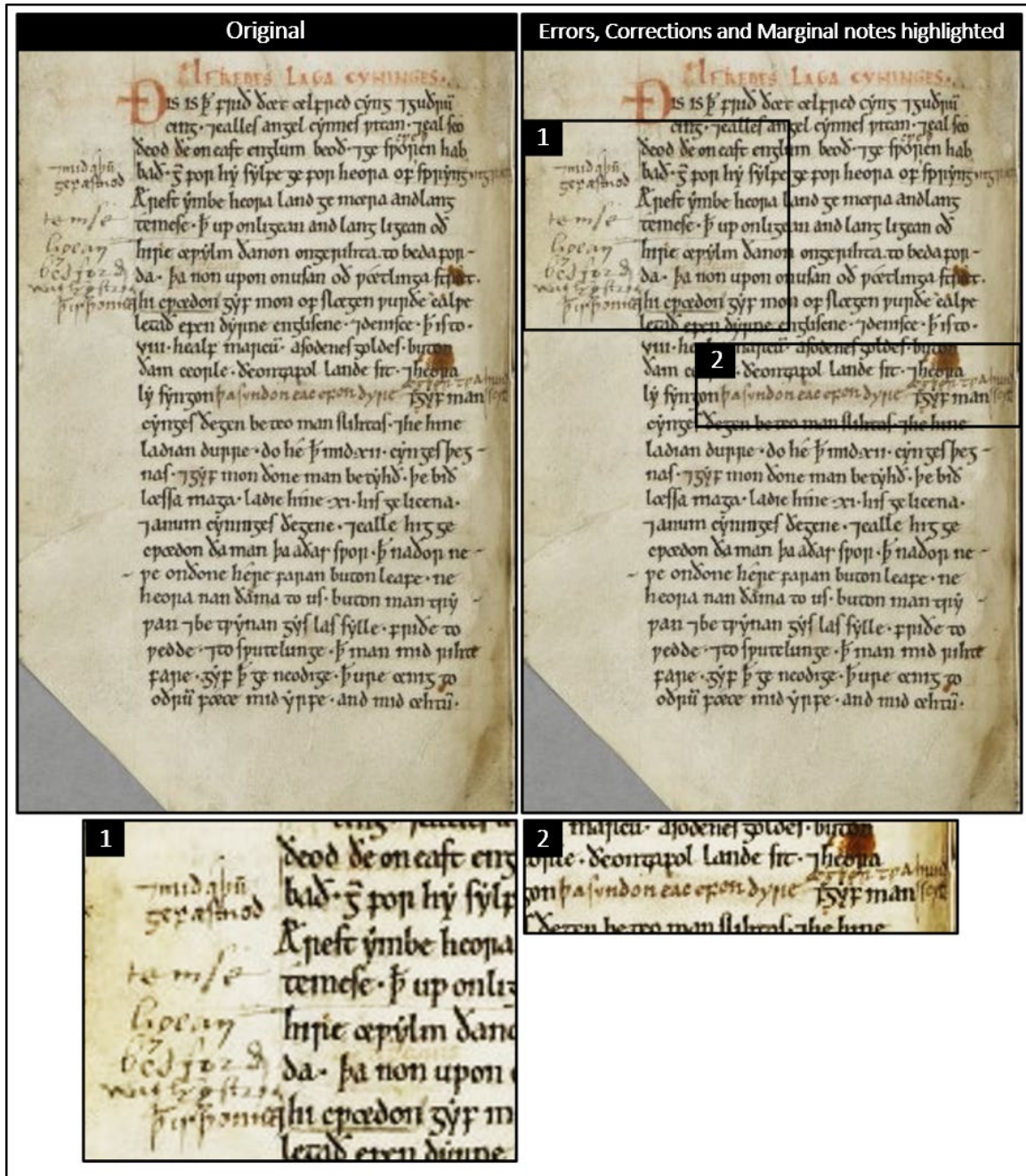


Figure 25: Elaborating on Gobbitt's point on errors, this figure highlights the errors, corrections and marginal notes that feature within the Treaty of Alfred and Guthrum (AGu, B1) within the Leges Anglo-Saxonicae, or Corpus Christi College Cambridge Manuscript 383 (CCCC 383) (after MS 383).

## **CHAPTER 4**



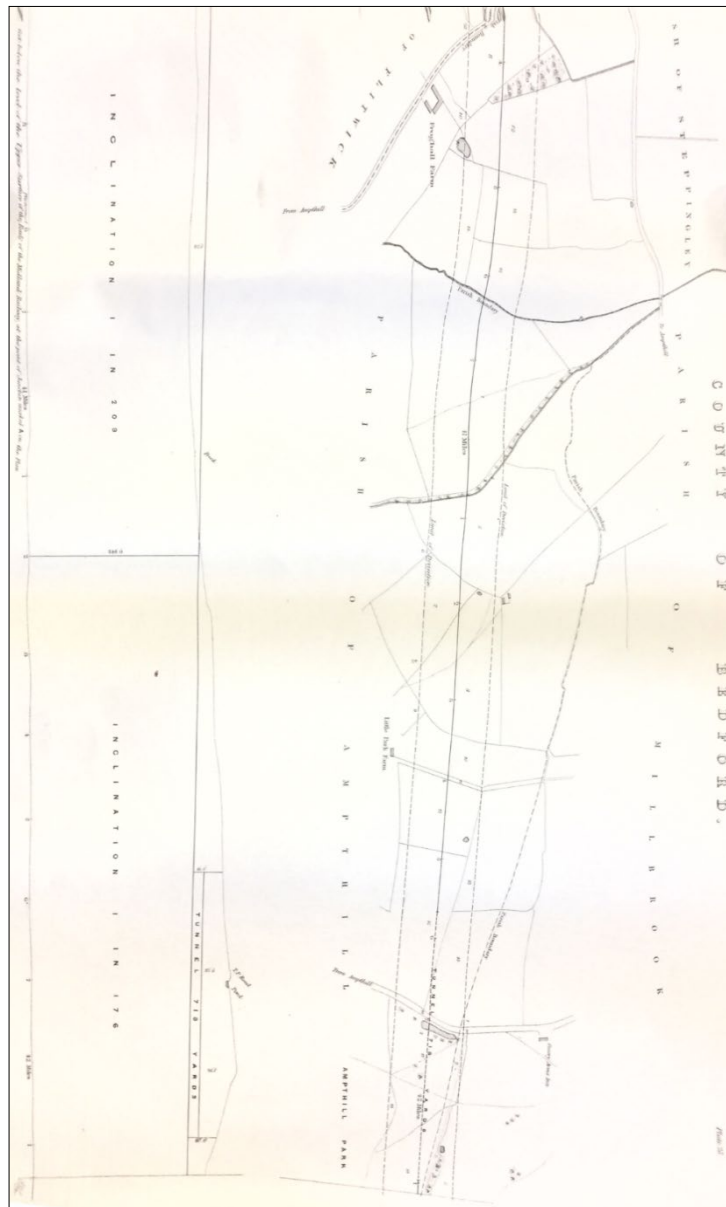


Figure 26: A two chain map and cross section of the Greensand Ridge, Bedfordshire, surveyed by the Midland Railway Company as part of the Midland Railway extension of the 1860s to Leicester and Hitchin. The map shows the intended path of the railway (courtesy of the Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies. Reference: R159).

## **CHAPTER 5**



Figure 27: Examples of Anglo-Scandinavian high-density finds: (1) brooch (after Adams 2003); (2) buckle (after Richardson 2004); (3) sword (after Scott 2005); (4) hooked tag (after Byard 2013); (5) mount (after Hicks 2018); (6) scabbard (after Watters 2006).

## **CHAPTER 6**

Document Short Reference	Document Long Reference	Evidence / Notes	
App AGu	Appendix of the Alfred-Guthrum Treaty	The fact this document even exists and that it does not define the boundary's route, suggests a re-adoption of the boundary during the reign of King Edgar in the mid-10 <sup>th</sup> Century. The document is clearly not a fake due to how it features within the <i>Quadripartitus</i> collection and the genealogy of the <i>Leges Henrici Primi</i> .	
IV Eg	Edgar's Fourth Law, Whitbordesstan, Code	<b>Clause Number</b>	<b>Clause (page number from Robertson (1925))</b>
		2a	And that in every borough and in every county I possess my royal prerogatives as my father' did, and that my thegns keep their rank in my lifetime as they did in my father's (33).
		2a.1	And it is my will that the rights of the laity be maintained among the Danes in accordance with the best constitution which they can determine upon (33).
		2a.1a	Among the English, however, the additions which I and my councillors have made to the laws of my ancestors shall be observed, for the benefit of the whole nation (33).
		2a.2	The following measure, however, shall apply generally to the whole nation-to the English, Danes' and Britons in every part of my dominion-to the end that rich and poor may possess what they have lawfully acquired; and that thieves, even if they steal anything, may not know where to deposit their stolen goods; and that, little as they may like it, such precautions be taken against them that very few of them may escape (33).
		12	Further, it is my will that the Danes continue to observe the best constitution which they can determine upon. I have always granted you such a concession and will continue to do so, as long as my life lasts, because of the loyalty which you have constantly professed to me (37).
		12.1	But I desire that this one decree relating to investigations such as these shall apply equally to us all, for the protection and security of the whole population (37).

		13	And it is my will that villagers and their herdsman shall have the same right of investigation with regard to my livestock and that of my thegns as they have with regard to their own (37).
		13.1	If, however, any reeve of mine or any other man, whether of high or low position, refuses this, and offers any indignity to either the villagers or their herdsman, the Danes shall determine, according to their constitution, what penalty they will fix for this offence (37).
		Clauses 13 and 13.1 seem to infer back to the clauses of the Appendix document.	
Cn 1018	Cnut's first letter to the English, 1018, or Cnut's Oxford Proclamation	<b>Clause Number</b>	<b>Clause (page number from Robertson (1925))</b>
		13	And it is my will that the whole nation, ecclesiastics and laymen, shall steadfastly keep the law of Edgar to which all have given their adherence under oath at Oxford (143).
		By accepting Edgar's laws, Cnut is also accepting the division of England as implied in App AGu.	
I-II Cn	Cnut's Winchester Code	<b>Clause Number</b>	<b>Clause (page number from Robertson (1925))</b>
		Refers to separate English and Danish districts frequently. Infers a boundary still exists, but it is never defined.	
		3a.2 (I Cn)	Amends for violation of the protection of a principal church, in cases in which compensation can be paid, shall be made by payment of the fine for breach of the king's mund, i.e. £5 in districts under English law, (and in Kent for breach of the mund, £5 to the king and £33 to the Archbishop), and in the case of a church of medium rank, by the payment of 120 shillings, i.e. by the fine due to the king (for insubordination), and in the case of one still smaller where there is little divine service but where, however, there is a graveyard, by the payment of 60 shillings, and in the case of a country chapel where there is no graveyard, by the payment of 30 shillings (158).
		15a.1 (II Cn)	And he who henceforth promotes injustice or pronounces unjust judgments, as the result of malice or bribery, shall forfeit 120 shillings to the king, in districts under English law, unless he is prepared to declare on oath that he did not know how to give a more just verdict, and he shall lose for ever his rank as a thegn,

			unless he redeem it from the king, provided the latter is willing to allow him to do so (181),
		15a.2 (II Cn)	And he who refuses [to observe] just laws and just judgments shall forfeit, in districts under English law, [a fine] to the party who is entitled thereto -either 120 shillings to the king, or 60 shillings to the earl, or 30 shillings to the hundred, or to all of them, if they are all concerned (183).
		22.1 (II Cn)	And for an untrustworthy man compurgators for the simple oath shall be selected within three hundreds, and for the triple oath, throughout the district under the jurisdiction of the borough-court; otherwise he shall go to the ordeal (185).
		45.3 (II Cn)	If a lord compels his slave to work during a church festival, he shall lose the slave, who shall henceforth obtain the rights of a freeman, and the lord shall pay lahselit in a Danish district and a fine in an English one, according to the nature of the offence, or else he shall clear himself (199).
		46 (II Cn)	If a freeman breaks a legally ordained fast, he shall pay lahselit in a Danish district, a fine in an English one, according to the nature of the offence (199).
		48 (II Cn)	If anyone refuses to render ecclesiastical dues. If anyone resists by force the payment of ecclesiastical dues, he shall pay lahselit in a Danish district, and the full fine in an English one, or he shall clear himself: he shall select 11 men and shall himself make a twelfth (201).
		62 (II Cn)	If a man makes forcible entry into another man's house, he shall pay £5 to the king as compensation for so doing in districts under English law, and in the Danelaw the amount fixed by existing regulations (205).
		65 (II Cn)	If anyone neglects the repair of fortifications or of bridges or military service, he shall pay 120 shillings as compensation to the king in districts under English law, and in the Danelaw the amount fixed by existing regulations; or he shall clear himself-[the court] shall nominate 14 compurgators for him and he shall obtain the support of 11 of them (207).

Hn	<i>Leges Henrici Primi</i>	Clause Number	Clause (page number from Downer (1972))
		6	Concerning the division of the Kingdom of England into three parts, as distinguished by the diversity of laws, of counties, and of regions (97).
		6.1	The kingdom of England is divided into three parts: Wessex, Mercia, and the Danelaw (97).
		6.2	English law is also divided into three parts in the same way as above; one is the law of Wessex, another the law of Mercia, and the third the Danelaw (97).
		The <i>Leges</i> implies a boundary between the Danelaw and the rest of England. It is never defined by the document. As the Treaty of Alfred and Guthrum is contained within the genealogy of the <i>Leges</i> , it suggests the code is using the Danelaw Boundary defined by AGu.	

Table 18: A table which lists anomalous treaties and clauses with the extant medieval manuscript collections. It would appear to support the idea of a long-lived Danelaw Boundary.



## APPENDICES

## **DATA SHEETS**



**Domesday Raw Data (after Open Domesday n.d.)**

Settlement	Recorded Settlement	County	Hundred	Pigs	Lord and Men's Plough Teams	Minimum Cattle Required*
Kempston	Kempston	Bedfordshire	Redbornstoke	200	4 and 12	128
Bedford	Bedford		Buckelowe	<i>No data</i>	<i>No data</i>	<i>No data</i>
Luton	Luton		Manshead	2000	4 and 78	656
Harpenden	Wheathampstead	Hertfordshire	Danish	400	3 and 2	40
Wheathampstead						
Welwyn	Welwyn		Broadwater	20-50?	1 and 1	16
Hertford	Hertford		Hertford	840	8 and 31.5	316
Ware	Ware		Braughling	400	3 and 3	48

\*Assuming each team uses 8 oxen.

**Charter Data (after Sawyer 2007)**

Charter Name (after Sawyer)	Area Description (after Sawyer)	Sources			Source Reference	Source	Notes	Language		Bounds	
		S	K	B				English	Latin	English	Latin
A.D. 680. Æthelred, king, to St Peter's Minster, Medeshamstede	Grant, appended to a bull of Pope Agatho, of land at Breedon on the Hill, Leics.; Hrepingas (? Repton, Derbys.); Cedenac; Swineshead, Lincs.; Heanbyrig; Lodeshale; Shifnal, Salop.; Costesford; Stretford (? Stretford, Salop.); Wattlesborough and Lizard, Salop.; Æthelhuniglund (? in Kent); and Bardney, Lincs.	72	990	48/49	S0072-K0990/0001-B48/49	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/72.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/72.html</a>	Mercia	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE
A.D. 709. Cenred, king of Mercia, to Egwine, bishop	Grant, for life, of 12 agri at Oldberrow, Warwicks., with reversion to St Mary's Minster at Evesham. Bounds prefixed by a statement that Berhtwulf, king (of Mercia), gave the land to Evesham (A.D. 840 x 852)	79	60	124	S0079-K0060/0001-B0124/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/79.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/79.html</a>	Mercia	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE
A.D. 710. Ceolred to the church of St Mary, Evesham	Grant of 35 hides (cassati) at Ragley, Arrow, Exhall, Wiveleshale, Atherstone, Dorsington, Broom in Bidford, Milcote, Temple Grafton, Binton, Bidford and Hillborough in Temple Grafton, all in Warwicks	81	62	127	S0081-K0062/0001-B0127/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/81.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/81.html</a>	Mercia	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE
A.D. 716 x 737. Æthelbald, king of Mercia and of the South Angles, to Æthelric, comes	Grant of 20 hides (cassati) in regione ... Stoppingas at Wootton	94	83	157	S0094-K0083/0001-B0157/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/94.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/94.html</a>	Mercia	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE
A.D. 780. Offa, king of Mercia, to the church of St Peter, Bredon, for the use of the bishop of Worcester	Grant of 10 hides (manentes) at Wærssetfelda (cf. Wast Hills in Alvechurch), 5 hides (cassati) at Cofton Hackett and 5 hides (mansae) at Rednal in Kings Norton, Worcs.	117	138	234	S0117-K0138/0001-B0234/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/117.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/117.html</a>	Mercia	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE
A.D. 785. Offa, king of Mercia, to St Peter's, Westminster	Grant of 10 hides (cassati) at Aldenham, Herts., in return for 100 mancuses of gold in a bracelet	124	149	245	S0124-K0149/0001-B0245/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/124.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/124.html</a>	Mercia	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE
A.D. 793. Offa, king of Mercia, to the church of St Alban	Grant of privileges and of 34 hides (mansiones) at Cassio, Herts., 6 at Heanhamstede (cf. Hamstead's House, St Stephens, Herts.) and 10 at Stanmore, Middx.	136	162	0	S0136-K0162/0001-B0000/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/136.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/136.html</a>	Mercia	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE
A.D. 795 for 792 (Æt Beranforda [? Barford, Warwicks.], 4 May). Offa, king of Mercia, to St Albans church	Grant of 30 hides (manentes), consisting of 12 at Winslow, Bucks.; 3 at Scelfdune sive Baldiningcotum; 10 at Scuccan hlau vel Fenntun (cf. Warren Farm in Horwood, Bucks.) with the wood called Horowudu (Horwood, Bucks.); and 5 at Lygetune (? Luton, Beds., or Leyton, Essex).	138	161	264/849	S0138-K0161/0001-B264/849	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/138.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/138.html</a>	Mercia	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE
A.D. 796 (Chelsea, Middx). Egfrith, king of Mercia, to St Albans Abbey	Grant of 10 hides (manentes) at Turville, Bucks.	150	173	281	S0150-K0173/0001-B0281/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/150.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/150.html</a>	Mercia	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE
A.D. 796 (Chelsea, Middx). Egfrith, king of Mercia, to Willegoda, abbot, and St Albans Abbey	Grant of 5 hides (manentes) at Pinnelesfeld (Pinesfield Farm in Rickmansworth, Herts.).	151	172	280	S0151-K0172/0001-B0280/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/151.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/151.html</a>	Mercia	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE
A.D. 833. Wiglaf, king of Mercia, to Siward, abbot of Crowland, and the abbey of Crowland	Confirmation and grant of privileges and of land at Bucknall, Hallington, Gernthorp, Langtoft, Deeping, Baston, Rippingale, Lincs.; Sutton, Stapleton, Leics.; Badby, Northants.; Holbeach, Whaplode, Spalding, Drayton, Lincs.; Glaphorn, Peakirk, Northants.; Laythorpe, Kirkby, Lincs.; Standon, Herts.; and at Addington, Northants.	189	233	409	S0189-K0233/0001-B0409/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/189.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/189.html</a>	Mercia	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	TRUE
A.D. 844 for 848 (Repton, Derbys.). Berhtwulf, king of Mercia, to Abbot Eanmund and his familia in the minster at Breedon-on-the-Hill, Leics.	Grant of privileges, in return for a gift of 180 mancuses in gold and 15 hides (manentes) at Stanlege (? Stanley, Derbys.) and at Bellanford (? Belford, Northants.) to the king and also the donation of a precious vessel to Humberht, princeps	197	261	454	S0197-K0261/0001-B0454/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/197.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/197.html</a>	Mercia	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE

A.D. 845 = 844 (Tamworth, Staffs., Christmas). Berhtwulf, king of Mercia, to Heahberht, abbot, and his familia in Worcester	Grant of exemption for the minster of Ufera Stretford (Stratford upon Avon, Warwicks.), assessed at 20 hides (manentes), in return for 10 pounds of silver.	198	258	450	S0198-K0258/0001-B0450/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/198.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/198.html</a>	Mercia	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE
A.D. 851. Berhtwulf, king of Mercia, to Siward, abbot of Crowland and the abbey	Confirmation of marshes at Crowland, Spalding and elsewhere, and of land at Langtoft, Deeping, Thetford, Baston, Rippingale, Whaplode, Holbeach, Pinchbeck, Spalding, Sutterton, Algarkirk, Drayton, Lincs.; Glapthorn, Peakirk, Northants.; Kirkby, Lincs.; Standon, Herts.; Addington, Northants.; Bucknall, Hallington, and at Germuthorp, Lincs.	200	265	461	S0200-K0265/0001-B0461/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/200.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/200.html</a>	Mercia	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	TRUE
A.D. 844 x 845. Berhtwulf, king (of Mercia), to Forthred, his then	Grant of 9 hides at Wotton Underwood, Bucks., in return for 30 mancuses and 900 shillings.	204	243	452	S0204-K0243/0001-B0452/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/204.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/204.html</a>	Mercia	TRUE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE
A.D. 868. Burgred, king of Mercia, to Crowland Abbey	Confirmation of privileges and land etc. at Crowland, Spalding, Pinchbeck, Whaplode, Sutterton, Algarkirk, Drayton, Deeping, Langtoft, Baston, Thetford, Rippingale, Lincs.; Sutton, Leics.; Badby, Northants.; Bucknall, Hallington, Lincs.; Gerunthorp; Glapthorn, Peakirk, Northants.; Laythorpe, Kirkby, Lincs.; Addington, Northants.; Standon, Herts.; Thurning, Northants. (formerly Hunts.).	213	297	521	S0213-K0297/0001-B0521/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/213.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/213.html</a>	Mercia	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE
A.D. 888 (Droitwich, Worcs.). Æthelred, procurator of Mercia, to Wulfgar, minister	Grant of 15 hides (manentes) at Walden, Herts.	220	1068	557	S0220-K1068/0001-B0557/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/220.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/220.html</a>	Mercia	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE
A.D. 867. Edgar (? for Æthelred), king, to St Paul's Monastery	Grant of 15 hides (mansiones) at Navestock, Essex.	337	1259	1210	S0337-K1259/0001-B1210/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/337.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/337.html</a>	Wessex	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE
A.D. 903. King Edward, with Æthelred and Æthelflæd of Mercia, at the request of Æthelfrith, dux	Renews the charter of a grant by Athulf to Æthelgyth, his daughter, of 30 hides (cassati) at Monks Risborough, Bucks.	367	1081	603	S0367-K1081/0001-B0603/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/367.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/367.html</a>	EE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE
A.D. 850 for 939 or 940. King Athelstan to Byrhtelm, miles	Grant of 5 hides (cassati) at Eatun	392	0	746	S0392-K0000/0001-B0746/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/392.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/392.html</a>	Atelstan	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE
A.D. 925. King Athelstan to Eadric, minister	Grant of 7 hides (manentes) at Hwituntune (? Whittington, near Chesterfield, Derbys.), the earlier landbook being unavailable	395	0	642	S0395-K0000/0001-B0642/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/395.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/395.html</a>	Atelstan	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE
A.D. 926. King Athelstan to Ealdred, minister	Confirmation of 5 hides (manentes) at Chalgrave and Tebworth, Beds., formerly purchased from the Danes for 10 pounds of gold and silver.	396	1099	659	S0396-K1099/0001-B0659/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/396.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/396.html</a>	Atelstan	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE
A.D. 942 (Winchcombe, Gloucs.). King Edmund to Wulfsgie the Black	Grant of 40 hides at Alrewas, Bromley (cf. Kings and Abbots Bromley), Barton, Tatenhill, Branston, Stretton, Rolleston, Clifton and Haunton, Staffs.	479	0	771	S0479-K0000/0001-B0771/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/479.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/479.html</a>	Edmund	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE
A.D. 942. King Edmund to Wulfsgie the Black	Grant of land at Walton-on-Trent, Coton in the Elms, Cauldwell, Drakelow, Derbys.; Newbold in Barton-under-Needwood, Staffs.; and Linton, Derbys.	484	0	772	S0484-K0000/0001-B0772/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/484.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/484.html</a>	Edmund	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE
A.D. 944. King Edmund to Ælfric, bishop (of Ramsbury)	Grant of 30 hides (mansae) at Badby, Dodford and Everdon, Northants.	495	399/402	792	S0495-K399/402-B0792/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/495.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/495.html</a>	Edmund	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE
A.D. 946. (Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey) King Eadred to Wulfrie	Grant of 7 hides (manentes) at Warkton, Northants.	520	411	815	S0520-K0411/0001-B0815/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/520.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/520.html</a>	Eadred	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE
A.D. 948. King Eadred to Ælfsige, his most faithful minister	Grant of 3 hides (mansae) at Ailsworth, Northants.	533	423	871	S0533-K0423/0001-B0871/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/533.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/533.html</a>	Eadred	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE
A.D. 948. King Eadred to Crowland Abbey	Confirmation of privileges and of land etc. at Crowland, Spalding, Pinchbeck, Whaplode, Algarkirk, Dowdike, Drayton, Bucknall, Hallington, Gerimthorp, Langtoft, Deeping, Baston, Thetford, Rippingale, Laithorpe, Kirkby, Lincs.; Wellingborough, Addington, Elmington, Glapthorn, Worthorpe, Peakirk and Badby, Northants.; Morborne, Hunts.; Thurning, Northants. (formerly Hunts.); Beeby, Sutton, Stapleton, Leics.;	538	420	872	S0538-K0420/0001-B0872/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/538.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/538.html</a>	Eadred	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	TRUE



	Cottenham, Oakington and Dry Drayton, Cambs.; and at Standon, Herts.										
A.D. 949. King Eadred to Æthelmær, praeses	Grant of 20 hides (manentes) at Chetwode and Hillesden, Bucks. With note, in English, referring to Chadshunt, Warwicks.	544	424	883	S0544-K0424/0001-B0883/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/cha-rter/544.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/cha-rter/544.html</a>	Eadred	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE
A.D. 951. King Eadred to Ælfheah, his faithful minister	Grant of 8 hides (cassati) at Northtune.	554	0	891	S0554-K0000/0001-B0891/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/cha-rter/554.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/cha-rter/554.html</a>	Eadred	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE
A.D. 951. King Eadred to Wulfhelm, miles	Grant of land at Marchington, Staffs.	557	0	890	S0557-K0000/0001-B0890/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/cha-rter/557.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/cha-rter/557.html</a>	Eadred	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE
A.D. 957. King Eadred to Wulfhelm, his minister	Grant of 5 hides (mansiunculae) at Little Aston and Great Barr, Staffs.	574	1155	987	S0574-K1155/0001-B0987/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/cha-rter/574.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/cha-rter/574.html</a>	Eadred	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE
A.D. 958. Eadred, king of Mercia, to Wulfric, his devoted minister	Grant of 5 hides (mansae) at Austrey, Warwicks.	576	0	1021	S0576-K0000/0001-B1021/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/cha-rter/576.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/cha-rter/576.html</a>	Eadred	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE
A.D. 956 (iv). King Eadwig to Ælfhere, his comes	Grant of 10 hides (mansae) at Wormleighton, Warwicks.	588	1205	946	S0588-K1205/0001-B0946/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/cha-rter/588.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/cha-rter/588.html</a>	Eadwig	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE
A.D. 956 (ii). King Eadwig to Ælfsige, his minister	Grant of 10 hides (cassati) at Kettering, Northants.	592	443	943	S0592-K0443/0001-B0943/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/cha-rter/592.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/cha-rter/592.html</a>	Eadwig	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE
A.D. 956 (iv). King Eadwig to Æthelnoth, minister	Grant of land at Darlaston, near Stone, Staffs.	602	0	954	S0602-K0000/0001-B0954/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/cha-rter/602.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/cha-rter/602.html</a>	Eadwig	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE
A.D. 956 (ii). King Eadwig to Brihthelm, his kinsman, bishop-elect	Grant of 5 hides (mansae) at (Church) Stowe, Northants	615	449	986	S0615-K0449/0001-B0986/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/cha-rter/615.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/cha-rter/615.html</a>	Eadwig	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE
A.D. 956 (iii). King Eadwig to Eadwig, his faithful minister	Grant of 8 hides (mansae) at Braunston, Northants.	623	0	978	S0623-K0000/0001-B0978/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/cha-rter/623.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/cha-rter/623.html</a>	Eadwig	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE
A.D. 957. (a) King Eadwig to Lyfing, his faithful minister	Grant of 9 hides (mansae) at Loceresleage (for Lothesleage, lost, in Hendon) and at Tunworth (lost, in Kingsbury), Middx.	645	0	994	S0645-K0000/0001-B0994/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/cha-rter/645.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/cha-rter/645.html</a>	Eadwig	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE
A.D. 958. Edgar, king of Mercia, to Athelstan, his comes	Grant of 5 hides (mansiunculae) at Ham, Essex.	676	1220	1037	S0676-K1220/0001-B1037/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/cha-rter/676.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/cha-rter/676.html</a>	Edgar	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE
A.D. 963. King Edgar to Wulfgeat, his faithful minister	Grant of 3 hides (cassati) at Duddestone (? Duddeston near Birmingham, Warwicks.) and 3 at Ernlege (? Upper Arley, Worcs.).	720	0	1100	S0720-K0000/0001-B1100/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/cha-rter/720.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/cha-rter/720.html</a>	Edgar	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE
A.D. 966. King Edgar to Ælfgifu, his kinswoman	Grant of 10 hides (cassatae) at Linslade, Bucks.	737	1257	1189	S0737-K1257/0001-B1189/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/cha-rter/737.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/cha-rter/737.html</a>	Edgar	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE
A.D. 967 for 972. King Edgar to Æthelwold, bishop, for the church of Breedon-on-the-Hill, Leics.	Grant of 13 hides (cassati) at Breedon, Wilson, Ætheres dune (? Atterton) and Diseworth, Leics.	749	0	1283	S0749-K0000/0001-B1283/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/cha-rter/749.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/cha-rter/749.html</a>	Edgar	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE
A.D. 967. King Edgar to Beorhnoth, his comes	Grant of land at Bragenfelda (? Cold Brayfield, Bucks., or Brafield-on-the-Green, Northants.).	750	1260	1209	S0750-K1260/0001-B1209/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/cha-rter/750.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/cha-rter/750.html</a>	Edgar	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE
A.D. 967. King Edgar to Brihtnoth, his faithful minister	Grant of 2 hides (mansae) at Suthtune (Ullington in Pebworth, Gloucs.), and at Bickmarsh, Worcs., with regrant of the land by Brihtnoth to St Mary's, Worcester, on his son's admission to the minster	751	536	1201	S0751-K0536/0001-B1201/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/cha-rter/751.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/cha-rter/751.html</a>	Edgar	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE
A.D. 969. King Edgar to Ælfwold, his faithful minister	Grant of 15 hides (cassati) at Aspley Guise, Beds.	772	1267	1229	S0772-K1267/0001-B1229/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/cha-rter/772.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/cha-rter/772.html</a>	Edgar	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE
A.D. 969. King Edgar to Ælfwold, his faithful minister	Grant of 10 hides (cassati) at Kineton, Warwicks.	773	548	1234	S0773-K0548/0001-B1234/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/cha-rter/773.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/cha-rter/773.html</a>	Edgar	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE
A.D. 969 (15 May). King Edgar to St Peter's, Thorney (i.e. Westminster Abbey)	Confirmation, reciting a bull of Pope John, of liberties and of land at Ham (in East Ham), Wennington, Essex; Morden, Surrey; Fanton (Hall) in North Benfleet, Essex; Aldenham, Herts.; Bleccenham and Lothesleage (both lost, in Hendon), Middx; Holwell, Datchworth and Watton-at-Stone, Herts.; Chollington in Eastbourne, Sussex; Staines, with Teddington, Halliford, Feltham and Ashford, Middx.	774	483/555	1228/1264	S0774-K483/555-B1228/1264	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/cha-rter/774.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/cha-rter/774.html</a>	Edgar	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE
A.D. 972. King Edgar to Peterborough Abbey, with later confirmations	Grant of privileges for the abbey and its land at Dogsthorpe, Eye, Paston and Oundle, Northants.; and confirmation of land at Barrow-upon-Humber, Lincs.; Warmington, Ashton, Kettering, Castor, Ailsworth, Walton, Werrington, Eye, and Thorp.	787	575/908	1258/1280	S0787-K575/908-B1258/1280	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/cha-rter/787.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/cha-rter/787.html</a>	Edgar	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE

	Northants.; a mint at Stamford, Lines.; and half of Whittlesey Mere.										
A.D. 962. King Æthelred (? for Edgar) to Leofric, minister	Grant of woodland (? at Claydons in Alveston, Warwicks.)	833	1241	1096	S0833-K1241/0001-B1096/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/833.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/833.html</a>	Aethelred	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE
A.D. 979. King Æthelred to Ælfhere, comes	Grant of 10 hides (mansae) at Olney, Bucks.	834	621	0	S0834-K0621/0001-B0000/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/834.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/834.html</a>	Aethelred	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE
A.D. 985. King Æthelred to Wulfrun	Grant of 10 hides (cassati), comprising 9 at Wolverhampton and 1 (manens) at Trescott, Staffs.	860	650	0	S0860-K0650/0001-B0000/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/860.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/860.html</a>	Aethelred	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE
A.D. 996. King Æthelred to Wulfic, his minister	Grant of 3 hides (cassati) at Abbots Bromley, Staffs.	878	0	0	S0878-K0000/0001-B0000/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/878.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/878.html</a>	Aethelred	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE
A.D. 996. King Æthelred to Wulfic, his minister	Grant of land at Pillaton, near Penkridge, Staffs.	879	0	0	S0879-K0000/0001-B0000/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/879.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/879.html</a>	Aethelred	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE
A.D. 995 for 994. King Æthelred to Æscwig, bishop (of Dorchester)	Confirmation of 30 hides (mansuiculae) at Monks Risborough, Bucks. The land had been sold to Æscwig by Sigeric, archbishop of Canterbury, for 90 pounds of silver and 200 mancuses of gold, in order to raise money to pay off the Danes threatening Canterbury.	882	689	0	S0882-K0689/0001-B0000/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/882.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/882.html</a>	Aethelred	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE
A.D. 996. King Æthelred to St Albans Abbey	Grant of 8 hides (mansae) in St Albans, comprising 4 at Burston in St Stephens and 4 at Wincelfelda (lost, also in St Stephens), and also 9 haga in the town, and 8 iugera at Westwick in St Michaels, Herts.	888	696	0	S0888-K0696/0001-B0000/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/888.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/888.html</a>	Aethelred	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE
A.D. 998. King Æthelred to Westminster Abbey	Confirmation of privileges and of (a) 5 hides (mansae) at Westminster [formerly purchased by Dunstan from Edgar for 70 mancuses of gold]; (b) 3 at Logereslea (for Lothesesle, lost in Hendon), Middx. [formerly held by Brihtmaer, purchased by Dunstan for 30 from King Edward and given to Winchester]; (c) 5 at Hampstead, Middx [granted to Westminster by King Æthelred]; (d) 20 [at Hendon, Middx.] [of which 10 were purchased by Dunstan from Bishop Æthelwold and 10 from Wulfnoth, miles, for 80 pounds of silver]; (e) 3 at Codanhlaw [purchased by Dunstan from Eadnoth, minister, for 12 pounds]; (f) 8 at Hanwell, Middx. [acquired from Ælfwine for 30 pounds to enable him to go on pilgrimage, the arrangement to be reversed if he returned and repaid the money, the land meanwhile to be held by Dunstan for his lifetime, with reversion to Westminster]; (g) 10 at Sunbury [purchased by Dunstan from Ælfheah, dux, for 200 gold solidi, the reversion being given to Westminster after the life of a widow, Æthelflæd; (h) land at Shepperton, Middx. [to revert to Westminster after the death of Æthelflæd]; (i) 5 hides at Brickendon, Herts. [bequeathed to Westminster by Ælfhelm Polga]; (j) 3 hides (cassati) at Sullington, Sussex [given by Ælfwine, the king's praefectus in Kent, for the soul of his wife]; (k) land at Paddington, Middx. [to revert to Westminster after the death of Wulfic]; (l) land at Cowley Peachey, Middx. [to revert after the death of Ælfic into the control of Bishop Wulfisge (of Sherborne)].	894	0	0	S0894-K0000/0001-B0000/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/894.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/894.html</a>	Aethelred	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE
A.D. 1001. King Æthelred to Clofi	Grant of 25 hides (mansa) at Long Itchington and Arley, Warwicks.	898	705	0	S0898-K0705/0001-B0000/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/898.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/898.html</a>	Aethelred	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE
A.D. 1002. (a) King Æthelred to Ælfhelm, his faithful minister	Grant of 5 hides (mansae) at Codicote, Herts., in return for 152 mancuses of gold. (b) Ælfhelm grants the land to St Albans.	900	1297	0	S0900-K1297/0001-B0000/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/900.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/900.html</a>	Aethelred	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE
A.D. 1004 x 1014. King Æthelred confirms the grant by Æthelflæd to St Paul's	2 hides (mansae) at Laver, Essex, and 4 at Cockhampstead, Herts. (cf. S 1495)	908	1300	0	S0908-K1300/0001-B0000/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/908.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/908.html</a>	Aethelred	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE
A.D. 1005. King Æthelred to St Albans Abbey	Grant of 1 hide (cassata) at Flamstead and 5 at St Albans, Herts., with renewal of extensive liberties granted by King Offa. Abbot Leofric had given 200 pounds of gold and silver to the king to pay off the Danes, receiving in exchange these 6 hides	912	672	0	S0912-K0672/0001-B0000/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/912.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/912.html</a>	Aethelred	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE

	and 55 hides at Eadulfinctun; but now he has returned Eadulfinctun.										
A.D. 1006 for 1002. King Æthelred to Christ Church, Canterbury	Refoundation of the monastic community and confirmation of land at Eastry, Ickham, Bossington, Adisham, Appledore, Swarling, Preston, Graveney, Westwell, Chart and Farleigh, Kent; at Patching, Sussex; at Meopham and Cooling in West Kent; at Walworth, Surrey; at Risborough, Bucks.; at Lawling in Latchingdon, Essex; at Hadleigh and Monks Leigh, Suffolk; and in Thanet.	914	715/847	0	S0914-K715/847-B0000/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/chart/914.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/chart/914.html</a>	Aethelred	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE
A.D. 1007. King Æthelred to St Albans Abbey	Grant of land at Norton, 1 hide (mansa) at Rodanhangra and land at Oxhey, Herts., originally granted to the abbey by King Offa but subsequently lost, and later forfeited to King Æthelred by Leofsige, dux, and purchased for St Albans by Archbishop Ælfric and Abbot Leofric	916	1304	0	S0916-K1304/0001-B0000/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/chart/916.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/chart/916.html</a>	Aethelred	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE
A.D. 1012. King Æthelred to Theodulf, his man	Grant of 5 hides (cassati) at Burtune (? Burton Hastings, Warwicks.)	929	0	0	S0929-K0000/0001-B0000/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/chart/929.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/chart/929.html</a>	Aethelred	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE
A.D. 1012. King Æthelred to Wulfgeat, abbot	Grant of 1.5 hides (manses) at Wetmoor, Staffs., in return for 70 pounds of gold and silver.	930	0	0	S0930-K0000/0001-B0000/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/chart/930.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/chart/930.html</a>	Aethelred	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE
A.D. 1013. King Æthelred to Northman, miles	Grant of 3.5 hides (cassati) at Twywell, Northants.	931	1308	0	S0931-K1308/0001-B0000/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/chart/931.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/chart/931.html</a>	Aethelred	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE
A.D. 995 x 999 (Cookham). King Æthelred confirms the will of Æthelric (i.e. S 1501)	Including the bequest of land at Bocking, Essex, to Christ Church, Canterbury.	939	0	0	S0939-K0000/0001-B0000/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/chart/939.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/chart/939.html</a>	Aethelred	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
A.D. 1016. King Edmund Ætheling to 'New Minster' (? at Peakirk)	Grant of 1.5 hides (mansae) at Peakirk and 3 perticae at Walton near Peterborough, Northants., previously belonging to Siuerthus (Sigeferth).	947	726	0	S0947-K0726/0001-B0000/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/chart/947.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/chart/947.html</a>	Edmund	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE
A.D. 1020. King Cnut and Ælfgifu (Emma), his wife, to Evesham Abbey	Grant of 4 hides (mansae) at Badby and Newnham, Northants.	957	1316	0	S0957-K1316/0001-B0000/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/chart/957.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/chart/957.html</a>	Cnut	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE
A.D. 1033. King Cnut to Siward, abbot, and the brethren of Abingdon Abbey	Grant of 3 hides (cassati) at Myton, Warwicks.	967	751	0	S0967-K0751/0001-B0000/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/chart/967.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/chart/967.html</a>	Cnut	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE
A.D. 1034. King Cnut to St Mary's, Abingdon	Grant of 3 hides (manentes) at Myton, Warwicks.	973	0	0	S0973-K0000/0001-B0000/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/chart/973.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/chart/973.html</a>	Cnut	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE
A.D. 1043. King Edward to Coventry Abbey	Confirmation of privileges and of land, as granted by Leofric, dux, at Southam, Grandborough, Bishops Itchington, Honington, Kings Newnham, Ufton, Chadshunt, Priors Hardwick, Chesterton, Wasperton, Snoham, Birdingbury, Marston in Wolston, Long Marston, Ryton, Walsgrave on Sowe, Warwicks.; Salwarpe, Worcs.; Easton, Ches.; Kilsby and Winwick, Northants.; Burbage, Barwell, Scraptoft and Packington, Leics. [incorporating a privilege of Pope Alexander]	1000	916	0	S1000-K0916/0001-B0000/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/chart/1000.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/chart/1000.html</a>	Edward the Confessor	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE
A.D. 1045 (London, 1 Aug.). King Edward to Westminster Abbey, Second Charter	Confirmation of privileges.	1011	779	0	S1011-K0779/0001-B0000/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/chart/1011.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/chart/1011.html</a>	Edward the Confessor	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE
A.D. 1046. King Edward to Athelstan, his faithful minister	Grant of 3 hides (cassati) at Ayston, Rutland	1014	784	0	S1014-K0784/0001-B0000/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/chart/1014.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/chart/1014.html</a>	Edward the Confessor	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE
A.D. 1046. King Edward to the community of St Ouen, Rouen	Grant of land at Mersea, Essex	1015	0	0	S1015-K0000/0001-B0000/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/chart/1015.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/chart/1015.html</a>	Edward the Confessor	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE
c. A.D. 1062 (30 Nov.). King Edward to Ramsey Abbey	Confirmation of privileges and of land (a) at Upwood with Raveley, Hemingford (Grey), Hunts.; Walsoken, Norfolk; Sawtrey, Hunts.; Hilgay, Wells, Brancaster, Norfolk; Ripton, Stukeley, Hunts.; Kingston (Wistow) with Raveley and Bury, Warboys, Slepe (St Ives), Hunts.; Chatteris, Elsworth, Cambs.; Houghton, Witton, Ellington, Bythorn, Brington, Hunts.; Whiston, Isham, Northants.; Weston, Hunts.; Graveley, Cambs.; Dillington, Hunts.; Great Staughton, Norfolk; Yelling, Hunts.;	1030	809	0	S1030-K0809/0001-B0000/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/chart/1030.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/chart/1030.html</a>	Edward the Confessor	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE

	(b) and at Elton, Hunts.; Barnwell, Hemington, Northants.; East Elsworth, Girtton, Cambs.; Therfield, Herts.; Shillington, Beds.; Westmill, Herts.; Offerton or Orfyridtune (lost) in Holland; Broughton, Hunts.; Bottisham, Cambs. [given by Æthelric, bishop of Dorchester]; (c) at Over, Barton, Knapwell, Cambs. [given by Eadnoth, bishop of Dorchester]; (d) at Oakley (? in St Ives, Hunts.) [given by Eadnoth, son of Godric]; (e) at Cranfield, Kempston, Clapham, Beds. [given by Æthelwine Swearte]; (f) at Wispington, Lincs.; Lawshall, Suffolk; Martin, Lincs.; Wathinworth [given by Leofsige, deacon]; (g) at Marham on the Hill, Lincs. [given by Leofsige's nepos]; (h) at Burwell, Cambs. [given by Ælfsige of Lampathe]; (i) at Quarrington, Lincs. [given by Iohol of Lincoln]; (j) and at Ringstead, Wimbotsham and Downham Market, Norfolk [given by King Harthacnut].										
A.D. 1060. King Edward to Westminster Abbey	Grant of 10 hides (mansae) in the common land at Wheathampstead, Herts.	1031	0	0	S1031-K0000/0001-B0000/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/1031.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/1031.html</a>	Edward the Confessor	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE
A.D. 1062. King Edward to Waltham Abbey	Grant of privileges and confirmation of land at Waltham, Northland in Waltham, Paslow in High Ongar, South Weald, Upminster, Walfare (? Walter Hall) in Boreham, Debden and Alderton in Loughton, Woodford, Essex; Lambeth, Surrey; Nazeing, Essex; Brickendon, Herts.; Millow, Arlesey, Beds.; Wormley, Herts.; Netteswell, Essex; Hitchin, Herts.; Luckington (or Loughton), Essex; and White Waltham, Berks	1036	813	0	S1036-K0813/0001-B0000/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/1036.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/1036.html</a>	Edward the Confessor	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE
A.D. 1065 (28 Dec.). King Edward to Westminster Abbey, the Telligraphus of Edward	Confirmation and grant of privileges and of lands at Westminster, Berwyka in Tottenhale (Tottenham Court), Knightsbridge, Paddington, Hampstead, Hendon with Bleccenham (lost, in Hendon), Kingsbury, Middx.; Tytebirste; Greneuorthe (? for Greenford, Middx.); Hanwell, Middx.; Mapulderforde (? for Maplestead, Essex); Aldenham, Herts.; Dachewelle (? for Datchworth, Herts.); Watton-at-Stone, Holwell, Herts.; Sunbury, Shepperton, Littleton, Hanworth, Middx.; Sippenham; Eastburneham (? Eastbourne, Sussex), with Rotherwica; Morden, Surrey; Ewell, Kent; Parham, Chollington in Eastbourne, West Chilmington, Sussex; Ham, Essex; Sunnitune; Fanton in North Benfleet, Bowers Gifford, Essex; Lenlevedune (? Kelvedon in Kelvedon Hatch, Essex); Deene, Sudborough, Northants.; Perton, Staffs.; Denham, Bucks.; Moulsham, Kelvedon, Rayne, Latchingdon, Wanstead, Leyton, Paglesham, Essex; Lessness, Kent; Claygate, Surrey; Ayot St Lawrence, Wormley, Herts.; Amersham, Weedon, Bucks.; Islip, Launton, Oxon.; Staines, Middx.; Windsor, Berks.; Wheathampstead, Herts.; Stevenage, Herts.; Rutland; and Deerhurst, Gloucs.	1039	0	0	S1039-K0000/0001-B0000/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/1039.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/1039.html</a>	Edward the Confessor	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE
A.D. 1065. King Edward to Westminster Abbey	Confirmation and grant of privileges and confirmation of land, consisting of (a) 17.5 hides (mansae) at Westminster, 20 at Hendon, 5 at Hampstead, 12 at Greenford, 8 at Hanwell, 5 at Shepperton, 7 at Sunbury, 2 at Cowley, Middx.; 5 at Brickendon, 10 at Aldenham, 5 at Datchworth and Watton-at-Stone, 6 at Holwell, Herts.; 5 at Kelvedon (?), 4 at Fanton in North Benfleet, Essex; 10 at Morden, Surrey; 2 at Ewell, Kent; 7 at Parham, 4 at Chillington in Eastbourne, 4 at West Chilmington, Sussex; 6 at Ham, 4 at Wennington, Essex; (b) Moulsham [granted by Leofcild], Kelvedon Hatch (?) [granted by Æthelric], Maplestead [granted by Wulfwine], Kelvedon, Rayne and Latchingdon [granted by Guthmund], Wanstead [granted by Ælfric], Paglesham [granted by Ingulph], Leyton [granted by Atsere Swearte], Essex; Claygate, Surrey [granted by Tostig]; Lessness, Kent [granted by Atsere]; Ickworth, Suffolk [granted by Brihtsige]; Denham [granted by Wulfstan],	1040	0	0	S1040-K0000/0001-B0000/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/1040.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/1040.html</a>	Edward the Confessor	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE

	1 hide at Amersham and 1 at Weedon, Bucks. [granted by Siward, monachus]; (c) and grant of land at Staines, Middx.; Windsor, Berks.; Wheathampstead, Stevenage, Ashwell, Herts.; Deene, Sudborough, Northants.; Islip, Launton, Oxon.; Perton, Staffs.; Rutland [after the death of Queen Edith]; Pershore, Worcs.; and Deerhurst, Gloucs.										
A.D. 1065 (Westminster, 28 Dec.). King Edward to Westminster Abbey, Third Charter	Grant and confirmation of privileges	1041	825	0	S1041-K0825/0001-B0000/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/1041.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/1041.html</a>	Edward the Confessor	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE
A.D. 1066 (Westminster, 28 Dec.). King Edward to Westminster Abbey, First Charter	Confirmation of privileges and of lands, comprising (a) 17.5 hides at Westminster, 20 at Hendon, 5 at Hampstead, 12 hides and 1 uirga at Greenford, 8 hides at Hanwell, 8 at Shepperton, 7 at Sunbury, Middx.; 10 at Aldenham, 4 hides and 1 uirga at Datchworth, 4.5 hides at Watton(-at-Stone), 6.5 at Holwell, Herts.; 2 at Ham, 4 at Wennington, 5 at Kelvedon (?), 4 at Fanton in North Benfleet, Essex; 10 at Morden, Surrey; 2 at Ewell, Kent; 7 at Parham, 3 at Chollington in Eastbourne, 4 at (West) Chilton, Sussex; (b) Moulsham [granted by Leofild], Kelvedon Hatch (?) [granted by Æthelric], Maplestead [granted by Wulfwine], Kelvedon, Rayne and Latchingdon [granted by Guthmund], Wanstead [granted by Ælfric], Leyton [granted by Ætsere Swearte], Paglesham [granted by Ingulf], Essex; Lessness, Kent [granted by Ætsere]; Claygate, Surrey [granted by Tostig]; Ayot St Lawrence, Herts. [granted by Ælfwine]; Denham [granted by Wulfstan], a half hide at Amersham and 1 hide at Weedon, Bucks. [granted by Siward]; 2.5 hides at Wormley, Herts. [granted by Leofsige of London]; and (c) grant of land at Launton, Islip, Oxon.; Staines, Middx.; Windsor, Berks.; Wheathampstead, Herts.; Stevenage, Ashwell, Herts.; Deene, Sudborough, Northants.; Perton, Staffs.; Rutland [after the death of Queen Edith]; Pershore, Worcs.; and Deerhurst, Gloucs.	1043	824	0	S1043-K0824/0001-B0000/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/1043.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/1043.html</a>	Edward the Confessor	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE
A.D. 1042 x 1066. King Edward to Ely Abbey	Grant of land at Lakenheath and confirmation of privileges and of land at Ely, Swaffham Prior, Hormingsea, Wood Ditton, Hauxton, Newton, Stapleford, Great Shelford, Triplow, Melbourn, Armingford, Little Gransden, Stetchworth, Balsham, Fulbourn, Teversham, Westley Waterless, Trumpington, West Wratting, Snailwell, Fen Ditton, Hardwick, Milton, Impington, Cottenham, and Willingham, Cambs.; at Hartest, Glemsford, Hitcham, Rattlesden, Drinkstone, Nedging, Barking, Barham, Wetheringsett, Livermere, Occold, Wicklow, Sudbourne, Melton, Kingston, Hoo, Stoke (near Ipswich), Debenham, Brightwell, Woodbridge and Brandon, Suffolk; at Feltwell, Bridgeham, Methwold, Croxton, Weeting, Mundford, Bergh Apton, Westfield, Fincham, Northwold, Walpole, Marham, Dereham, Thorpe and Pulham, Norfolk; at Hadstock, Littlebury, Stretley (Green) in Littlebury, the two Rodings, Rettendon, Amberden (Hall) in Debden, Broxted, Easter, Fambridge and Terling, Essex; at Hadham, Hatfield and Kelshall, Herts.; at Spaldwick, Somersham, Colne and Bluntisham, Hunts.	1051	907	0	S1051-K0907/0001-B0000/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/1051.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/1051.html</a>	Edward the Confessor	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE
A.D. 1042 x 1066. King Edward to St Paul's Minster, London	Confirmation of privileges and of 8 hides (mansae) at Barling and 5 at Chingford, Essex.	1056	913	0	S1056-K0913/0001-B0000/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/1056.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/1056.html</a>	Edward the Confessor	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE
Writ of King Edward	Declaring that he has confirmed the exchange of land at Luton, Northants., for land at Marholm, Northants., and the agreement made between Ælfwine, abbot of Ramsey, and Leofric, abbot of Peterborough; and has also confirmed the boundaries along King Cnut's Delph, Northants., as Ælfwine, abbot of Ramsey, proved his claim to them against Siward, abbot of Thorney.	1110	0	0	S1110-K0000/0001-B0000/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/1110.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/1110.html</a>	Edward the Confessor	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE



Writ of King Edward	Declaring that the land at Kelvedon Hatch, Essex, is to belong to Westminster Abbey as fully and as completely as ever Æthelric the chamberlain and his wife Gode owned it and bequeathed it to the abbey with his consent.	1118	869	0	S1118-K0869/0001-B0000/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/chartter/1118.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/chartter/1118.html</a>	Edward the Confessor	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
A.D. 1052 x 1053. Writ of King Edward	Declaring that the estate at Moulsham, Essex, which Leofcild owned and bequeathed to Westminster Abbey, is now to belong to the abbey just as he granted it.	1128	859	0	S1128-K0859/0001-B0000/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/chartter/1128.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/chartter/1128.html</a>	Edward the Confessor	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
A.D. 1053 x 1066, probably 1057 x 1066. Writ of King Edward	Declaring that Leofsi Duddessunu has given land at Wormley, Herts., to Westminster Abbey with his permission.	1134	866	0	S1134-K0866/0001-B0000/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/chartter/1134.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/chartter/1134.html</a>	Edward the Confessor	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
A.D. 1053 x 1066, probably 1057 x 1066. Writ of King Edward	Declaring that the monks of Westminster are to have the estate at Ayot (St Lawrence), Herts., given by Ælfwine Gottone and his wife.	1135	864	0	S1135-K0864/0001-B0000/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/chartter/1135.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/chartter/1135.html</a>	Edward the Confessor	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
A.D. 1053 x 1066. Writ of King Edward	Declaring that he has given Rutland to Westminster Abbey and Queen Edith is to have it for her lifetime.	1138	863	0	S1138-K0863/0001-B0000/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/chartter/1138.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/chartter/1138.html</a>	Edward the Confessor	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
A.D. 1062 x 1066. Writ of King Edward	Declaring that he has granted to Westminster Abbey the land at Perton, Staffs., as fully and completely as he himself held it.	1140	842	0	S1140-K0842/0001-B0000/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/chartter/1140.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/chartter/1140.html</a>	Edward the Confessor	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
Writ of King Edward	Declaring that he has granted privileges to his priests at Wolverhampton.	1155	0	0	S1155-K0000/0001-B0000/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/chartter/1155.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/chartter/1155.html</a>	Edward the Confessor	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
A.D. 704 x 709. Æthelheard and Æthelweard (rulers of the Hwicce) to Cuthswith	Grant of 5 hides (manentes) at Ingon, Warwicks., in return for 600 shillings	1177	53	122	S1177-K0053/0001-B0122/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/chartter/1177.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/chartter/1177.html</a>	Laity	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE
A.D. 829. Wulfnoth (Wlnotus), miles, to St Guthlac of Crowland and his monks	Grant of land at Addington, Northants.	1192	0	0	S1192-K0000/0001-B0000/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/chartter/1192.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/chartter/1192.html</a>	Laity	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE
A.D. 995 x 999. Æthelric and Leofwyn to Christ Church, Canterbury	Grant of land at Bocking and Mersea, Essex	1218	0	0	S1218-K0000/0001-B0000/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/chartter/1218.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/chartter/1218.html</a>	Laity	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE
A.D. 1043. Leofric, comes of Chester, founds Coventry Abbey	Grant of land at Coventry, Honington, Kings Newnham, Chadshunt, Bishops Itchington, Ufton, Southam, Grandborough, Birdingbury, Marston in Wolston, Priors Hardwick, Wasperton, Chesterton, Snodham, Ryton, Walsgrave on Sowe, Long Marston, Warwicks.; Salwarpe, Worcs.; Eaton, Ches.; Kilsby and Winwick, Northants.; Burbage, Barwell, Scraptoft and Packington, Leics.	1226	939	0	S1226-K0939/0001-B0000/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/chartter/1226.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/chartter/1226.html</a>	Laity	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE
A.D. 1042 x 1049. Æthelwine niger to St Albans	Grant of 21 hides (mansae), comprising 5 hides at Grandborough, Bucks., 7 hides and 1 gyrd at Redbourn, Herts., 5.5 hides at Langley, and 3.5 at Thwagtune (Fawn Wood in St Albans), Herts.	1228	962	0	S1228-K0962/0001-B0000/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/chartter/1228.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/chartter/1228.html</a>	Laity	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE
A.D. 1053 x 1066. Oswulf and Æthelgyth, his wife, to Abbot Leofstan and St Albans Abbey	Grant of 1 pound and of land at Studham, Beds., the donors retaining a life interest, in return for admission into confraternity with the abbey.	1235	945	0	S1235-K0945/0001-B0000/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/chartter/1235.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/chartter/1235.html</a>	Laity	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE
c. A.D. 1061. Ælfgar, quondam comes, to the church of St Remigius, Rheims	Grant of land at Lapley, Staffs.	1237	0	0	S1237-K0000/0001-B0000/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/chartter/1237.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/chartter/1237.html</a>	Laity	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE
A.D. 714. Statement by Egwine, bishop of the Hwicce	Of the lands he acquired for the minster at Evesham, including the minster at Fladbury, Worcs. [obtained from King Æthelred (of Mercia) in exchange for the minster at Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwicks.]; 20 hides (mansae) at Twyford, Worcs. [granted by Oswald, Æthelred's brother]; 84 hides on both banks of the river Avon [granted by Cenred, king of Mercia]; 8 hides [granted by Æthelric, adolescens]; and land at the following places: Evesham, Bengeworth, Hampton, Lenchwick, Mortun (probably for Norton), Offenham, Littleton, 'the other Littleton', Badsey, Wickhamford, Church Honeybourne, Bretforton, all in Worcs.; Willersey, Gloucs.; Weethley, Sambourne, Kinwarton, Salford Priors and Abbots Salford, Warwicks.; Ombersley,	1250	64	130	S1250-K0064/0001-B0130/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/chartter/1250.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/chartter/1250.html</a>	Bishops	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE

	Oldberrow, Abbots Morton, Wores.; Bourton-on-the-Water, Mangersbury, Adlestrop, (Lower) Swell, Gloucs.; Mappleborough, Warwicks.; and Childswickham, Wores.										
A.D. 699 x 717. Ecgvine, bishop, to Æthelheard	Grant for life of Fladbury minster and its endowment of 44 hides (manentes), with reversion to the church of Worcester, in exchange for 20 hides at Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwicks.	1252	33	76	S1252-K0033/0001-B0076/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/1252.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/1252.html</a>	Bishops	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE
A.D. 781 (Brentford, Middx). Hathored, bishop of the Hwicce, with the consent of his familia at Worcester, to Offa, king of Mercia	Surrender of 90 hides (manentes) with the minster at Bath and also 30 hides (cassati) by the river Avon, in exchange for the confirmation of 30 hides at Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwicks., 38 at Sture (? Kidderminster Wores., or Alderminster, Warwicks.), 14 (manentes) at Stour in Ismere and 12 at Bredon, Wores., and 17 (cassati) at Hampton Lucy, Warwicks.	1257	143	241	S1257-K0143/0001-B0241/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/1257.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/1257.html</a>	Bishops	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE
A.D. 872. Wærferth, bishop of Worcester, and the Worcester familia, to Eanwulf, minister	Lease, for four lives, of 2 hides (mansae or mansiones) at Nuthurst, Warwicks., in return for 20 mancuses of gold, with reversion to the monastery of Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwicks.	1278	303	533/534	S1278-K0303/0001-B533/534	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/1278.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/1278.html</a>	Bishops	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE
A.D. 922. Wilfrid, bishop, to the community at Worcester	Grant of land at Clifford Chambers, Warwicks.	1289	1097	636	S1289-K1097/0001-B0636/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/1289.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/1289.html</a>	Bishops	TRUE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE
A.D. 959 (1 April). Dunstan, bishop of London, proclaims the confirmation and grant by King Edgar to the church of St Peter, Westminster, of extensive privileges and lands	Comprising 5 hides (mansae) at Westminster [for which Dunstan gave Edgar 120 mancuses of gold, cf. S 670], 5 hides at Bleecenham (lost, in Hendon, Middx) and 6 at Lotheseslege (lost, in Hendon) [for which Dunstan gave Edgar 10 mancuses of gold]; 10 hides at Hendon, Middx, and another 10 hides there [purchased from Æthelwold, bishop of Winchester, and Wulfnoth, miles, for 80 pounds of silver, cf. S 1295]; 3 hides (cassati) at Codenhleaw [purchased from Eadnoth, minister, for 12 pounds]; 8 hides (mansae) at Hanwell, Herts. [acquired from Ælfwine, minister, in return for 30 pounds of silver needed for a pilgrimage to Rome]; 10 hides at Sunbury, Middx [purchased from Ælfheah, dux, for 200 mancuses of gold, cf. S 702]; land at Shepperton, Middx [purchased from Ealhflæd, widow, for 60 bizanteis nummis]; 5 hides at Brickendon, Herts. [given to Westminster by Ælfhelm Polga, cf. S 1487]; 3 hides at Sullington, Sussex [given to Westminster by Ælfwine, prefectus in Kent]; the reversion of land at Parham, Sussex [purchased from Wulfnoth for 30 mancuses of gold]; land at Paddington, Cowley Peachey, Middx; and at Ewell, Kent.	1293	1223	1050	S1293-K1223/0001-B1050/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/1293.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/1293.html</a>	Bishops	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE
A.D. 963. Oswald, bishop, to Wulfrie	Lease, for three lives, of 4 hides (mansae) at Teodeces leage and at Apsley (Heath) in Tanworth, Warwicks., with reversion to the bishopric of Worcester	1307	506	1111	S1307-K0506/0001-B1111/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/1307.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/1307.html</a>	Bishops	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE
A.D. 966. Oswald, bishop, to Eadric, his compater	Lease, for three lives, of 3 hides, consisting of 1.5 hides at Alveston, Warwicks., every other acre in the divided hide at Upper Stratford, every third acre of open land at Fachan leage, and small areas of woodland and meadow, with reversion to the bishopric.	1310	529	1182	S1310-K0529/0001-B1182/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/1310.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/1310.html</a>	Bishops	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE
A.D. 966. Oswald, bishop, to Wihthelm, his minister	Lease, for three lives, of 2 hides (mansae) at Clifford Chambers, Warwicks., with reversion to the church of Worcester	1311	531	1181	S1311-K0531/0001-B1181/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/1311.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/1311.html</a>	Bishops	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE
A.D. 969. Oswald, bishop of Worcester, to Æthelard (? Æthelweard), his fidelis	Lease, for three lives, of 7 hides (mansae) at Tiddington in Alveston, Warwicks., and at Faccanlea, with reversion to the church of Worcester.	1318	552	1232	S1318-K0552/0001-B1232/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/1318.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/1318.html</a>	Bishops	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE
A.D. 977. Oswald, archbishop, to Eadric, his minister	Lease, for three lives, of 3 hides (mansae) at Tiddington, Warwicks., with reversion to the bishopric of Worcester.	1334	617	0	S1334-K0617/0001-B0000/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/1334.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/1334.html</a>	Bishops	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE
A.D. 978. Oswald, archbishop, to Ælfnoth, his minister	Lease, for three lives, of 2 hides (mansae) at Blackwell in Tredington, Warwicks., with reversion to the church of Worcester.	1337	620	0	S1337-K0620/0001-B0000/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/1337.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/1337.html</a>	Bishops	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE
A.D. 985. Oswald, archbishop, to Eadric, his minister	Lease, for three lives, of 5 hides (mansae) at Tiddington and Alveston, Warwicks., with reversion to the church of Worcester.	1350	651	0	S1350-K0651/0001-B0000/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/1350.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/1350.html</a>	Bishops	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE
A.D. 988. Oswald, bishop of Worcester and archbishop of	Lease, for three lives, of 3 hides (mansae) at Clifforda, Warwicks., with reversion to the church of Worcester.	1356	667	0	S1356-K0667/0001-B0000/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/1356.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/1356.html</a>	Bishops	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE

York, to Æthelweard, his minister											
A.D. 988. Oswald, archbishop, to Eadric, his minister	Lease, for three lives, of 3.5 hides (mansae) at Clopton, Warwicks., with 6 acres of meadow opposite the mill at Alveston and half the mill at Bluntesige (? near Blunts Green in Wootton Wawen, Warwicks.), with reversion to St Mary's (Worcester).	1358	666	0	S1358-K0666/0001-B0000/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/1358.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/1358.html</a>	Bishops	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE
A.D. 991. Oswald, archbishop, to Eadric, his thegn	Lease, for two lives, of 2 hides at Talton and 1 at Newbold, both in Tredington, Warwicks., and the inlond which Lyfing had.	1366	676	0	S1366-K0676/0001-B0000/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/1366.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/1366.html</a>	Bishops	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
A.D. 963 x 975 (? 971 x 975). Æthelwold, bishop, and Wulfstan Ucceca	Exchange of land at Washington, Sussex, for land at Yaxley, Hunts. (given to Thorney), and at Ailsworth, Northants. (given to Peterborough). The Ailsworth estate was forfeited by a widow and her son condemned for witchcraft.	1377	591	1131	S1377-K0591/0001-B1131/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/1377.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/1377.html</a>	Bishops	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
A.D. 995. Æscwig, bishop of Dorchester, to Ælfric, archbishop, and Christ Church, Canterbury	Return of land at Monks Risborough, Bucks., mortgaged to him by Archbishop Sigeric.	1378	690	0	S1378-K0690/0001-B0000/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/1378.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/1378.html</a>	Bishops	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE
A.D. 1016. Leofsige, bishop, to Godric, his minister	Lease, for three lives, of 1 hide (mansa) at Bishopton, Warwicks., and a haga in Warwick.	1388	724	0	S1388-K0724/0001-B0000/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/1388.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/1388.html</a>	Bishops	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE
s. xi.1. The community at Worcester to Fulder	Lease, for three years, of land at Luddington, Warwicks., in return for the three pounds that he had lent	1421	924	1318	S1421-K0924/0001-B1318/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/1421.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/1421.html</a>	Ecclesiastical (other)	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
? A.D. 963. Æthelwold, bishop, to St Peter's, Medeshamstede (Peterborough)	Record of gifts including land at Medeshamstede, Anlafestun; at Farcet and Whittlesey Mere, Hunts.; at Oundle and Kettering, Northants.; and at Well (cf. Outwell, Upwell, Welney, Cambs. and Norfolk); tithes from the double hundreds of Normancross, Hunts., and of Nassaborough, Northants., and from Maxey, Ashton, Nunton and Pilsgate in Barnack, Northants.; with stock at Yaxley, Hunts.	1448	0	1128	S1448-K0000/0001-B1128/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/1448.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/1448.html</a>	Miscellaneous texts	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
A.D. 1058 x 1062. Declaration by Ælfgar, dux	Ordwig, father of Abbot Æthelwig, gave to Evesham Abbey land at Acton Beauchamp, Herefords., and at Dorsington, Warwicks.	1479	964	0	S1479-K0964/0001-B0000/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/1479.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/1479.html</a>	Miscellaneous texts	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE
A.D. 1042 x 1055.	History of land at Ryhall and Belmesthorpe, Rutland, claimed by Peterborough Abbey.	1481	927	0	S1481-K0927/0001-B0000/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/1481.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/1481.html</a>	Miscellaneous texts	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE
A.D. 966 x 975. Will of Ælfgifu	Including bequests of land at Princes Risborough, Bucks., to Old Minster, Winchester; at Bledlow, Bucks., to New Minster, Winchester; at Whaddon, Bucks., to Romsey Abbey; at Chesham, Bucks., to Abingdon and at Wicham to Bath; also at Wing, Linslade and Haversham, Bucks., Hatfield (? Herts.), Masworth, Bucks., and at Gussage (All Saints), Dorset, to the king; at Newnham Murren, Oxon, to the ætheling; at Tæafersceat to Bishop Æthelwold; at Mongewell, Oxon., and at Berkhamstead, Herts., to Ælfweard, Æthelweard and Ælfwaru in common, for life, with reversion to Old Minster, Winchester.	1484	721	0	S1484-K0721/0001-B0000/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/1484.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/1484.html</a>	Wills	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
c. A.D. 968 x 971. Will of Ælfheah, ealdorman	Including bequests of land at Wroughton, Wilts., to God (or King Edgar); at Crondall, Hants., to Old Minster, Winchester; at Charlton, Wilts., to Malmesbury Abbey and at Sutton (? Somerset) to Bath Abbey; also land at Worth (probably Littleworth in Faringdon), Cookham and Thatcham, Berks.; Chelworth, Wilts.; Incegenæsham (? Inglesham, Wilts.); Aylesbury and Wendover, Bucks., to King Edgar; land at Scyræburman to Queen Ælfthryth; at Walkhampstead (now Godstone), Surrey, to Æthelred, Edgar's son; land at Faringdon, Berks., and Aldbourne, Wilts., to Ælfhere, his brother; land at Tudincgaton (? Teddington, Middx) to Godwine, his son; at Wyrītunæ (? Purton, Wilts.) to Ælfweard; at Wycombe, Bucks., to Æthelweard, his kinsman; and at Froxfield, Hants., to Ælfwine, his nephew; also land at Batcombe, Somerset, to Ælfswyth, his wife, with ultimate reversion to Glastonbury Abbey.	1485	593	1174	S1485-K0593/0001-B1174/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/1485.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/1485.html</a>	Wills	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE



A.D. 1000 x 1002. Will of Ælflæd	Including bequests of land at Dovercourt, Fulanpettæ (Beaumont), Alresford, Stanway, Byrton in Stanway (lost), Lexden, Essex; Elmsett and Buxhall, Suffolk, to the king; at Stoke, Suffolk; Hatfield (? Peverel, Essex), Stratford St Mary, Freston, Wiston, Lavenham, Balsdon, Polstead, Withermarsh, Suffolk; Greenstead (near Colchester), Peldon, (West) Mersea, Totham, Colne and Tey, Essex, to Stoke (? Stoke-by-Nayland, Suffolk); and at Monks Eleigh, Suffolk, to Christ Church, Canterbury; at Hadham, Herts., and at Tidwoldingtune (Heybridge near Maldon, Essex) to St Paul's, London; and at Baythorn, Essex, to Barking Abbey; at Woodham, Essex, to Ælfhryth, the king's mother, for life, with reversion to St Mary's, Barking; at Chelsworth and Cockfield, Suffolk, to St Edmund's Abbey; and at Nedging, Suffolk, to the same after the death of Cwæde, her kinswoman; at Fingringhoe and Mersea, Essex, to the minster at Mersea; at Waldingfield, Suffolk, to St Gregory's, Sudbury, after the death of Cwæde; at Rettendon, Essex; Soham, Ditton and Cheveley, Cambs., to Ely Abbey; at Lawling, Essex, to Ealdorman Æthelmær; and at Liston, Essex, to Æthelmær. With bounds of Balsdon, Withermarsh and Polstead appended.	1486	685	1289	S1486-K0685/0001-B1289/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/1486.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/1486.html</a>	Wills	TRUE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE
A.D. 975 x 1016. Will of Ælfhelm (Polga)	Including bequests of land at Wrating, Cambs., to Ely Abbey; at Brickendon, Herts., to Westminster Abbey; at Whepstead, Suffolk, and Walton (perhaps near Felixstowe, Suffolk), to his son Ælfgar; and at Baddow and Burstead, Essex, at Stratford, (probably Stratford St Mary, Suffolk), at Enhale and Wilbraham, Cambs., at Rayne, Essex, at Carlton, Cambs., and at Gestingthorpe, Essex, to his wife; at Gestingthorpe, Essex, to Godric and Ælfhelm's daughter; at Conington, Cambs., to his wife and daughter, and to Æthelric, Ælfwold and Osmær; also at Cockayne Hatley and Pottton, Beds., to Ælfmær, Ælfstan and Osgar; at Littlebury (near Saffron Walden), Essex, to Leofsige, and at Great Staughton, Hunts., to Leofsige and his wife; also at Troston, Suffolk, to his three brothers and Ælfwold; at Ickleton, Cambs., and Mawyrthe to Ælfhelm; and at Barnham (probably Suffolk), to Wulfmær.	1487	967	1306	S1487-K0967/0001-B1306/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/1487.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/1487.html</a>	Wills	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
A.D. 1002 x 1005. Will of Ælfric, archbishop	Including bequests of land at Westwell and Burnan (? Bishopsbourne), Kent, and Monks Risborough, Bucks., to Christ Church; at Cingesbyrig (probably consisting of land at Flamstead, Herts., and at St Albans) to St Albans Abbey; at Dumbleton, Gloucs., part to Abingdon Abbey and part to Ælfnoth, for life, with reversion to Abingdon; at Wallingford, Berks., to Ceolweard, for life, with reversion to Cholsey minster; at (Great) Tew and Osney, Oxon., and at London to St Albans; at Fiddington and at Newton (in Ashchurch), Gloucs., to his sisters and their children.	1488	716	0	S1488-K0716/0001-B0000/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/1488.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/1488.html</a>	Wills	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE
c. A.D. 990 x 1001. Will of Æthelgifu	Including bequests of land at Westwick (in St Albans), Gaddesden, Herts.; Langford, Clifton, Beds.; Munden, Standon, Offley, Tewin, Herts.; Weedon, Bucks.; London; Watford, Herts.; and Thrope; the beneficiaries including St Albans Abbey and (? the churches of) Hitchin, Braughing and Welwyn, Herts.	1497	0	812	S1497-K0000/0001-B0812/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/1497.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/1497.html</a>	Wills	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE
A.D. 1014. Will of the Ætheling Æthelstan	Including bequests of land at Adderbury, Oxon., Marlow, Bucks., and (Steeple) Morden, Cambs., to Old Minster, Winchester; at Hollingbourne and Garrington in Littlebourne, Kent, to Christ Church, Canterbury; at Rotherfield (? Sussex) to Nunnaminster, Winchester; at Chalton, Hants., Northtune and at Mollington, Oxon., to King Æthelred; land in East Anglia and Peacesdele (? Peak District or Pegsdon, Beds.) to Edmund, his brother; at Hambleton, Bucks., to Ælfmær; at Cumtune to Godwine; at Westune to Ælfswith; at Heorulfestune to Ælfwine; at Catherington, Hants., to Ælfmær; at Hockcliffe, Beds., to	1503	722	0	S1503-K0722/0001-B0000/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/1503.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/1503.html</a>	Wills	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE

	Siferth; at Tewin, Herts., to Æthelweard the Stammerer and to Lyfing; at Lutegaresheale (? Ludgershall, Wilts.), to Godwine the Driveller.										
c. A.D. 1050. Will of Eadwine of Caddington	Including bequests of land at Watford, Herts., to St Albans; at Sundon, Streatley and Caddington, Beds., Hæslea (or Hærlea), Pirian, Putnoe, Beds., and Barley, Herts., to his son, Leofwine; and at Weston and Knebworth, Herts., to his wife. With reversion of Pirian to Abingdon Abbey and of Barley to St Albans. With Latin abstract.	1517	920	0	S1517-K0920/0001-B0000/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/1517.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/1517.html</a>	Wills	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE
A.D. 1017 x 1035. Will of Leofflæd	Including bequests of land at Balsham, Cambs., to Ely Abbey; at Stetchworth to her daughters Ælfwyn and Æthelswith, for life, with reversion to Ely Abbey; at Wetheringsett, Suffolk, to her daughter, Leofwaru	1520	932	0	S1520-K0932/0001-B0000/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/1520.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/1520.html</a>	Wills	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE
A.D. 1035 x 1044. Will of Leofgifu	Including bequests of land at Hintlesham, Essex, and Gestingthorpe, Suffolk, to Bury St Edmunds; the minster at (? Earls) Colne, Essex, to Æthelric and Ælfric, priests, and Æthelsige, deacon; land at Belchamp (? Walter), Essex, to her lady; land at (? Great) Bentley, Essex, to Alfweard, bishop (of London); at Boreham, Essex, to her kinsman Ælfgar; at Bramford, Suffolk, to her kinsman Ælfric, Wiltgar's son; at at Willesham, Suffolk, to Stigand; at Stonham, Waldingfield, Suffolk, and Little St Osyth, Essex, to Æthelric, her brother's son; at Haughley, Suffolk, to her daughter Ælfflæd; 3 hides at Warley, Essex, to Godwine, her brother-in-law; land at Stonham, Suffolk, to Æthelmaer, (her reeve); 30 acres at Waldingfield, Suffolk, to Godric, her reeve at Waldingfield; land at Lawford, Essex, to Æthelric, her chaplain, and Ælfric and other servants; 1 hide at Forendale to Æthelric the priest	1521	931	0	S1521-K0931/0001-B0000/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/1521.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/1521.html</a>	Wills	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
A.D. 1002 x 1004. Will of Wulfric	Including bequests of land at Dumbleton, Gloucs.; in south Lancs.; in Wirral; at Rolleston, Harlaston, Staffs.; Beorelfestune (? Barlaston, Staffs. or Barlestone, Leics.); Marchington, Staffs.; Conisborough, Yorks. WR; Alvaston, Derbys.; Northtune (? Norton juxta Twycross, Leics.); Elford, Oakley, Tamworth, Balterley, Staffs.; Walesho (? Wales, Yorks. WR); Thorpe Savin, Yorks. WR; Whitwell, Clowne, Barlborough, Duckmanton, Mosborough, Eckington, Beighton, Derbys.; Doncaster, Yorks. WR; Morlingtune; Austrey, Warwicks.; Palterton, Derbys.; Wibtoft, Warwicks.; Twongan (? Tonge, Leics., or Tong, Salop); Burton upon Trent, Stretton, Bromley, Pillaton, Gailey, Whiston, Staffs.; Laganford (? Longford, Salop); Stirchley, Staffs.; Niwantun æt thære wic (probably Newton by Middlewich, Cheshire); Wædedun, Niwantun (? Newton Solney, Derbys.); Winshill, Staffs.; Suttun; Ticknall, Derbys.; Shenton, Wigston Parva, Leics.; Halen (? Hawne in Halesowen, Worcs.); Hremesleage (? Romsley, Salop); Shiplea, Salop; Suthtune (? Sutton Maddock, Salop); Actune (? Acton Trussel in Baswich, Staffs.); Darlaston, Rudyard, Cotwalton, Church Leigh, Staffs.; Okeover, Ilam, Cauldon, Derbys.; Castern, Staffs.; Suthtune (? Sutton on the Hill, Derbys.); Morley, Breadsall, Morton, Pilsley, Ogston, North Wingfield, Snodeswic, Derbys.; Tathwell, Lincs.; Appleby Magna, Leics.; Weston in Arden, Burton Hastings, Warwicks.; Sharnford, Leics.; Harbury, Warwicks.; Aldsworth, Arlington, Gloucs.; Eccleshale (? Eccleshall, Staffs.); Waddune; Sheen, Staffs.; Langandune (? Longdon, Staffs.); Bupton, Stretton, Derbys.; the beneficiaries including Archbishop Ælfric, Morcar, Burton Abbey and the community at Tamworth.	1536	1298	0	S1536-K1298/0001-B0000/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/1536.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/1536.html</a>	Wills	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
Bounds of Badby, Northants.	N/A	1565	1356	0	S1565-K1356/0001-B0000/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/1565.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/1565.html</a>	Bounds	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
Bounds of Oundle, Northants.	N/A	1566	0	1129	S1566-K0000/0001-B1129/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/1566.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charter/1566.html</a>	Bounds	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE

Bounds of Shipston-on-Stour, Warwicks. (formerly Worcs.)	N/A	1573	0	0	S1573-K0000/0001-B0000/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charters/1573.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charters/1573.html</a>	Bounds	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
Bounds of Wormleighton, Warwicks.	N/A	1574	0	947	S1574-K0000/0001-B0947/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charters/1574.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charters/1574.html</a>	Bounds	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
A.D. 892 x 900. Attestation clause of a charter of King Alfred	Now lost	1605	0	0	S1605-K0000/0001-B0000/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charters/1605.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charters/1605.html</a>	Lost/incomplete charters	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
A.D. 963. Dunstan, archbishop, to Christ Church (Canterbury)	Note of grant of land at Vange, Essex, purchased by him from Ingelram	1634	0	1102	S1634-K0000/0001-B1102/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charters/1634.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charters/1634.html</a>	Lost/incomplete charters	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE
A.D. 991. Brihtnoth, dux, to Christ Church, Canterbury	Grant of land at Lawling, Essex; Eleigh and Hadleigh, Suffolk.	1637	0	0	S1637-K0000/0001-B0000/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charters/1637.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charters/1637.html</a>	Lost/incomplete charters	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE
A.D. 1040 x 1042. Wulfstan, wilde preost, to Christ Church, Canterbury	Grant of land at Thurrock, Essex	1644	0	0	S1644-K0000/0001-B0000/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charters/1644.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charters/1644.html</a>	Lost/incomplete charters	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE
c. A.D. 704 x 709. Offa, king of Essex, to Waldhere, bishop of London	Grant of land at Hemel Hempstead, Herts.	1784	0	0	S1784-K0000/0001-B0000/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charters/1784.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charters/1784.html</a>	Lost/incomplete charters	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE
A.D. 1038 x 1046. Lyfing, bishop, to —	Cconcerning land at Wdeton (? Wootton Wawen, Warwicks.).	1855	0	0	S1855-K0000/0001-B0000/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charters/1855.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charters/1855.html</a>	Lost/incomplete charters	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
A.D. 854. Æthelwulf, king of Wessex, to ?	Fragment of a grant of land	1862	0	0	S1862-K0000/0001-B0000/0001	<a href="http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charters/1862.html">http://www.esawyer.org.uk/charters/1862.html</a>	Unknown provenance	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE

### **Historic Environment Record Data**

ID	Database	Council	Settlement	HER Number	Asset Type	Name	Asset Sub-type	X	Y
BED-HER1-PAS0-000064	HER	Bedford Borough Council	Harrold	64	Monument	IRON AGE OCCUPATION & ANGLO-SAXON CEMETERY	OCCUPATION SITE	495448	257291
BED-HER1-PAS0-000070	HER	Bedford Borough Council	Felmersham	70	Monument	ANGLO-SAXON OCCUPATION	OCCUPATION SITE	499066	257795
BED-HER1-PAS0-000162	HER	Bedford Borough Council	Kempston	162	Monument	ROMAN OCCUPATION, CHURCH END	OCCUPATION SITE	501347	248047
BED-HER1-PAS0-000262	HER	Bedford Borough Council	Bedford	262	Building	ELSTOW ABBEY (SITE OF)	ABBAY	504718	247366
BED-HER1-PAS0-000302	HER	Bedford Borough Council	Bedford	302	Monument	IRON AGE & ROMAN OCCUPATION, MILL FARM	OCCUPATION SITE	508568	249166
BED-HER1-PAS0-000313	HER	Bedford Borough Council	Bedford	313	Monument	IRON AGE & ROMAN OCCUPATION, THURLEIGH CASTLE, MOTTE & BAILEY	CASTLE	505162	258166
BED-HER1-PAS0-000483	HER	Bedford Borough Council	Bedford	483	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON/MEDIEVAL (& ? ROMAN) POTTERY	FINDSPOT	513838	254743
BED-HER1-PAS0-000543	HER	Bedford Borough Council	Harrold	543	Monument	LATE IRON AGE & ROMAN FARMSTEAD, EAST OF HARROLD VILLAGE	OCCUPATION SITE	495850	257061
BED-HER1-PAS0-000586	HER	Bedford Borough Council	Bedford	586	Monument	CROPMARKS & OCCUPATION, SOUTH WEST OF OCTAGON FARM	RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE	509157	249427
BED-HER1-PAS0-000986	HER	Bedford Borough Council	Bedford	986	Monument	IRON AGE & ROMAN OCCUPATION, NEWNHAM	OCCUPATION SITE	507062	249303
BED-HER1-PAS0-001318	HER	Bedford Borough Council	Bedford	1318	Monument	CROPMARK, ROMAN LEAD COFFIN & POTTERY, WEST OF MOUNT PLEASANT FARM	INHUMATION	502512	253990
BED-HER1-PAS0-001618	HER	Bedford Borough Council	Bedford	1618	Monument	CROPMARKS, NORTH OF DOG FARM	RING DITCH	509929	249883
BED-HER1-PAS0-001624	HER	Bedford Borough Council	Elstow	1624	Monument	CROPMARKS, WEST OF PEARTREE FARM	ENCLOSURE	504819	246803
BED-HER1-PAS0-001626	HER	Bedford Borough Council	Bedford	1626	Monument	CROPMARKS, IN NORTH EAST OF ELSTOW PARISH	RING DITCH	505934	247361
BED-HER1-PAS0-002421	HER	Bedford Borough Council	Bedford	2421	Monument	CROPMARKS, EAST OF VILLAGE FARM	OCCUPATION SITE	505444	246904
BED-HER1-PAS0-002640	HER	Bedford Borough Council	Bletsoe	2640	Monument	ANGLO-SAXON OCCUPATION	OCCUPATION SITE	501994	259196
BED-HER1-PAS0-002792	HER	Bedford Borough Council	Blunham	2792	Monument	RING DITCH, SOUTH EAST OF GREAT BARFORD BRIDGE	RING DITCH	513607	251535
BED-HER1-PAS0-003239	HER	Bedford Borough Council	Saint Neots	3239	Monument	CROPMARKS & ANGLO-SAXON FINDS, E OF LITTLE END	OCCUPATION SITE	517195	258036
BED-HER1-PAS0-003383	HER	Bedford Borough Council	Bedford	3383	Monument	EARTHWORKS, SOUTH OF VILLAGE FARM	BUILDING	505352	247004
BED-HER1-PAS0-004458	HER	Bedford Borough Council	Bedford	4458	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON & MEDIEVAL POTTERY, ST MARY'S STREET (SITE UNKNOWN)	FINDSPOT	505083	249460
BED-HER1-PAS0-004461	HER	Bedford Borough Council	Bedford	4461	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON & MEDIEVAL POTTERY, HIGH STREET (SITE UNKNOWN)	FINDSPOT	505035	249840
BED-HER1-PAS0-004544	HER	Bedford Borough Council	Kempston	4544	Findspot	SAXON AND MEDIEVAL OCCUPATION, KEMPSTON MILL	DITCH	502300	247600
BED-HER1-PAS0-005509	HER	Bedford Borough Council	Bedford	5509	Monument	ANGLO-SAXON & MEDIEVAL OCCUPATION ST JOHN'S	OCCUPATION SITE	505120	249170
BED-HER1-PAS0-007922	HER	Bedford Borough Council	Bedford	7922	Monument	DEER PARK	EARTHWORK	491913	257995
BED-HER1-PAS0-008259	HER	Bedford Borough Council	Bedford	8259	Monument	SHEERHATCH WOOD	EARTHWORK	512693	246754
BED-HER1-PAS0-008855	HER	Bedford Borough Council	Bedford	8855	Monument	ST CUTHBERT'S PARISH CHURCHYARD	CHURCHYARD	505289	249829

BED-HER1-PAS0-008893	HER	Bedford Borough Council	Felmersham	8893	Monument	ST MARY'S PARISH CHURCHYARD	CHURCHYARD	499181	257891
BED-HER1-PAS0-008979	HER	Bedford Borough Council	Bedford	8979	Monument	ST NICHOLAS' PARISH CHURCHYARD	CHURCHYARD	505766	265841
BED-HER1-PAS0-009726	HER	Bedford Borough Council	Tempsford	9726	Monument	MOAT & MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT, NORTH WEST CORNER OF TEMPSFORD PARK	DESERTED SETTLEMENT	516588	253756
BED-HER1-PAS0-009930	HER	Bedford Borough Council	Great Barford	9930	Monument	SKELETONS	INHUMATION	513449	251739
BED-HER1-PAS0-010530	HER	Bedford Borough Council	Bedford	10530	Monument	BEDFORD MEDIEVAL TOWN	TOWN	504971	250215
BED-HER1-PAS0-011228	HER	Bedford Borough Council	Bedford	11228	Monument	MEDIEVAL OCCUPATION, 4-8 MIDLAND ROAD	OCCUPATION SITE	504829	249880
BED-HER1-PAS0-013409	HER	Bedford Borough Council	Renhold	13409	Monument	SAXON AND MEDIEVAL OCCUPATION, WATER END	OCCUPATION SITE	510372	251675
BED-HER1-PAS0-013413	HER	Bedford Borough Council	Bedford	13413	Monument	?SAXON OCCUPATION, WEST OF ROXTON ROAD	GRUBENHAUS	515243	255308
BED-HER1-PAS0-013421	HER	Bedford Borough Council	Bedford	13421	Monument	SAXON AND MEDIEVAL OCCUPATION, NORTH WEST OF RAY'S CLOSE	OCCUPATION SITE	505198	249286
BED-HER1-PAS0-014048	HER	Bedford Borough Council	Bedford	14048	Monument	ANGLO SAXON & MEDIEVAL POTTERY (SITE OF 58-60 HIGH STREET)	FINDSPOT	505019	249870
BED-HER1-PAS0-014049	HER	Bedford Borough Council	Bedford	14049	Monument	ANGLO-SAXON & MEDIEVAL POTTERY (SITE OF 25 ST. PETERS STREET)	FINDSPOT	505159	250069
BED-HER1-PAS0-014050	HER	Bedford Borough Council	Bedford	14050	Monument	ANGLO-SAXON & MEDIEVAL POTTERY (SITE OF 32 HIGH STREET)	FINDSPOT	505029	249759
BED-HER1-PAS0-014051	HER	Bedford Borough Council	Bedford	14051	Monument	ANGLO-SAXON & MEDIEVAL POTTERY (SITE OF 1. ST. PETERS STREET)	FINDSPOT	505050	250020
BED-HER1-PAS0-014055	HER	Bedford Borough Council	Bedford	14055	Monument	ANGLO-SAXON POTTERY	FINDSPOT	505019	249859
BED-HER1-PAS0-014070	HER	Bedford Borough Council	Bedford	14070	Monument	ANGLO-SAXON & MEDIEVAL POTTERY, SILVER STREET (SITE UNKNOWN)	FINDSPOT	504899	249800
BED-HER1-PAS0-014371	HER	Bedford Borough Council	Bedford	14371	Monument	MEDIEVAL AND POST-MEDIEVAL OCCUPATION 7-11 ST.JOHN'S STREET	OCCUPATION SITE	505120	249339
BED-HER1-PAS0-014375	HER	Bedford Borough Council	Bedford	14375	Monument	MEDIEVAL/POST-MEDIEVAL OCCUPATION N.OF FORMER GOLDEN EAGLE P.	OCCUPATION SITE	505170	249780
BED-HER1-PAS0-014377	HER	Bedford Borough Council	Bedford	14377	Monument	ANGLO-SAXON/MEDIEVAL/POST-MEDIEVAL OCCUPATION SOUTH OF CASTLE LANE	OCCUPATION SITE	505100	249600
BED-HER1-PAS0-014390	HER	Bedford Borough Council	Bedford	14390	Monument	ANGLO-SAXON/MEDIEVAL/POST-MEDIEVAL OCCUPATION 22-4 ST. JOHN'S STREET	OCCUPATION SITE	505161	249317
BED-HER1-PAS0-014396	HER	Bedford Borough Council	Bedford	14396	Monument	ANGLO-SAXON POTTERY, LIBERAL CLUB, MIDLAND ROAD	BUILDING	504786	249763
BED-HER1-PAS0-014397	HER	Bedford Borough Council	Bedford	14397	Monument	ANGLO-SAXON, MEDIEVAL OCCUPATION, BENNETTS WORKS, CASTLE LANE	BUILDING	505210	249767
BED-HER1-PAS0-015157	HER	Bedford Borough Council	Podington	15157	Monument	SAXON STRAP-END, HINWICK	FINDSPOT	493500	261840
BED-HER1-PAS0-015218	HER	Bedford Borough Council	Bedford	15218	Monument	20 SILVER STREET	PIT	504899	249800
BED-HER1-PAS0-015240	HER	Bedford Borough Council	Biddenham	15240	Monument	SAXON BROOCH (HONEY HILL)	FINDSPOT	501999	249000
BED-HER1-PAS0-015243	HER	Bedford Borough Council	Bedford	15243	Monument	POTSHEADS & SPEARHEAD, BOX END	FINDSPOT	500000	249000
BED-HER1-PAS0-015265	HER	Bedford Borough Council	Bedford	15265	Monument	MEDIEVAL OCCUPATION, BRIDGE HOTEL SITE, ST. MARY'S STREET	OCCUPATION SITE	505050	249500
BED-HER1-PAS0-015267	HER	Bedford Borough Council	Bedford	15267	Monument	ANGLO-SAXON / MEDIEVAL TOWN BOUNDARY	BOUNDARY	504699	249899
BED-HER1-PAS0-015445	HER	Bedford Borough Council	Bedford	15445	Monument	ANGLO-SAX + MEDIEVAL OCCUPATION, 5-9 ST PETER'S STREET (GRANADA SITE)	OCCUPATION SITE	505089	250029

BED-HER1-PAS0-015943	HER	Bedford Borough Council	Bedford	15943	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON, MEDIEVAL + POST MEDIEVAL POTTERY, MILL MEADOWS	FINDSPOT	505635	249528
BED-HER1-PAS0-015995	HER	Bedford Borough Council	Odell	15995	Monument	ANGLO-SAXON SPEAR, 215 HIGH STREET	FINDSPOT	495648	257438
BED-HER1-PAS0-016029	HER	Bedford Borough Council	Roxton	16029	Monument	ANGLO-SAX STRAP ENDS + PMED PURSE + MED SEAL	FINDSPOT	515617	254500
BED-HER1-PAS0-016034	HER	Bedford Borough Council	Biddenham	16034	Findspot	SAXON POTTERY, BIDDENHAM LOOP	FINDSPOT	502052	248976
BED-HER1-PAS0-016048	HER	Bedford Borough Council	Biddenham	16048	Findspot	IRON AGE/ ROMAN POTTERY + ANGLO-SAXON POT	FINDSPOT	502263	249468
BED-HER1-PAS0-016082	HER	Bedford Borough Council	Bedford	16082	Monument	SAXON OCCUPATION, VILLAGE FARM	OCCUPATION SITE	505467	246857
BED-HER1-PAS0-016181	HER	Bedford Borough Council	Roxton	16181	Monument	ROMAN, ANGLO-SAXON & POST-MEDIEVAL FINDS, NEAR 'THE ANCHOR', ROXTON	FINDSPOT	516000	254000
BED-HER1-PAS0-016186	HER	Bedford Borough Council	Bedford	16186	Monument	SAXON POTTERY, SE OF KNOTTING	FINDSPOT	500574	263448
BED-HER1-PAS0-016324	HER	Bedford Borough Council	Pertenhall	16324	Monument	ANGLO-SAXON FOIL DIE, NE OF PERTENHALL HOO FARM	FINDSPOT	509847	265706
BED-HER1-PAS0-016721	HER	Bedford Borough Council	Renhold	16721	Monument	CROPMARKS, NORTH OF GREAT DAIRY FARM	FINDSPOT	510220	252032
BED-HER1-PAS0-016858	HER	Bedford Borough Council	Bedford	16858	Monument	14 - 15A ST. PAUL'S SQUARE	INHUMATION CEMETERY	505018	249730
BED-HER1-PAS0-016942	HER	Bedford Borough Council	Harrold	16942	Monument	HARROLD MEDIEVAL VILLAGE	VILLAGE	494725	257273
BED-HER1-PAS0-017019	HER	Bedford Borough Council	Kempston	17019	Monument	BELL END MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT	VILLAGE	502736	247388
BED-HER1-PAS0-017732	HER	Bedford Borough Council	Biddenham	17732	Monument	MEDIEVAL/POST MEDIEVAL OCCUPATION	OCCUPATION SITE	502230	249909
BED-HER1-PAS0-017739	HER	Bedford Borough Council	Bedford	17739	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON FINDS, HILL TOP FARM	FINDSPOT	512510	249210
BED-HER1-PAS0-018212	HER	Bedford Borough Council	Bedford	18212	Findspot	ROMAN & ANGLO SAXON FINDS, W OF SOULDROP	FINDSPOT	498018	261985
BED-HER1-PAS0-018213	HER	Bedford Borough Council	Wellingborough	18213	Findspot	ANGLO SAXON & MEDIEVAL PINHEADS	FINDSPOT	492671	263981
BED-HER1-PAS0-018246	HER	Bedford Borough Council	Bedford	18246	Monument	LATE IRON AGE AND ROMAN ENCLOSURE SETTLEMENT; WIXAMS AREA 4	OCCUPATION SITE	505410	243630
BED-HER1-PAS0-MBB18922	HER	Bedford Borough Council	Bedford	MBB18922	Monument	SAXO-NORMAN ACTIVITY; BIDDENHAM LOOP AND LAND WEST OF KEMPSTON	ENCLOSED SETTLEMENT	501481	247298
BED-HER1-PAS0-MBB18922	HER	Bedford Borough Council	Kempston	MBB18922	Monument	SAXO-NORMAN ACTIVITY; BIDDENHAM LOOP AND LAND WEST OF KEMPSTON	GRUBENHAUS	501689	247428
BED-HER1-PAS0-MBB18922	HER	Bedford Borough Council	Kempston	MBB18922	Monument	SAXO-NORMAN ACTIVITY; BIDDENHAM LOOP AND LAND WEST OF KEMPSTON	GRUBENHAUS	501672	247433
BED-HER1-PAS0-MBB21757	HER	Bedford Borough Council	Harrold	MBB21757	Monument	EARLY-MIDDLE SAXON SETTLEMENT, MEADWAY	PIT	495193	256977
BED-HER1-PAS0-MBB21769	HER	Bedford Borough Council	Harrold	MBB21769	Monument	EARLY - MIDDLE SAXON SETTLEMENT	DITCH	495099	256894
BED-HER1-PAS0-MBB21770	HER	Bedford Borough Council	Harrold	MBB21770	Monument	SAXO-NORMAN ACTIVITY, FORMER BRIDGMAN JOINERY WORKS	GULLY	495080	256955
BED-HER1-PAS0-MBB21782	HER	Bedford Borough Council	Great Barford	MBB21782	Monument	SAXO-NORMAN FEATURES,	DITCH	513430	251833
BED-HER1-PAS0-MBB21793	HER	Bedford Borough Council	Kempston	MBB21793	Monument	ANGLO-SAXON STRUCTURES	BOUNDARY DITCH	502646	247682
CEN-HER1-PAS0-000003	HER	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Leighton Buzzard	3	Monument	ANGLO-SAXON CEMETERIES, CHAMBERLAIN'S BARN	BARROW?	492756	226404
CEN-HER1-PAS0-000009	HER	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Stanbridge	9	Monument	IRON AGE/ROMAN/SAXON OCCUPATION, MANOR FARM	ANIMAL BURIAL	495980	225450
CEN-HER1-PAS0-000015	HER	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Toddington	15	Monument	ANGLO-SAXON POTTERY, HERNE FARM, TODDINGTON	FINDSPOT	498700	229499

CEN-HER1-PAS0-000018	HER	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Leighton Buzzard	18	Monument	YTTINGAFORD	BOUNDARY	491389	223409
CEN-HER1-PAS0-000098	HER	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Toddington	98	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON COIN	FINDSPOT	501000	228000
CEN-HER1-PAS0-000122	HER	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Dunstable	122	Monument	?ROMAN BURIALS, ALBION STREET (WEST END)	CREMATION	501597	221842
CEN-HER1-PAS0-000137	HER	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Dunstable	137	Findspot	ALLEGED 'ANGLO-SAXON' BURIALS	INHUMATION	500752	221362
CEN-HER1-PAS0-000169	HER	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Luton	169	Monument	ANGLO-SAXON BURIAL, SARUM ROAD	INHUMATION	506491	223828
CEN-HER1-PAS0-000171	HER	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Luton	171	Monument	?ANGLO-SAXON INHUMATION, BEECHWOOD ROAD	INHUMATION	506500	222999
CEN-HER1-PAS0-000181	HER	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Luton	181	Monument	ANGLO-SAXON BURIAL, DALLOW ROAD	INHUMATION	508156	221497
CEN-HER1-PAS0-000199	HER	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Luton	199	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON SPEAR, BISCOT	FINDSPOT	507189	224450
CEN-HER1-PAS0-000353	HER	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Houghton Regis	353	Monument	ICKNIELD WAY (VIATORES ROAD 168)	ROAD	501566	222906
CEN-HER1-PAS0-000423	HER	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Moggerhanger	423	Monument	SAXON CREMATION URN	CREMATION	513849	249049
CEN-HER1-PAS0-000503	HER	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Stotfold	503	Findspot	ROMAN POTTERY & ANGLO-SAXON BURIALS	CEMETERY	521618	238522
CEN-HER1-PAS0-000785	HER	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Lidlington	785	Monument	LIDLINGTON, (EARLY ANGLO-SAXON PLACENAME)	OCCUPATION SITE	499100	238800
CEN-HER1-PAS0-000790	HER	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Henlow	790	Monument	?ANGLO-SAXON BARROW	ROUND BARROW	517852	238348
CEN-HER1-PAS0-000792	HER	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Kensworth	792	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON POTTERY	FINDSPOT	503430	218519
CEN-HER1-PAS0-001121	HER	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Silsoe	1121	Building	ST JAMES THE GREAT CHURCH	PARISH CHURCH	508250	235589
CEN-HER1-PAS0-001407	HER	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Houghton Regis	1407	Monument	BEAKER BURIAL/IRON AGE PIT/ ANGLO-SAXON HUT	BARROW?	499137	222513
CEN-HER1-PAS0-001452	HER	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Eaton Bray	1452	Monument	ROMAN POTTERY & ANGLO-SAXON CEMETERY, ICKNIELD WAY	INHUMATION	499649	219949
CEN-HER1-PAS0-001953	HER	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Leighton Buzzard	1953	Monument	ROMAN/MEDIEVAL POTTERY, CLARIDGES FARM	FINDSPOT	495453	225150
CEN-HER1-PAS0-002566	HER	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Campton	2566	Monument	FLINT IMPLEMENTS/MEDIEVAL POTTERY	FINDSPOT	513100	237900
CEN-HER1-PAS0-002570	HER	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Campton	2570	Monument	MEDIEVAL POTTERY	FINDSPOT	512900	238200
CEN-HER1-PAS0-002792	HER	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Blunham	2792	Monument	RING DITCH, SOUTH EAST OF GREAT BARFORD BRIDGE	RING DITCH	513607	251535
CEN-HER1-PAS0-002819	HER	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Totternhoe	2819	Findspot	SILVER SCEATTA	FINDSPOT	498300	221799
CEN-HER1-PAS0-002820	HER	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Leighton Buzzard	2820	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON SPEAR HEAD, NEAR SANDY LANE, LEIGHTON BUZZARD	FINDSPOT	492340	227317
CEN-HER1-PAS0-006986	HER	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Leighton Buzzard	6986	Monument	HOLY WELL 'KIMBERWELL'	WELL	500049	227350
CEN-HER1-PAS0-008107	HER	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Marston Moretaine	8107	Building	CHURCH TOWER, ST MARY'S CHURCH	TOWER	499620	241183
CEN-HER1-PAS0-008375	HER	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Bedford	8375	Monument	CHARCOAL PITS, HOLCOT WOOD	CHARCOAL WORKS	496039	240550
CEN-HER1-PAS0-008965	HER	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Silsoe	8965	Monument	ST. JAMES' PARISH CHURCHYARD	BOUNDARY DITCH	508260	235565
CEN-HER1-PAS0-009772	HER	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Bedford	9772	Monument	FINDS COLLECTED AT HUNTER'S LODGE	NONE	515168	252488
CEN-HER1-PAS0-010843	HER	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Luton	10843	Monument	THIODWEG (THEEDWAY OR EDE WAY)	TRACKWAY	503821	225884



CEN-HER1-PAS0-010994	HER	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Ascott	10994	Monument	TUMBALDES TREOWE	BOUNDARY	490060	223199
CEN-HER1-PAS0-012932	HER	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Harlington	12932	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON HARNESS MOUNT	FINDSPOT	502947	230134
CEN-HER1-PAS0-014733	HER	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Luton	14733	Monument	POSSIBLE ANGLO SAXON CEMETERY	CEMETERY	503912	226354
CEN-HER1-PAS0-015026	HER	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Leighton Buzzard	15026	Monument	BROOCH & POTTERY, EAST OF CRADDOCHES CAMP	FINDSPOT	492100	227599
CEN-HER1-PAS0-015833	HER	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Biggleswade	15833	Monument	ROMAN/ ANGLO-SAXON/ MEDIEVAL FINDS, BIGGLESWADE	FINDSPOT	518568	244707
CEN-HER1-PAS0-016031	HER	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Dunstable	16031	Monument	ROMAN/ MEDIEVAL OCCUPATION, 23-27 HIGH STREET NORTH	OCCUPATION SITE	501769	221922
CEN-HER1-PAS0-017786	HER	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Wingfield	17786	Findspot	BRONZE ORNAMENT	FINDSPOT	499983	226271
CEN-HER1-PAS0-018094	HER	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Luton	18094	Findspot	ANGLO SAXON ORNAMENT	FINDSPOT	507060	226330
CEN-HER1-PAS0-021284	HER	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Leighton Buzzard	21284	Monument	ANGLO-SAXON CHARTER BOUNDARY, LINSLADE/SOULBURY	PARISH BOUNDARY	489438	224306
CEN-HER0-PAS0-021399	HER/PAS	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Silsoe	21399	Findspot	SAXON SUNKEN FEATURED BUILDING, NORTH OF THE OLD FARMHOUSE, WEST END	GRUBENHAUS	507859	235566
CEN-HER0-PAS0-021992	HER/PAS	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Silsoe	21992	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON COIN	FINDSPOT	507569	235599
CEN-HER0-PAS0-022028	HER/PAS	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Cranfield	22028	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON PIN	FINDSPOT	495779	244220
CEN-HER0-PAS0-022048	HER/PAS	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Cranfield	22048	Findspot	SILVER OBJECT, LAND SOUTH OF BROOK FARM	FINDSPOT	495743	244195
CEN-HER0-PAS0-022050	HER/PAS	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Cranfield	22050	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON COIN	NONE	495339	244269
CEN-HER1-PAS0-022163	HER	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Stotfold	22163	Monument	LATE SAXON/SAXO-NORMAN DITCH, WEST OF NORTON ROAD	DITCH	522055	236288
CEN-HER1-PAS0-022174	HER	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Stotfold	22174	Monument	EARLY-MIDDLE SAXON SETTLEMENT	GRUBENHAUS	521524	236435
CEN-HER1-PAS0-022174	HER	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Stotfold	22174	Monument	EARLY-MIDDLE SAXON SETTLEMENT	GRUBENHAUS	521584	236415
CEN-HER1-PAS0-022175	HER	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Stotfold	22175	Monument	DISPERSED SAXON INHUMATIONS	INHUMATION	521423	236499
CEN-HER1-PAS0-022175	HER	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Stotfold	22175	Monument	DISPERSED SAXON INHUMATIONS	INHUMATION	521423	236380
CEN-HER1-PAS0-022175	HER	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Stotfold	22175	Monument	DISPERSED SAXON INHUMATIONS	INHUMATION	521627	236346
CEN-HER0-PAS0-022199	HER/PAS	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Eaton Bray	22199	Findspot	EATON BRAY AREA (KNOWN AS)	FINDSPOT	498865	218988
CEN-HER0-PAS0-022223	HER/PAS	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Langford	22223	Findspot	SAXON/SAXO-NORMAN STRAP END	FINDSPOT	519914	241112
CEN-HER1-PAS0-022351	HER	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Bedford	22351	Monument	SAXON PIT	NONE	496326	238530
CEN-HER1-PAS0-022397	HER	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Leighton Buzzard	22397	Monument	SAXON ACTIVITY, STOKE ROAD, LINSLADE	POST HOLE	491419	225924
CEN-HER1-PAS0-022400	HER	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Stotfold	22400	Monument	LATE SAXON WATER PIT OR WELL, ROOK TREE LANE	WELL?	522067	236911
CEN-HER0-PAS0-022417	HER/PAS	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Eaton Bray	22417	Findspot	SILVER PENNY OF AETHELSTAN, WEST OF PARK FARM	FINDSPOT	495630	221160
CEN-HER0-PAS0-022430	HER/PAS	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Stotfold	22430	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON COIN, SOUTH OF MALTHOUSE LANE	FINDSPOT	522109	237130
CEN-HER0-PAS0-022437	HER/PAS	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Leighton Buzzard	22437	Findspot	LATE ANGLO-SAXON COIN, WEST OF SPRING FARM	FINDSPOT	493323	222399
CEN-HER0-PAS0-022458	HER/PAS	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Kensworth	22458	Findspot	SAXO-NORMAN BUCKLE, SOUTH OF CHURCH END FARM	FINDSPOT	502876	218968

CEN-HER0-PAS0-022461	HER/PAS	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Houghton Regis	22461	Findspot	LATE SAXON MOUNT, SOUTH EAST OF HOUGHTON HALL	FINDSPOT	502577	223499
HER-HER1-PAS0-000090	HER	Hertfordshire	Buntingford	90	Monument	ROUND BARROW, BUMMERS HILL, HORMEAD	ROUND BARROW	539822	228608
HER-HER1-PAS0-000090	HER	Hertfordshire	Buntingford	90	Monument	ROUND BARROW, BUMMERS HILL, HORMEAD	ROUND BARROW	539822	228608
HER-HER1-PAS0-000102	HER	Hertfordshire	Letchworth Garden City	102	Monument	LATE SAXON TO MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT, GREEN LANE, LETCHWORTH	OCCUPATION SITE	523067	233946
HER-HER1-PAS0-000195	HER	Hertfordshire	Pirton	195	Findspot	IRON AGE OR ANGLO-SAXON POT BASE, PIRTON	SITE	514399	231700
HER-HER1-PAS0-000304	HER	Hertfordshire	Goff's Oak	304	Findspot	SPEARHEAD, BONNEYGROVE, CHESHUNT	SITE	534129	202099
HER-HER1-PAS0-000304	HER	Hertfordshire	Goff's Oak	304	Findspot	SPEARHEAD, BONNEYGROVE, CHESHUNT	SITE	534129	202099
HER-HER1-PAS0-000398	HER	Hertfordshire	Saint Ippolyts	398	Findspot	MIDDLE SAXON POTTERY, VICAR'S GROVE GRAVEL PIT, IPPOLLITTS	FINDSPOT	519258	225825
HER-HER1-PAS0-000398	HER	Hertfordshire	Saint Ippolyts	398	Findspot	MIDDLE SAXON POTTERY, VICAR'S GROVE GRAVEL PIT, IPPOLLITTS	FINDSPOT	519258	225825
HER-HER1-PAS0-000399	HER	Hertfordshire	Hitchin	399	Findspot	EARLY MEDIEVAL COIN, IPPOLLITTS	SITE	515000	225000
HER-HER1-PAS0-000399	HER	Hertfordshire	Hitchin	399	Findspot	EARLY MEDIEVAL COIN, IPPOLLITTS	SITE	515000	225000
HER-HER1-PAS0-000455	HER	Hertfordshire	Stevenage	455	Monument	EARLY ANGLO-SAXON SETTLEMENT, BROADWATER CRESCENT, STEVENAGE	GRUBENHAUS	526299	221690
HER-HER1-PAS0-000455	HER	Hertfordshire	Stevenage	455	Monument	EARLY ANGLO-SAXON SETTLEMENT, BROADWATER CRESCENT, STEVENAGE	GRUBENHAUS	526299	221690
HER-HER1-PAS0-000671	HER	Hertfordshire	Offley	671	Building	TRADITIONAL SITE OF OFFA'S PALACE, OFFLEY	PALACE	513999	225999
HER-HER1-PAS0-000671	HER	Hertfordshire	Offley	671	Building	TRADITIONAL SITE OF OFFA'S PALACE, OFFLEY	PALACE	513999	225999
HER-HER1-PAS0-000695	HER	Hertfordshire	St Albans	695	Monument	SAXON OCCUPATION EVIDENCE, RIVERSIDE QUARRY, DROP LANE, ST STEPHENS	OCCUPATION SITE	514399	201300
HER-HER1-PAS0-000695	HER	Hertfordshire	St Albans	695	Monument	SAXON OCCUPATION EVIDENCE, RIVERSIDE QUARRY, DROP LANE, ST STEPHENS	OCCUPATION SITE	514399	201300
HER-HER1-PAS0-000935	HER	Hertfordshire	Bovingdon	935	Findspot	EARLY MEDIEVAL COIN, BOVINGDON	SITE	501000	203000
HER-HER1-PAS0-000935	HER	Hertfordshire	Bovingdon	935	Findspot	EARLY MEDIEVAL COIN, BOVINGDON	SITE	501000	203000
HER-HER1-PAS0-001044	HER	Hertfordshire	Codicote	1044	Findspot	EARLY MEDIEVAL COIN, CODICOTE	FINDSPOT	520999	217999
HER-HER1-PAS0-001044	HER	Hertfordshire	Codicote	1044	Findspot	EARLY MEDIEVAL COIN, CODICOTE	FINDSPOT	520999	217999
HER-HER1-PAS0-001174	HER	Hertfordshire	Hexton	1174	Findspot	EARLY MEDIEVAL COINS, HEXTON	SITE	510799	230699
HER-HER1-PAS0-001174	HER	Hertfordshire	Hexton	1174	Findspot	EARLY MEDIEVAL COINS, HEXTON	SITE	510799	230699
HER-HER1-PAS0-001181	HER	Hertfordshire	Hitchin	1181	Findspot	SILVER PENNY OF OFFA, NEAR FOXHOLES, HITCHIN	FINDSPOT	517000	228800
HER-HER1-PAS0-001181	HER	Hertfordshire	Hitchin	1181	Findspot	SILVER PENNY OF OFFA, NEAR FOXHOLES, HITCHIN	FINDSPOT	517000	228800
HER-HER1-PAS0-001248	HER	Hertfordshire	Hitchin	1248	Monument	PROBABLE ANGLO-SAXON BURIAL AND GRAVE GOODS, KINGS WALDEN	CREMATION?	514430	222370
HER-HER1-PAS0-001248	HER	Hertfordshire	Hitchin	1248	Monument	PROBABLE ANGLO-SAXON BURIAL AND GRAVE GOODS, KINGS WALDEN	CREMATION?	514430	222370
HER-HER1-PAS0-001260	HER	Hertfordshire	Letchworth Garden City	1260	Findspot	EARLY MEDIEVAL BOOK CLASP, LETCHWORTH CHURCHYARD	FINDSPOT	521760	230935
HER-HER1-PAS0-001260	HER	Hertfordshire	Letchworth Garden City	1260	Findspot	EARLY MEDIEVAL BOOK CLASP, LETCHWORTH CHURCHYARD	FINDSPOT	521760	230935

HER-HER1-PAS0-001306	HER	Hertfordshire	St Albans	1306	Findspot	EARLY MEDIEVAL BELT-MOUNT, OLD VICARAGE, MARKYATE	FINDSPOT	506199	216900
HER-HER1-PAS0-001306	HER	Hertfordshire	St Albans	1306	Findspot	EARLY MEDIEVAL BELT-MOUNT, OLD VICARAGE, MARKYATE	FINDSPOT	506199	216900
HER-HER1-PAS0-001400	HER	Hertfordshire	Hertford	1400	Findspot	PROBABLE ROMAN, SAXON AND MEDIEVAL POTTERY, 22 MAIDENHEAD STREET, HERTFORD	FINDSPOT	532560	212610
HER-HER1-PAS0-001402	HER	Hertfordshire	Hertford	1402	Monument	SAXON & MEDIEVAL OCCUPATION, TURKS HEAD INN, RAILWAY STREET, HERTFORD	SITE	532750	212710
HER-HER1-PAS0-001471	HER	Hertfordshire	Buntingford	1471	Monument	ROMAN AND SAXON FINDS, CROSS FIELD GRAVEL PITS, FURNEUX PELHAM	ARTEFACT SCATTER	544149	226749
HER-HER1-PAS0-001471	HER	Hertfordshire	Buntingford	1471	Monument	ROMAN AND SAXON FINDS, CROSS FIELD GRAVEL PITS, FURNEUX PELHAM	ARTEFACT SCATTER	544149	226749
HER-HER1-PAS0-001506	HER	Hertfordshire	Hertford	1506	Findspot	SAXON URN, BONE HILL, WARE	FINDSPOT	534999	213999
HER-HER1-PAS0-001506	HER	Hertfordshire	Hertford	1506	Findspot	SAXON URN, BONE HILL, WARE	FINDSPOT	534999	213999
HER-HER1-PAS0-001593	HER	Hertfordshire	Weston	1593	Findspot	SAXON LOOMWEIGHTS, WESTON PARK ESTATE, WESTON	SITE	526000	229000
HER-HER1-PAS0-001593	HER	Hertfordshire	Weston	1593	Findspot	SAXON LOOMWEIGHTS, WESTON PARK ESTATE, WESTON	SITE	526000	229000
HER-HER1-PAS0-001606	HER	Hertfordshire	Hemel Hempstead	1606	Findspot	POSSIBLE EARLY MEDIEVAL DISC BROOCH, HEMEL HEMPSTEAD	SITE	503800	205799
HER-HER1-PAS0-001606	HER	Hertfordshire	Hemel Hempstead	1606	Findspot	POSSIBLE EARLY MEDIEVAL DISC BROOCH, HEMEL HEMPSTEAD	SITE	503800	205799
HER-HER1-PAS0-001607	HER	Hertfordshire	Hitchin	1607	Findspot	EARLY MEDIEVAL POTTERY VESSEL AND COINS, CHURCHYARD, HEXTON	FINDSPOT	510391	230369
HER-HER1-PAS0-001607	HER	Hertfordshire	Hitchin	1607	Findspot	EARLY MEDIEVAL POTTERY VESSEL AND COINS, CHURCHYARD, HEXTON	FINDSPOT	510391	230369
HER-HER1-PAS0-001609	HER	Hertfordshire	Hitchin	1609	Findspot	EARLY MEDIEVAL POT, GAPING LANE, HITCHIN	FINDSPOT	517900	229400
HER-HER1-PAS0-001609	HER	Hertfordshire	Hitchin	1609	Findspot	EARLY MEDIEVAL POT, GAPING LANE, HITCHIN	FINDSPOT	517900	229400
HER-HER1-PAS0-001610	HER	Hertfordshire	Hitchin	1610	Monument	POSSIBLE SAXON BURIAL MOUND, BENSLOW (RISE), HITCHIN	ROUND BARROW	519400	229500
HER-HER1-PAS0-001610	HER	Hertfordshire	Hitchin	1610	Monument	POSSIBLE SAXON BURIAL MOUND, BENSLOW (RISE), HITCHIN	ROUND BARROW	519400	229500
HER-HER1-PAS0-001612	HER	Hertfordshire	Hitchin	1612	Findspot	EARLY MEDIEVAL DECORATED BRONZE PIN, ST ANDREWS HALL, HITCHIN	SITE	518750	229039
HER-HER1-PAS0-001612	HER	Hertfordshire	Hitchin	1612	Findspot	EARLY MEDIEVAL DECORATED BRONZE PIN, ST ANDREWS HALL, HITCHIN	SITE	518750	229039
HER-HER1-PAS0-001613	HER	Hertfordshire	Hitchin	1613	Findspot	EARLY MEDIEVAL SILVERED IRON IMPLEMENT, GRAVEL SITE, HOLLOW LANE, HITCHIN	SITE	518850	229000
HER-HER1-PAS0-001613	HER	Hertfordshire	Hitchin	1613	Findspot	EARLY MEDIEVAL SILVERED IRON IMPLEMENT, GRAVEL SITE, HOLLOW LANE, HITCHIN	SITE	518850	229000
HER-HER1-PAS0-001614	HER	Hertfordshire	Hitchin	1614	Findspot	EARLY MEDIEVAL HORSESHOE, HITCHIN	SITE	515000	225000
HER-HER1-PAS0-001614	HER	Hertfordshire	Hitchin	1614	Findspot	EARLY MEDIEVAL HORSESHOE, HITCHIN	SITE	515000	225000
HER-HER1-PAS0-001616	HER	Hertfordshire	Hitchin	1616	Findspot	THREE ?ANGLO-SAXON SPEARHEADS, ICKLEFORD	SITE	517999	231000
HER-HER1-PAS0-001616	HER	Hertfordshire	Saint Ippolyts	1616	Findspot	THREE ?ANGLO-SAXON SPEARHEADS, ICKLEFORD	SITE	517999	231000
HER-HER1-PAS0-001617	HER	Hertfordshire	Saint Ippolyts	1617	Monument	MIDDLE SAXON BURIAL, POUND FARM, IPPOLLITTS	INHUMATION	519200	227400
HER-HER1-PAS0-001617	HER	Hertfordshire	Letchworth Garden City	1617	Monument	MIDDLE SAXON BURIAL, POUND FARM, IPPOLLITTS	INHUMATION	519200	227400

HER-HER1-PAS0-001618	HER	Hertfordshire	Letchworth Garden City	1618	Monument	EARLY MEDIEVAL CEMETERY, BLACKHORSE ROAD, LETCHWORTH	INHUMATION CEMETERY	523300	233600
HER-HER1-PAS0-001618	HER	Hertfordshire	Pirton	1618	Monument	EARLY MEDIEVAL CEMETERY, BLACKHORSE ROAD, LETCHWORTH	INHUMATION CEMETERY	523300	233600
HER-HER1-PAS0-001620	HER	Hertfordshire	Pirton	1620	Findspot	SPEARHEAD, POSSIBLY EARLY MEDIEVAL, PIRTON	SITE	513999	231000
HER-HER1-PAS0-001620	HER	Hertfordshire	Pirton	1620	Findspot	SPEARHEAD, POSSIBLY EARLY MEDIEVAL, PIRTON	SITE	513999	231000
HER-HER1-PAS0-001622	HER	Hertfordshire	Pirton	1622	Monument	EARLY MEDIEVAL BURIALS, PUNCH'S CROSS, PIRTON	BURIAL	515549	230319
HER-HER1-PAS0-001622	HER	Hertfordshire	Redbourn	1622	Monument	EARLY MEDIEVAL BURIALS, PUNCH'S CROSS, PIRTON	BURIAL	515549	230319
HER-HER1-PAS0-001623	HER	Hertfordshire	Redbourn	1623	Monument	APPROXIMATE SITE OF 'THE MOUNDS OF THE BANNERS', REDBOURN	ROUND BARROW	510499	212089
HER-HER1-PAS0-001623	HER	Hertfordshire	Saint Albans	1623	Monument	APPROXIMATE SITE OF 'THE MOUNDS OF THE BANNERS', REDBOURN	ROUND BARROW	510499	212089
HER-HER1-PAS0-001625	HER	Hertfordshire	Saint Albans	1625	Findspot	EARLY MEDIEVAL IRON SPEARHEAD, VERULAMIUM, ST ALBANS	SITE	513000	207000
HER-HER1-PAS0-001625	HER	Hertfordshire	St Albans	1625	Findspot	EARLY MEDIEVAL IRON SPEARHEAD, VERULAMIUM, ST ALBANS	SITE	513000	207000
HER-HER1-PAS0-001626	HER	Hertfordshire	St Albans	1626	Monument	INHUMATIONS, SUPPOSED SAXON CEMETERY, SANDRIDGE	INHUMATION	517396	212280
HER-HER1-PAS0-001626	HER	Hertfordshire	Knebworth	1626	Monument	INHUMATIONS, SUPPOSED SAXON CEMETERY, SANDRIDGE	INHUMATION	517396	212280
HER-HER1-PAS0-001627	HER	Hertfordshire	Knebworth	1627	Findspot	IRON SPEARHEAD, BROADWATER, STEVENAGE	SITE	524000	221999
HER-HER1-PAS0-001627	HER	Hertfordshire	Royston	1627	Findspot	IRON SPEARHEAD, BROADWATER, STEVENAGE	SITE	524000	221999
HER-HER1-PAS0-001629	HER	Hertfordshire	Royston	1629	Monument	SECONDARY INTERMENTS AND SPEARHEAD, THERFIELD HEATH LONG BARROW	SECONDARY BURIALS	534139	240170
HER-HER1-PAS0-001629	HER	Hertfordshire	Royston	1629	Monument	SECONDARY INTERMENTS AND SPEARHEAD, THERFIELD HEATH LONG BARROW	SECONDARY BURIALS	534139	240170
HER-HER1-PAS0-001630	HER	Hertfordshire	Royston	1630	Monument	ANGLO-SAXON SECONDARY INTERMENT, THERFIELD BARROW CEMETERY	SECONDARY BURIALS	534100	240199
HER-HER1-PAS0-001630	HER	Hertfordshire	Royston	1630	Monument	ANGLO-SAXON SECONDARY INTERMENT, THERFIELD BARROW CEMETERY	SECONDARY BURIALS	534100	240199
HER-HER1-PAS0-001632	HER	Hertfordshire	Royston	1632	Monument	EARLY MEDIEVAL SECONDARY BURIAL, MONEY OR FYLERS HILL, THERFIELD	SECONDARY BURIALS	534000	239999
HER-HER1-PAS0-001632	HER	Hertfordshire	Long Marston	1632	Monument	EARLY MEDIEVAL SECONDARY BURIAL, MONEY OR FYLERS HILL, THERFIELD	SECONDARY BURIALS	534000	239999
HER-HER1-PAS0-001633	HER	Hertfordshire	Long Marston	1633	Monument	POSSIBLE SAXON BURIAL MOUND, BETLOW FARM, TRING	ROUND BARROW?	489709	217863
HER-HER1-PAS0-001633	HER	Hertfordshire	Waltham Abbey	1633	Monument	POSSIBLE SAXON BURIAL MOUND, BETLOW FARM, TRING	ROUND BARROW?	489709	217863
HER-HER1-PAS0-001635	HER	Hertfordshire	Waltham Abbey	1635	Findspot	IRON SCRAMASAX, RAMMEY MARSH, WALTHAM CROSS	SITE	537369	199989
HER-HER1-PAS0-001635	HER	Hertfordshire	St Albans	1635	Findspot	IRON SCRAMASAX, RAMMEY MARSH, WALTHAM CROSS	SITE	537369	199989
HER-HER1-PAS0-001637	HER	Hertfordshire	St Albans	1637	Monument	PAGAN SAXON BURIAL(S), NR RAILWAY STATION, WHEATHAMPSTEAD	INHUMATION CEMETERY	518060	214559
HER-HER1-PAS0-001637	HER	Hertfordshire	Stevenage	1637	Monument	PAGAN SAXON BURIAL(S), NR RAILWAY STATION, WHEATHAMPSTEAD	INHUMATION CEMETERY	518060	214559
HER-HER1-PAS0-001707	HER	Hertfordshire	Stevenage	1707	Monument	INHUMATION CEMETERY, BROOKFIELD COMMON, CLOTHALL/ARDELEY	INHUMATION CEMETERY?	529100	227300
HER-HER1-PAS0-001707	HER	Hertfordshire	Royston	1707	Monument	INHUMATION CEMETERY, BROOKFIELD COMMON, CLOTHALL/ARDELEY	INHUMATION CEMETERY	529100	227300

HER-HER1-PAS0-001739	HER	Hertfordshire	Royston	1739	Findspot	SAXON BROOCH AND BUCKLE, FIVE HILLS, THERFIELD HEATH	FINDSPOT	534106	240238
HER-HER1-PAS0-001739	HER	Hertfordshire	Ashwell	1739	Findspot	SAXON BROOCH AND BUCKLE, FIVE HILLS, THERFIELD HEATH	FINDSPOT	534106	240238
HER-HER1-PAS0-001789	HER	Hertfordshire	Buntingford	1789	Monument	MID/LATE ANGLO-SAXON AND MEDIEVAL OCCUPATION AND ?ROMAN BURIALS, ASHWELL	OCCUPATION SITE	528322	239739
HER-HER1-PAS0-001940	HER	Hertfordshire	Hexton	1940	Monument	CIRCULAR EARTHWORK, SOUTH OF CHURCH, BUCKLAND	EARTHWORK	535780	233739
HER-HER1-PAS0-001953	HER	Hertfordshire	Buntingford	1953	Monument	'BUR-WELL', HEXTON	WELL	510350	229249
HER-HER1-PAS0-001965	HER	Hertfordshire	Buntingford	1965	Monument	MOATED SITE, MUTFORDS, HORMEAD	MOAT	539939	228360
HER-HER1-PAS0-001965	HER	Hertfordshire	Ware	1965	Monument	MOATED SITE, MUTFORDS, HORMEAD	MOAT	539939	228360
HER-HER1-PAS0-002119	HER	Hertfordshire	Ware	2119	Findspot	EARLY MEDIEVAL COIN, 2 WEST STREET, WARE	SITE	535790	214330
HER-HER1-PAS0-002119	HER	Hertfordshire	Hertford	2119	Findspot	EARLY MEDIEVAL COIN, 2 WEST STREET, WARE	SITE	535790	214330
HER-HER1-PAS0-002121	HER	Hertfordshire	Hertford	2121	Findspot	EARLY VIKING SWORD, RIVER LEA, HERTFORD	FINDSPOT	532596	212834
HER-HER1-PAS0-002121	HER	Hertfordshire	Hitchin	2121	Findspot	EARLY VIKING SWORD, RIVER LEA, HERTFORD	FINDSPOT	532596	212834
HER-HER1-PAS0-002298	HER	Hertfordshire	Hitchin	2298	Findspot	EARLY MEDIEVAL BRONZE BROOCH FRAGMENT, PRIORY PARK, HITCHIN	SITE	518380	228170
HER-HER1-PAS0-002298	HER	Hertfordshire	Hitchin	2298	Findspot	EARLY MEDIEVAL BRONZE BROOCH FRAGMENT, PRIORY PARK, HITCHIN	SITE	518380	228170
HER-HER1-PAS0-002301	HER	Hertfordshire	Hitchin	2301	Findspot	EARLY MEDIEVAL SPEAR, GRAVEL SITE, HOLLOW LANE, HITCHIN	SITE	518850	229000
HER-HER1-PAS0-002301	HER	Hertfordshire	Ashwell	2301	Findspot	EARLY MEDIEVAL SPEAR, GRAVEL SITE, HOLLOW LANE, HITCHIN	SITE	518850	229000
HER-HER1-PAS0-002549	HER	Hertfordshire	Welwyn	2549	Findspot	SAXON, MEDIEVAL & POST-MEDIEVAL METALWORK, SOUTH OF HIGH STREET, ASHWELL	FINDSPOT	527130	239749
HER-HER1-PAS0-002633	HER	Hertfordshire	Hitchin	2633	Monument	WELWYN VILLAGE	VILLAGE	523200	216250
HER-HER1-PAS0-002700	HER	Hertfordshire	Royston	2700	Monument	MEDIEVAL VILLAGE OF GREAT OFFLEY	VILLAGE	514399	227000
HER-HER1-PAS0-002728	HER	Hertfordshire	Royston	2728	Findspot	SIX BRONZE SAXON BROOCHES, NEAR ROYSTON	SITE	534999	239999
HER-HER1-PAS0-002728	HER	Hertfordshire	Woolmer Green	2728	Findspot	SIX BRONZE SAXON BROOCHES, NEAR ROYSTON	SITE	534999	239999
HER-HER1-PAS0-002737	HER	Hertfordshire	Woolmer Green	2737	Findspot	BYZANTINE COIN, HEMPSTALL SPINNEY, WOOLMER GREEN	FINDSPOT	525490	217719
HER-HER1-PAS0-002737	HER	Hertfordshire	Welwyn	2737	Findspot	BYZANTINE COIN, HEMPSTALL SPINNEY, WOOLMER GREEN	FINDSPOT	525490	217719
HER-HER1-PAS0-002843	HER	Hertfordshire	Welwyn	2843	Findspot	PROBABLE SAXON COIN HOARD, WELWYN	SITE	523079	216219
HER-HER1-PAS0-002843	HER	Hertfordshire	Bishop's Stortford	2843	Findspot	PROBABLE SAXON COIN HOARD, WELWYN	SITE	523079	216219
HER-HER1-PAS0-002846	HER	Hertfordshire	Wheathampstead	2846	Findspot	POSSIBLE ROMAN & SAXON SPEARHEADS, 'FINCHINBROOK', BISHOP'S STORTFORD	FINDSPOT	548999	221000
HER-HER1-PAS0-002877	HER	Hertfordshire	Walkern	2877	Building	PARISH CHURCH OF ST HELEN, WHEATHAMPSTEAD	CHURCH	517649	214019
HER-HER1-PAS0-002909	HER	Hertfordshire	Goff's Oak	2909	Building	CHURCH OF ST MARY, WALKERN	CHURCH	529279	226569
HER-HER1-PAS0-002958	HER	Hertfordshire	Ware	2958	Monument	'BANK LINE', POSSIBLE SAXON BOUNDARY, CHESHUNT	BOUNDARY	533040	203200
HER-HER1-PAS0-002983	HER	Hertfordshire	Hertford	2983	Monument	MOATED SITE OR EARTHWORK ENCLOSURE, THUNDRIDGEBURY	ENCLOSURE	536820	217370

HER-HER1-PAS0-002995	HER	Hertfordshire	Hertford	2995	Building	ST LEONARD'S CHURCH, BENGEO	CHURCH	533010	213639
HER-HER1-PAS0-004000	HER	Hertfordshire	Hertford	4000	Monument	APPROXIMATE SITE OF ST NICHOLAS' CHURCH, MAIDENHEAD YARD, HERTFORD	CHURCH	532576	212647
HER-HER1-PAS0-004004	HER	Hertfordshire	Barley	4004	Monument	APPROXIMATE SITE OF ANGLO-SAXON MINT, HERTFORD	MINT	532499	212499
HER-HER1-PAS0-004032	HER	Hertfordshire	Royston	4032	Findspot	SAXO-NORMAN POTSDERDS, FIELD NW OF BARLEY	FINDSPOT	539620	238620
HER-HER1-PAS0-004035	HER	Hertfordshire	Royston	4035	Building	ST MARY'S CHURCH, REED	CHURCH	536134	235749
HER-HER1-PAS0-004035	HER	Hertfordshire	Letchworth Garden City	4035	Building	ST MARY'S CHURCH, REED	CHURCH	536134	235749
HER-HER1-PAS0-004063	HER	Hertfordshire	Letchworth Garden City	4063	Monument	EARLY MEDIEVAL BURIAL AND BELT TAB, WILBURY HILL, LETCHWORTH	BURIAL	520129	232560
HER-HER1-PAS0-004063	HER	Hertfordshire	Saint Albans	4063	Monument	EARLY MEDIEVAL BURIAL AND BELT TAB, WILBURY HILL, LETCHWORTH	BURIAL	520129	232560
HER-HER1-PAS0-004069	HER	Hertfordshire	Saint Albans	4069	Monument	APPROXIMATE SITE OF LATE SAXON FISHPOOL, ST ALBANS	FISHPOND	514039	206969
HER-HER1-PAS0-004069	HER	Hertfordshire	Saint Albans	4069	Monument	APPROXIMATE SITE OF LATE SAXON FISHPOOL, ST ALBANS	FISHPOND	514039	206969
HER-HER1-PAS0-004079	HER	Hertfordshire	Welwyn	4079	Building	ST MICHAEL'S CHURCH, ST ALBANS	CHURCH	513570	207300
HER-HER1-PAS0-004165	HER	Hertfordshire	Welwyn	4165	Findspot	LATE SAXON COIN, WELWYN	SITE	522999	215999
HER-HER1-PAS0-004165	HER	Hertfordshire	Hertford	4165	Findspot	LATE SAXON COIN, WELWYN	SITE	522999	215999
HER-HER1-PAS0-004246	HER	Hertfordshire	Westmill	4246	Monument	SUPPOSED 'DANISH CAMP', DANESBURY CRICKET GROUND, HERTFORD	MILITARY CAMP?	532579	213460
HER-HER1-PAS0-004262	HER	Hertfordshire	Westmill	4262	Building	CHURCH OF ST MARY, WESTMILL	CHURCH	536940	227169
HER-HER1-PAS0-004262	HER	Hertfordshire	Baldock	4262	Building	CHURCH OF ST MARY, WESTMILL	CHURCH	536940	227169
HER-HER1-PAS0-004299	HER	Hertfordshire	Braughing	4299	Building	ST MARGARET'S CHURCH, BYGRAVE	CHURCH	526606	236135
HER-HER1-PAS0-004332	HER	Hertfordshire	Braughing	4332	Building	PARISH CHURCH OF ST MARY, BRAUGHING	MINSTER	539620	225200
HER-HER1-PAS0-004332	HER	Hertfordshire	Buntingford	4332	Building	PARISH CHURCH OF ST MARY, BRAUGHING	MINSTER	539620	225200
HER-HER1-PAS0-004340	HER	Hertfordshire	Widford	4340	Building	CHURCH OF ST NICHOLAS, GREAT HORMEAD	CHURCH	539990	229570
HER-HER1-PAS0-004369	HER	Hertfordshire	Widford	4369	Building	CHURCH OF ST JOHN THE BAPTIST, WIDFORD	CHURCH	541320	215790
HER-HER1-PAS0-004369	HER	Hertfordshire	Hitchin	4369	Building	CHURCH OF ST JOHN THE BAPTIST, WIDFORD	CHURCH	541320	215790
HER-HER1-PAS0-004390	HER	Hertfordshire	Hitchin	4390	Building	ST MARY'S PARISH CHURCH, HITCHIN	MINSTER	518509	229110
HER-HER1-PAS0-004390	HER	Hertfordshire	Berkhamsted	4390	Building	ST MARY'S PARISH CHURCH, HITCHIN	MINSTER	518509	229110
HER-HER1-PAS0-004447	HER	Hertfordshire	Ashwell	4447	Building	ST MARY'S CHURCH, NORTHCHURCH	CHURCH	497439	208830
HER-HER1-PAS0-004692	HER	Hertfordshire	Hitchin	4692	Monument	ASHWELL STREET, ASHWELL	ROAD	527900	239999
HER-HER1-PAS0-004762	HER	Hertfordshire	Hitchin	4762	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON BOWL ESCUTCHEONS, HITCHIN	SITE	515000	225000
HER-HER1-PAS0-004762	HER	Hertfordshire	Hitchin	4762	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON BOWL ESCUTCHEONS, HITCHIN	SITE	515000	225000
HER-HER1-PAS0-004868	HER	Hertfordshire	Hitchin	4868	Findspot	VIKING STIRRUP, ?HITCHIN	SITE	515000	225000
HER-HER1-PAS0-004868	HER	Hertfordshire	Hitchin	4868	Findspot	VIKING STIRRUP, ?HITCHIN	SITE	515000	225000

HER-HER1-PAS0-004869	HER	Hertfordshire	Hitchin	4869	Findspot	SAXON SPEAR OR MEDIEVAL TROWEL, SOUTH OF HOLLOW LANE, HITCHIN	FINDSPOT	518899	229000
HER-HER1-PAS0-004870	HER	Hertfordshire	Hitchin	4870	Findspot	PROBABLE SAXON COIN HOARD, NORTH OF HITCHIN AT ?HOLWELL	SITE	517999	229999
HER-HER1-PAS0-004870	HER	Hertfordshire	Saint Albans	4870	Findspot	PROBABLE SAXON COIN HOARD, NORTH OF HITCHIN AT ?HOLWELL	SITE	517999	229999
HER-HER1-PAS0-004885	HER	Hertfordshire	Saint Albans	4885	Findspot	CELTIC PIN FOUND AT VERULAMIUM, ST ALBANS	FINDSPOT	513600	207287
HER-HER1-PAS0-004885	HER	Hertfordshire	Letchworth Garden City	4885	Findspot	CELTIC PIN FOUND AT VERULAMIUM, ST ALBANS	FINDSPOT	513600	207287
HER-HER1-PAS0-004886	HER	Hertfordshire	Letchworth Garden City	4886	Findspot	EARLY MEDIEVAL SILVER PENNY, LETCHWORTH	FINDSPOT	522000	232000
HER-HER1-PAS0-004886	HER	Hertfordshire	Letchworth	4886	Findspot	EARLY MEDIEVAL SILVER PENNY, LETCHWORTH	FINDSPOT	522000	232000
HER-HER1-PAS0-004890	HER	Hertfordshire	Hitchin	4890	Findspot	IRON AUGER, RIVER IVEL, LETCHWORTH	FINDSPOT	523699	235064
HER-HER1-PAS0-004901	HER	Hertfordshire	Northwood	4901	Findspot	SAXON RING WITH ROMAN GEMSTONE, HAWTHORNE CLOSE, HITCHIN	FINDSPOT	517999	228699
HER-HER1-PAS0-004941	HER	Hertfordshire	Northwood	4941	Findspot	SAXON GRASS-TEMPERED POTTERY, SANDY LODGE GOLF COURSE, RICKMANSWORTH	FINDSPOT	509490	193619
HER-HER1-PAS0-004941	HER	Hertfordshire	Saint Albans	4941	Findspot	SAXON GRASS-TEMPERED POTTERY, SANDY LODGE GOLF COURSE, RICKMANSWORTH	FINDSPOT	509490	193619
HER-HER1-PAS0-006084	HER	Hertfordshire	Saint Albans	6084	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON COIN, IMITATION 'SCEAT', VERULAMIUM, ST ALBANS	SITE	513000	207000
HER-HER1-PAS0-006084	HER	Hertfordshire	Watford	6084	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON COIN, IMITATION 'SCEAT', VERULAMIUM, ST ALBANS	SITE	513000	207000
HER-HER1-PAS0-006281	HER	Hertfordshire	Watford	6281	Findspot	PROBABLE LATE SAXON COIN HOARD, WHIPPENDELL WOODS, WATFORD	SITE	508759	197979
HER-HER1-PAS0-006281	HER	Hertfordshire	Royston	6281	Findspot	PROBABLE LATE SAXON COIN HOARD, WHIPPENDELL WOODS, WATFORD	SITE	508759	197979
HER-HER1-PAS0-006363	HER	Hertfordshire	Hertford	6363	Findspot	MULTI PERIOD FINDS, THERFIELD HEATH	ARTEFACT SCATTER	533300	239999
HER-HER1-PAS0-006428	HER	Hertfordshire	Baldock	6428	Monument	SAXO-NORMAN AND MEDIEVAL FEATURES, MARKET STREET, HERTFORD	BUILDING	532729	212667
HER-HER1-PAS0-006463	HER	Hertfordshire	Baldock	6463	Findspot	SAXON SPEAR, NEWNHAM	SITE	524799	237899
HER-HER1-PAS0-006463	HER	Hertfordshire	Pirton	6463	Findspot	SAXON SPEAR, NEWNHAM	SITE	524799	237899
HER-HER1-PAS0-006487	HER	Hertfordshire	Pirton	6487	Findspot	EARLY MEDIEVAL BROOCH, OUGHTON HEAD, HITCHIN	SITE	516450	230070
HER-HER1-PAS0-006487	HER	Hertfordshire	Ware	6487	Findspot	EARLY MEDIEVAL BROOCH, OUGHTON HEAD, HITCHIN	SITE	516450	230070
HER-HER1-PAS0-006500	HER	Hertfordshire	Barkway	6500	Monument	ROMAN AND POST-ROMAN OCCUPATION, WARE LIBRARY, WARE	OCCUPATION SITE	535639	214331
HER-HER1-PAS0-006516	HER	Hertfordshire	Hertford	6516	Building	EVIDENCE OF SAXO-NORMAN OCCUPATION, MANYONS FARM, BARKWAY	BUILDING	537900	235800
HER-HER1-PAS0-006527	HER	Hertfordshire	Hertford	6527	Monument	EARLY MEDIEVAL OCCUPATION AND CASTLE DITCH, 12-14 PARLIAMENT SQUARE, HERTFORD	OCCUPATION SITE	532579	212540
HER-HER1-PAS0-006528	HER	Hertfordshire	Sawbridgeworth	6528	Monument	ANGLO-SAXON AND MEDIEVAL POTTERY, GREEN DRAGON HOTEL, PARLIAMENT SQUARE, HERTFORD	FINDSPOT	532570	212589
HER-HER1-PAS0-006533	HER	Hertfordshire	Sawbridgeworth	6533	Findspot	SAXON IRON ARROWHEAD, PISHIOBURY PARK, SAWBRIDGEWORTH	SITE	547900	213600
HER-HER1-PAS0-006533	HER	Hertfordshire	Hitchin	6533	Findspot	SAXON IRON ARROWHEAD, PISHIOBURY PARK, SAWBRIDGEWORTH	SITE	547900	213600

HER-HER1-PAS0-006535	HER	Hertfordshire	Hitchin	6535	Findspot	EARLY MEDIEVAL BRONZE BUTTON BROOCH, PRIORY PARK, HITCHIN	SITE	518229	228340
HER-HER1-PAS0-006535	HER	Hertfordshire	Baldock	6535	Findspot	EARLY MEDIEVAL BRONZE BUTTON BROOCH, PRIORY PARK, HITCHIN	SITE	518229	228340
HER-HER1-PAS0-006826	HER	Hertfordshire	Baldock	6826	Monument	MULTI-PHASE OCCUPATION, S OF BLACKHORSE FARM, BALDOCK	OCCUPATION SITE	524150	234499
HER-HER1-PAS0-006826	HER	Hertfordshire	Pirton	6826	Monument	MULTI-PHASE OCCUPATION, S OF BLACKHORSE FARM, BALDOCK	OCCUPATION SITE	524150	234499
HER-HER1-PAS0-006978	HER	Hertfordshire	Ashwell	6978	Monument	ROMAN FARMSTEAD AND EARLY MEDIEVAL OCCUPATION, DANE FIELD, PIRTON	OCCUPATION SITE	513598	231878
HER-HER1-PAS0-006979	HER	Hertfordshire	Berkhamsted	6979	Findspot	MULTIPERIOD FINDS, 'THE STEPPES', SPRINGHEAD, ASHWELL	FINDSPOT	527061	239814
HER-HER1-PAS0-007087	HER	Hertfordshire	Tring	7087	Monument	SITE OF UPPER MILL, MILL STREET, BERKHAMSTED	WATERMILL	499420	207999
HER-HER1-PAS0-009069	HER	Hertfordshire	Tring	9069	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON COIN, BULBOURNE FARM, TRING	FINDSPOT	493629	213600
HER-HER1-PAS0-009069	HER	Hertfordshire	Ware	9069	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON COIN, BULBOURNE FARM, TRING	FINDSPOT	493629	213600
HER-HER1-PAS0-009131	HER	Hertfordshire	Ware	9131	Monument	LATE SAXON OCCUPATON, 17-21 BALDOCK STREET, WARE	OCCUPATION SITE	535572	214459
HER-HER1-PAS0-009131	HER	Hertfordshire	Ware	9131	Monument	LATE SAXON OCCUPATON, 17-21 BALDOCK STREET, WARE	OCCUPATION SITE	535572	214459
HER-HER1-PAS0-009133	HER	Hertfordshire	Ware	9133	Monument	ANGLO-SAXON OCCUPATION, 20-22 BALDOCK STREET, WARE	OCCUPATION SITE	535634	214547
HER-HER1-PAS0-009133	HER	Hertfordshire	Ware	9133	Monument	ANGLO-SAXON OCCUPATION, 20-22 BALDOCK STREET, WARE	OCCUPATION SITE	535634	214547
HER-HER1-PAS0-009164	HER	Hertfordshire	Ware	9164	Monument	LATE SAXON SETTLEMENT AT WARE	SITE	535560	214501
HER-HER1-PAS0-009164	HER	Hertfordshire	Ware	9164	Monument	LATE SAXON SETTLEMENT AT WARE	SITE	535560	214501
HER-HER1-PAS0-009243	HER	Hertfordshire	Ware	9243	Findspot	FRAGMENT OF ANGLO-SAXON BROOCH, FIELDS S OF FORD STREET, BRAUGHING	FINDSPOT	539200	224699
HER-HER1-PAS0-009243	HER	Hertfordshire	Puckeridge	9243	Findspot	FRAGMENT OF ANGLO-SAXON BROOCH, FIELDS S OF FORD STREET, BRAUGHING	FINDSPOT	539200	224699
HER-HER1-PAS0-009244	HER	Hertfordshire	Puckeridge	9244	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON BROOCH FRAGMENT, 'POOR'S LAND', S OF STANDON	FINDSPOT	538599	222900
HER-HER1-PAS0-009244	HER	Hertfordshire	Berkhamsted	9244	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON BROOCH FRAGMENT, 'POOR'S LAND', S OF STANDON	FINDSPOT	538599	222900
HER-HER1-PAS0-009317	HER	Hertfordshire	Berkhamsted	9317	Monument	MANORIAL SITE, NORTHCHURCH	MANOR HOUSE	497414	208778
HER-HER1-PAS0-009317	HER	Hertfordshire	Ware	9317	Monument	MANORIAL SITE, NORTHCHURCH	MANOR HOUSE	497414	208778
HER-HER1-PAS0-009378	HER	Hertfordshire	Ware	9378	Monument	POSSIBLE SAXON AND ROMAN OCCUPATION, WARE MANOR HOUSE, WARE	PIT	535692	214496
HER-HER1-PAS0-009378	HER	Hertfordshire	Pirton	9378	Monument	POSSIBLE SAXON AND ROMAN OCCUPATION, WARE MANOR HOUSE, WARE	OCCUPATION SITE	535692	214496
HER-HER1-PAS0-009470	HER	Hertfordshire	Pirton	9470	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON PENNY OF OFFA, PIRTON	SITE	514307	231504
HER-HER1-PAS0-009470	HER	Hertfordshire	Welwyn	9470	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON PENNY OF OFFA, PIRTON	SITE	514307	231504
HER-HER1-PAS0-009615	HER	Hertfordshire	Barnet	9615	Monument	LATE & SUB-ROMAN CEMETERY AT WELWYN HALL, WELWYN	INHUMATION CEMETERY	523221	216430
HER-HER1-PAS0-009621	HER	Hertfordshire	St Albans	9621	Monument	EVIDENCE OF SAXO-NORMAN AND ROMAN OCCUPATION, BRIDGEDOWN GOLF COURSE	OCCUPATION SITE	523299	198077
HER-HER1-PAS0-009650	HER	Hertfordshire	Ashwell	9650	Monument	MEDIEVAL FEATURES & POSSIBLE SITE OF 'SEGHAM ASSH', FRIARS WASH, FLAMSTEAD	HEARTH	508926	214848



HER-HER1-PAS0-009673	HER	Hertfordshire	Pirton	9673	Monument	SAXO-NORMAN AND MEDIEVAL OCCUPATION, WESTBURY FARM, ASHWELL	OCCUPATION SITE	526340	239519
HER-HER1-PAS0-009676	HER	Hertfordshire	Pirton	9676	Building	SAXO-NORMAN, MEDIEVAL AND POST- MEDIEVAL OCCUPATION, THE FOX, PIRTON	OCCUPATION SITE	514730	231850
HER-HER1-PAS0-009677	HER	Hertfordshire	Pirton	9677	Monument	SAXO-NORMAN CEMETERY AND POSSIBLE CHURCH, PIRTON	INHUMATION CEMETERY	514730	231850
HER-HER1-PAS0-009677	HER	Hertfordshire	St Albans	9677	Monument	SAXO-NORMAN CEMETERY AND POSSIBLE CHURCH, PIRTON	INHUMATION CEMETERY	514730	231850
HER-HER1-PAS0-009706	HER	Hertfordshire	St Albans	9706	Monument	ANGLO-SAXON GRUBENHAUSER, OLD PARKBURY	GRUBENHAUS	515908	202325
HER-HER1-PAS0-009706	HER	Hertfordshire	Wheathampstead	9706	Monument	ANGLO-SAXON GRUBENHAUSER, OLD PARKBURY	GRUBENHAUS	515908	202325
HER-HER1-PAS0-009730	HER	Hertfordshire	Hertford	9730	Monument	SAXON AND LATER GRAVES IN ST HELEN'S CHURCHYARD, WHEATHAMPSTEAD	INHUMATION CEMETERY	517648	214033
HER-HER1-PAS0-009779	HER	Hertfordshire	Hertford	9779	Monument	ANGLO-SAXON OCCUPATION, FOXHOLES, HERTFORD	OCCUPATION SITE	533800	212499
HER-HER1-PAS0-009779	HER	Hertfordshire	Hertford	9779	Monument	ANGLO-SAXON OCCUPATION, FOXHOLES, HERTFORD	OCCUPATION SITE	533800	212499
HER-HER1-PAS0-009828	HER	Hertfordshire	Hertford	9828	Monument	SOUTHERN ANGLO-SAXON BURH, HERTFORD	BURH	532665	212614
HER-HER1-PAS0-009828	HER	Hertfordshire	Hertford	9828	Monument	SOUTHERN ANGLO-SAXON BURH, HERTFORD	BURH	532665	212614
HER-HER1-PAS0-009830	HER	Hertfordshire	Hertford	9830	Monument	NORTHERN SAXON BURH, HERTFORD	BURH	532391	212708
HER-HER1-PAS0-009830	HER	Hertfordshire	Hertford	9830	Monument	NORTHERN SAXON BURH, HERTFORD	BURH	532391	212708
HER-HER1-PAS0-009832	HER	Hertfordshire	Hertford	9832	Monument	DITCH, PROBABLY THE EASTERN DEFENCES OF THE SOUTHERN BURH AT HERTFORD	DITCH	532720	212713
HER-HER1-PAS0-009832	HER	Hertfordshire	Hertford	9832	Monument	DITCH, PROBABLY THE EASTERN DEFENCES OF THE SOUTHERN BURH AT HERTFORD	DITCH	532720	212713
HER-HER1-PAS0-009885	HER	Hertfordshire	Hertford	9885	Monument	LATE SAXON, MEDIEVAL AND POST- MEDIEVAL OCCUPATION, MILLBRIDGE, HERTFORD	OCCUPATION SITE	532462	212642
HER-HER1-PAS0-009885	HER	Hertfordshire	Hertford	9885	Monument	LATE SAXON, MEDIEVAL AND POST- MEDIEVAL OCCUPATION, MILLBRIDGE, HERTFORD	OCCUPATION SITE	532462	212642
HER-HER1-PAS0-009886	HER	Hertfordshire	Hertford	9886	Monument	LATE SAXON AND MEDIEVAL OCCUPATION, RAILWAY STREET, HERTFORD	OCCUPATION SITE	532742	212704
HER-HER1-PAS0-009892	HER	Hertfordshire	Hertford	9892	Monument	SITE OF MEDIEVAL CEMETERY, MARKET PLACE, HERTFORD	INHUMATION CEMETERY	532653	212592
HER-HER1-PAS0-009897	HER	Hertfordshire	Hertford	9897	Monument	POSSIBLE SITE OF ANGLO-SAXON ROYAL MANOR, HERTFORD	MANOR HOUSE	532455	212744
HER-HER1-PAS0-009897	HER	Hertfordshire	Hertford	9897	Monument	POSSIBLE SITE OF ANGLO-SAXON ROYAL MANOR, HERTFORD	MANOR HOUSE	532455	212744
HER-HER1-PAS0-009935	HER	Hertfordshire	Watford	9935	Building	CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS (WITH ST JOHN), QUEENS ROAD, HERTFORD	CHURCH	532798	212457
HER-HER1-PAS0-009960	HER	Hertfordshire	Watford	9960	Monument	POSSIBLE SAXON OCCUPATION, TESCO STORE, LOWER HIGH STREET, WATFORD	OCCUPATION SITE	511635	195965
HER-HER1-PAS0-009960	HER	Hertfordshire	Hertford	9960	Monument	POSSIBLE SAXON OCCUPATION, TESCO STORE, LOWER HIGH STREET, WATFORD	OCCUPATION SITE	511635	195965
HER-HER1-PAS0-010003	HER	Hertfordshire	Ware	10003	Monument	INHUMATION BURIALS, 4 MARKET PLACE, HERTFORD	INHUMATION CEMETERY	532646	212588
HER-HER1-PAS0-010050	HER	Hertfordshire	Ware	10050	Findspot	SAXON BRONZE STRAP-END, BEHIND 65- 83 HIGH STREET, WARE	FINDSPOT	535694	214260

HER-HER1-PAS0-010050	HER	Hertfordshire	Berkhamsted	10050	Findspot	SAXON BRONZE STRAP-END, BEHIND 65-83 HIGH STREET, WARE	FINDSPOT	535694	214260
HER-HER1-PAS0-010725	HER	Hertfordshire	Stevenage	10725	Monument	SAXON AND MEDIEVAL OCCUPATION, INCENTS LAWN, CHESHAM ROAD, BERKHAMSTED	OCCUPATION SITE	499200	207599
HER-HER1-PAS0-010818	HER	Hertfordshire	Stevenage	10818	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON HOOKED TAG, BENINGTON	SITE	528999	223999
HER-HER1-PAS0-010818	HER	Hertfordshire	Stevenage	10818	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON HOOKED TAG, BENINGTON	SITE	528999	223999
HER-HER1-PAS0-010861	HER	Hertfordshire	Rushden	10861	Findspot	GOLD STATER AND 'CELTIC' BRONZE COIN, ANGLO-SAXON SILVER PENNY, BENINGTON LORDSHIP, BENINGTON	FINDSPOT	528999	223999
HER-HER1-PAS0-010902	HER	Hertfordshire	Hitchin	10902	Monument	ST MARY'S CHURCHYARD, WELWYN	INHUMATION CEMETERY	523110	216289
HER-HER1-PAS0-010921	HER	Hertfordshire	Hitchin	10921	Findspot	RESIDUAL SAXO-NORMAN SHERDS, HILLSIDE, RUSHDEN	AIR RAID SHELTER	530499	231660
HER-HER1-PAS0-011190	HER	Hertfordshire	Buntingford	11190	Monument	POSSIBLE SITE OF ANGLO-SAXON MANOR, HITCHIN	MANOR HOUSE	518499	229100
HER-HER1-PAS0-011190	HER	Hertfordshire	Buntingford	11190	Monument	POSSIBLE SITE OF ANGLO-SAXON MANOR, HITCHIN	MANOR HOUSE	518499	229100
HER-HER1-PAS0-011191	HER	Hertfordshire	Stevenage	11191	Monument	PLACE NAME, 'CUMBERLOW', CLOTHALL	SITE	530099	230499
HER-HER1-PAS0-011191	HER	Hertfordshire	Stevenage	11191	Monument	PLACE NAME, 'CUMBERLOW', CLOTHALL	SITE	530099	230499
HER-HER1-PAS0-011193	HER	Hertfordshire	Royston	11193	Monument	PLACE NAME, LOEFIELD GROVE, WATTON AT STONE	SITE	530688	221425
HER-HER1-PAS0-011193	HER	Hertfordshire	Royston	11193	Monument	PLACE NAME, LOEFIELD GROVE, WATTON AT STONE	SITE	530688	221425
HER-HER1-PAS0-011217	HER	Hertfordshire	Hitchin	11217	Monument	'CUMBERTON BOTTOM', BARLEY	SITE	539949	241380
HER-HER1-PAS0-011217	HER	Hertfordshire	Hitchin	11217	Monument	'CUMBERTON BOTTOM', BARLEY	SITE	539949	241380
HER-HER1-PAS0-011264	HER	Hertfordshire	Weston	11264	Findspot	MULTI-PERIOD FINDS, OUGHTON HEAD, HITCHIN	FINDSPOT	516174	229891
HER-HER1-PAS0-011264	HER	Hertfordshire	Weston	11264	Findspot	MULTI-PERIOD FINDS, OUGHTON HEAD, HITCHIN	FINDSPOT	516174	229891
HER-HER1-PAS0-011265	HER	Hertfordshire	Hitchin	11265	Findspot	ANGLO SAXON DISC BROOCH, E OF HICK'S GROVE, WESTON	SITE	528589	228219
HER-HER1-PAS0-011265	HER	Hertfordshire	Harlow	11265	Findspot	ANGLO SAXON DISC BROOCH, E OF HICK'S GROVE, WESTON	SITE	528589	228219
HER-HER1-PAS0-011351	HER	Hertfordshire	Pirton	11351	Monument	POST-ROMAN INHUMATION BURIALS & MEDIEVAL CULTIVATION, 40 QUEEN STREET, HITCHIN	OCCUPATION SITE	518640	228910
HER-HER1-PAS0-011381	HER	Hertfordshire	Hitchin	11381	Monument	ROMAN OCCUPATION NORTH OF HARLOW TEMPLE, SAWBRIDGEWORTH	OCCUPATION SITE	546640	212910
HER-HER1-PAS0-011409	HER	Hertfordshire	Hitchin	11409	Monument	EARLY MEDIEVAL AND POST-MEDIEVAL OCCUPATION, LITTLE LANE, PIRTON	OCCUPATION SITE	514734	231935
HER-HER1-PAS0-011465	HER	Hertfordshire	Hitchin	11465	Monument	ANGLO-SAXON SETTLEMENT, HITCHIN	OCCUPATION SITE	518640	229047
HER-HER1-PAS0-011465	HER	Hertfordshire	Hitchin	11465	Monument	ANGLO-SAXON SETTLEMENT, HITCHIN	OCCUPATION SITE	518640	229047
HER-HER1-PAS0-011468	HER	Hertfordshire	Rickmansworth	11468	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON SPEARHEAD, NEAR CROMER WINDMILL, ARDELEY	SITE	530499	228699
HER-HER1-PAS0-011468	HER	Hertfordshire	Rickmansworth	11468	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON SPEARHEAD, NEAR CROMER WINDMILL, ARDELEY	SITE	530499	228699
HER-HER1-PAS0-011495	HER	Hertfordshire	Rickmansworth	11495	Monument	POST-ROMAN/EARLY SAXON BUILDINGS, THE GROVE ESTATE, WATFORD	BUILDING	508173	198623
HER-HER1-PAS0-011495	HER	Hertfordshire	Rickmansworth	11495	Monument	POST-ROMAN/EARLY SAXON BUILDINGS, THE GROVE ESTATE, WATFORD	GRUBENHAUS	508173	198623
HER-HER1-PAS0-011496	HER	Hertfordshire	Hatfield	11496	Monument	TWO POST-ROMAN BURIALS, THE GROVE ESTATE, WATFORD	INHUMATION	508445	198608

HER-HER1-PAS0-011496	HER	Hertfordshire	Hatfield	11496	Monument	TWO POST-ROMAN BURIALS, THE GROVE ESTATE, WATFORD	INHUMATION	508445	198608
HER-HER1-PAS0-011560	HER	Hertfordshire	Ashwell	11560	Monument	SAXON POTTERY, HATFIELD AERODROME	SITE	521192	209402
HER-HER1-PAS0-011560	HER	Hertfordshire	Ashwell	11560	Monument	SAXON POTTERY, HATFIELD AERODROME	SITE	521192	209402
HER-HER1-PAS0-011770	HER	Hertfordshire	Hinxworth	11770	Monument	THE SHIRE BALK, ASHWELL	BOUNDARY BANK	528350	239651
HER-HER1-PAS0-011770	HER	Hertfordshire	Hinxworth	11770	Monument	THE SHIRE BALK, ASHWELL	BOUNDARY BANK	528350	239651
HER-HER1-PAS0-011775	HER	Hertfordshire	Buntingford	11775	Findspot	9TH CENTURY VIKING SWORD GUARD, HINXWORTH	SITE	523739	240109
HER-HER1-PAS0-011775	HER	Hertfordshire	Hitchin	11775	Findspot	9TH CENTURY VIKING SWORD GUARD, HINXWORTH	SITE	523739	240109
HER-HER1-PAS0-011779	HER	Hertfordshire	Ware	11779	Monument	POSSIBLE SITE OF EDWINSTREE HUNDRED MEETING PLACE, FURNEUX PELHAM	MOOT?	543771	229200
HER-HER1-PAS0-011792	HER	Hertfordshire	Ware	11792	Findspot	SAXO-NORMAN POTTERY, 35 TILEHOUSE STREET, HITCHIN	SITE	518170	229030
HER-HER1-PAS0-011796	HER	Hertfordshire	Hastoe	11796	Monument	IRON AGE OR SAXON OCCUPATION, BURYFIELD MALTINGS, WATTON ROAD, WARE	PIT	535483	214550
HER-HER1-PAS0-011796	HER	Hertfordshire	Hastoe	11796	Monument	IRON AGE OR SAXON OCCUPATION, BURYFIELD MALTINGS, WATTON ROAD, WARE	DITCH	535483	214550
HER-HER1-PAS0-011798	HER	Hertfordshire	Stevenage	11798	Monument	HASTOE FARM, TRING, POSSIBLE SAXON HALL SITE	SITE	491780	209319
HER-HER1-PAS0-011798	HER	Hertfordshire	Stevenage	11798	Monument	HASTOE FARM, TRING, POSSIBLE SAXON HALL SITE	SITE	491780	209319
HER-HER1-PAS0-011822	HER	Hertfordshire	Clothall	11822	Monument	SAXON 'EXECUTION PLACE', SWAMSTEY COMMON, CLOTHALL	EXECUTION SITE	530150	229220
HER-HER1-PAS0-011822	HER	Hertfordshire	Clothall	11822	Monument	SAXON 'EXECUTION PLACE', SWAMSTEY COMMON, CLOTHALL	EXECUTION SITE	530150	229220
HER-HER1-PAS0-011976	HER	Hertfordshire	Benington	11976	Monument	SHERD OF SAXON POTTERY, NORTH WEST OF HIGH BROOMIN WOOD, ST IPPOLYTTS	SITE	521638	223965
HER-HER1-PAS0-011976	HER	Hertfordshire	Benington	11976	Monument	SHERD OF SAXON POTTERY, NORTH WEST OF HIGH BROOMIN WOOD, ST IPPOLYTTS	SITE	521638	223965
HER-HER1-PAS0-012010	HER	Hertfordshire	Hertford	12010	Findspot	RESIDUAL LATE SAXON POTTERY, BENINGTON	SITE	529700	223541
HER-HER1-PAS0-012010	HER	Hertfordshire	Berkhamsted	12010	Findspot	RESIDUAL LATE SAXON POTTERY, BENINGTON	SITE	529700	223541
HER-HER1-PAS0-012038	HER	Hertfordshire	Hitchin	12038	Monument	LATE SAXON & MEDIEVAL OCCUPATION, DOLPHIN YARD, BULL PLAIN, HERTFORD	OCCUPATION SITE	532573	212711
HER-HER1-PAS0-012198	HER	Hertfordshire	Hitchin	12198	Findspot	HUMAN REMAINS, ST PETER'S CHURCHYARD, BERKHAMSTED	INHUMATION	499324	207760
HER-HER1-PAS0-012350	HER	Hertfordshire	Hitchin	12350	Monument	LATE SAXON & MEDIEVAL OCCUPATION, 33 QUEEN STREET, HITCHIN	OCCUPATION SITE	518640	228979
HER-HER1-PAS0-012584	HER	Hertfordshire	Saint Ippolyts	12584	Monument	LATE SAXON DITCH, OFF PAYNES PARK, HITCHIN	BURH	518264	229110
HER-HER1-PAS0-012584	HER	Hertfordshire	Saint Ippolyts	12584	Monument	LATE SAXON DITCH, OFF PAYNES PARK, HITCHIN	DITCH	518264	229110
HER-HER1-PAS0-012596	HER	Hertfordshire	Hitchin	12596	Monument	PLACE-NAME, PROBABLE SITE OF HUNDRED MOOT, SPERBERRY HILL, IPPOLLITTS	MOOT	519780	226699
HER-HER1-PAS0-012596	HER	Hertfordshire	Hitchin	12596	Monument	PLACE-NAME, PROBABLE SITE OF HUNDRED MOOT, SPERBERRY HILL, IPPOLLITTS	MOOT	519780	226699
HER-HER1-PAS0-012597	HER	Hertfordshire	Watton at Stone	12597	Monument	POSSIBLE SAXON SACRED PLACE, WAIN WOOD, PRESTON	SACRED GROVE	517999	225500

HER-HER1-PAS0-012597	HER	Hertfordshire	Berkhamsted	12597	Monument	POSSIBLE SAXON SACRED PLACE, WAIN WOOD, PRESTON	SACRED GROVE	517999	225500
HER-HER1-PAS0-012674	HER	Hertfordshire	Berkhamsted	12674	Monument	'ARBURY WOOD', WATTON-AT-STONE	SITE	530190	220779
HER-HER1-PAS0-012730	HER	Hertfordshire	Baldock	12730	Monument	LATE SAXON PEAT DEPOSIT, CASTLE MILL, BERKHAMSTED	SITE	499265	208074
HER-HER1-PAS0-012730	HER	Hertfordshire	Stevenage	12730	Monument	LATE SAXON PEAT DEPOSIT, CASTLE MILL, BERKHAMSTED	SITE	499265	208074
HER-HER1-PAS0-012879	HER	Hertfordshire	Stevenage	12879	Monument	LATE ROMAN CEMETERY, ICKNIELD WAY EAST, BALDOCK	INHUMATION CEMETERY	524750	234254
HER-HER1-PAS0-012981	HER	Hertfordshire	Stevenage	12981	Monument	SAXON INHUMATION, WALNUT TREE FARM, LUFFENHALL	INHUMATION	529175	228430
HER-HER1-PAS0-012981	HER	Hertfordshire	Hertford	12981	Monument	SAXON INHUMATION, WALNUT TREE FARM, LUFFENHALL	INHUMATION	529175	228430
HER-HER1-PAS0-013025	HER	Hertfordshire	Hertford	13025	Findspot	GOLD STATER AND EARLY MEDIEVAL ENGRAVED DISC, WALNUT TREE FARM, LUFFENHALL	NONE	528999	228499
HER-HER1-PAS0-013123	HER	Hertfordshire	Hertford	13123	Monument	MIDDLE SAXON STRUCTURE, MILL ROAD, HERTFORD	GRUBENHAUS	532911	212955
HER-HER1-PAS0-013123	HER	Hertfordshire	Hertford	13123	Monument	MIDDLE SAXON STRUCTURE, MILL ROAD, HERTFORD	GRUBENHAUS	532911	212955
HER-HER1-PAS0-013170	HER	Hertfordshire	Baldock	13170	Monument	LATE SAXON PITS AND POSTHOLES, HERTFORD CASTLE	PIT	532474	212405
HER-HER1-PAS0-013170	HER	Hertfordshire	Baldock	13170	Monument	LATE SAXON PITS AND POSTHOLES, HERTFORD CASTLE	PIT	532474	212405
HER-HER1-PAS0-013177	HER	Hertfordshire	Baldock	13177	Monument	ROMAN PIT RE-USED AS SUNKEN-FEATURED BUILDING, CLOTHALL COMMON, BALDOCK	PIT	524966	234089
HER-HER1-PAS0-013177	HER	Hertfordshire	Baldock	13177	Monument	ROMAN PIT RE-USED AS SUNKEN-FEATURED BUILDING, CLOTHALL COMMON, BALDOCK	GRUBENHAUS	524966	234089
HER-HER1-PAS0-013178	HER	Hertfordshire	Baldock	13178	Monument	POST-ROMAN BUILDINGS, CLOTHALL COMMON, BALDOCK	FARMSTEAD?	524995	234080
HER-HER1-PAS0-013178	HER	Hertfordshire	Ware	13178	Monument	POST-ROMAN BUILDINGS, CLOTHALL COMMON, BALDOCK	BUILDING	524995	234080
HER-HER1-PAS0-013184	HER	Hertfordshire	Hitchin	13184	Monument	ROMAN CEMETERY, 'ROYSTON ROAD', BALDOCK	MIXED CEMETERY	525034	234230
HER-HER1-PAS0-013301	HER	Hertfordshire	Ashwell	13301	Monument	LATE SAXON OR SAXO-NORMAN SUNKEN-FLOORED BUILDING, WESTMILL QUARRY, WARE	GRUBENHAUS	534754	215980
HER-HER1-PAS0-013353	HER	Hertfordshire	Ashwell	13353	Monument	PROBABLE LATE/SUB-ROMAN OR SAXON CEMETERY, HIGH STREET, HITCHIN	INHUMATION CEMETERY	518440	229210
HER-HER1-PAS0-013399	HER	Hertfordshire	Ashwell	13399	Findspot	SIXTH-CENTURY SAXON BROOCHES, BIG BUTTWAY, ASHWELL	FINDSPOT	525800	240199
HER-HER1-PAS0-013399	HER	Hertfordshire	Stotfold	13399	Findspot	SIXTH-CENTURY SAXON BROOCHES, BIG BUTTWAY, ASHWELL	FINDSPOT	525800	240199
HER-HER1-PAS0-013402	HER	Hertfordshire	Saint Albans	13402	Findspot	LATE IRON AGE, ROMAN AND LATER METALWORK, BAILEY'S, BLUEGATES FARM, ASHWELL	FINDSPOT	525400	240599
HER-HER1-PAS0-013411	HER	Hertfordshire	Saint Albans	13411	Monument	HEDGE BANK ON COUNTY BOUNDARY, NORTON/RADWELL	BOUNDARY BANK	522190	235590
HER-HER1-PAS0-014007	HER	Hertfordshire	Saint Albans	14007	Monument	HILL STREET (19) BUILDING 1	BUILDING?	514222	207420
HER-HER1-PAS0-014008	HER	Hertfordshire	Saint Albans	14008	Monument	HILL STREET (19) BUILDING 2	BUILDING?	514229	207414
HER-HER1-PAS0-014010	HER	Hertfordshire	Saint Albans	14010	Monument	HILL STREET (19) BUILDING 4	BUILDING?	514226	207424
HER-HER1-PAS0-014044	HER	Hertfordshire	Saint Albans	14044	Monument	NONE	DITCH	514537	206991
HER-HER1-PAS0-014053	HER	Hertfordshire	Saint Albans	14053	Monument	NONE	INHUMATION CEMETERY	514522	207004

HER-HER1-PAS0-014140	HER	Hertfordshire	Saint Albans	14140	Monument	SITE OF LATER SAXON BUILDINGS, ABBEY PRECINCT, AT ALBANS ABBEY	BUILDING	514461	207022
HER-HER1-PAS0-014156	HER	Hertfordshire	Saint Albans	14156	Monument	ROMAN INHUMATION CEMETERY, BATCHWOOD, ST ALBANS	INHUMATION CEMETERY	513770	207740
HER-HER1-PAS0-014274	HER	Hertfordshire	Saint Albans	14274	Monument	NONE	CORN DRYING OVEN	513445	207291
HER-HER1-PAS0-014448	HER	Hertfordshire	Saint Albans	14448	Monument	INSULA XXVII BUILDING 1	BUILDING	513462	207309
HER-HER1-PAS0-014545	HER	Hertfordshire	Saint Albans	14545	Building	MEDIEVAL CHURCH OF ST PETER, ST PETER'S STREET, ST ALBANS	CHURCH	515002	207640
HER-HER1-PAS0-014658	HER	Hertfordshire	Saint Albans	14658	Monument	NONE	BUILDING	514113	207796
HER-HER1-PAS0-014659	HER	Hertfordshire	Saint Albans	14659	Monument	NONE	BUILDING	514127	207775
HER-HER1-PAS0-014660	HER	Hertfordshire	Saint Albans	14660	Monument	NONE	BUILDING	514169	207841
HER-HER1-PAS0-014661	HER	Hertfordshire	Rickmansworth	14661	Monument	NONE	BUILDING	514140	207814
HER-HER1-PAS0-014662	HER	Hertfordshire	Rickmansworth	14662	Monument	NONE	BUILDING	514124	207888
HER-HER1-PAS0-015206	HER	Hertfordshire	Watford	15206	Monument	POST-ROMAN PEAT DEPOSIT, CROXLEYHALL FARM, RICKMANSWORTH	FINDSPOT	506860	194544
HER-HER1-PAS0-015206	HER	Hertfordshire	Watford	15206	Monument	POST-ROMAN PEAT DEPOSIT, CROXLEYHALL FARM, RICKMANSWORTH	FINDSPOT	506860	194544
HER-HER1-PAS0-015354	HER	Hertfordshire	St Albans	15354	Findspot	LATE IRON AGE AND SAXON COINS, WHIPPENDELL WOODS, WATFORD	FINDSPOT	508679	198000
HER-HER1-PAS0-015354	HER	Hertfordshire	St Albans	15354	Findspot	LATE IRON AGE AND SAXON COINS, WHIPPENDELL WOODS, WATFORD	FINDSPOT	508679	198000
HER-HER1-PAS0-015458	HER	Hertfordshire	Hatfield	15458	Monument	MARFORD, SHEEPCOAT LANE, WHEATHAMPSTEAD	FORD	518559	214033
HER-HER1-PAS0-015458	HER	Hertfordshire	St Albans	15458	Monument	MARFORD, SHEEPCOAT LANE, WHEATHAMPSTEAD	FORD	518559	214033
HER-HER1-PAS0-015596	HER	Hertfordshire	St Albans	15596	Monument	IRON AGE FEATURES, SYMONDSHYDE FARM, HATFIELD	DITCH	521479	211399
HER-HER1-PAS0-015633	HER	Hertfordshire	Letchworth Garden City	15633	Findspot	SAXON COIN AND BROOCH, OFF POTTERSCROUCH LANE, ST MICHAELS, ST ALBANS	FINDSPOT	512689	205699
HER-HER1-PAS0-015633	HER	Hertfordshire	Letchworth Garden City	15633	Findspot	SAXON COIN AND BROOCH, OFF POTTERSCROUCH LANE, ST MICHAELS, ST ALBANS	FINDSPOT	512689	205699
HER-HER1-PAS0-015642	HER	Hertfordshire	Letchworth Garden City	15642	Monument	PAGAN SAXON CEMETERY, THE QUADRANT, LETCHWORTH GARDEN CITY	MIXED CEMETERY	521750	232969
HER-HER1-PAS0-015642	HER	Hertfordshire	Letchworth Garden City	15642	Monument	PAGAN SAXON CEMETERY, THE QUADRANT, LETCHWORTH GARDEN CITY	MIXED CEMETERY	521750	232969
HER-HER1-PAS0-015688	HER	Hertfordshire	Braughing	15688	Findspot	MULTI-PERIOD POTTERY, 15 CHURCH LANE, NORTON	FINDSPOT	523260	234419
HER-HER1-PAS0-015689	HER	Hertfordshire	Braughing	15689	Findspot	MULTI-PERIOD POTTERY, 90 NORTON ROAD, NORTON	FINDSPOT	522989	234289
HER-HER1-PAS0-016237	HER	Hertfordshire	London	16237	Monument	SAXON PITS AND POSSIBLE STRUCTURE, PENTLOWS FARM, BRAUGHING	PIT	539659	225314
HER-HER1-PAS0-016237	HER	Hertfordshire	Luton	16237	Monument	SAXON PITS AND POSSIBLE STRUCTURE, PENTLOWS FARM, BRAUGHING	PIT	539659	225314
HER-HER1-PAS0-016278	HER	Hertfordshire	Luton	16278	Monument	EARLY MEDIEVAL LONGHOUSE AND CLAMP KILN, PARK LANE, WALTHAM CROSS	LONGHOUSE	535313	200444
HER-HER1-PAS0-016294	HER	Hertfordshire	Hertford	16294	Findspot	IRON AGE OR SAXON SHERD, CROUCHMOOR FARM, TEA GREEN, OFFLEY	FINDSPOT?	513369	222950
HER-HER1-PAS0-016294	HER	Hertfordshire	Hertford	16294	Findspot	IRON AGE OR SAXON SHERD, CROUCHMOOR FARM, TEA GREEN, OFFLEY	FINDSPOT?	513369	222950

HER-HER1-PAS0-016391	HER	Hertfordshire	Baldock	16391	Monument	POSSBLE LATE SAXON PITS, PRIORY STREET, HERTFORD	PIT	532825	212910
HER-HER1-PAS0-016391	HER	Hertfordshire	Sandon	16391	Monument	POSSBLE LATE SAXON PITS, PRIORY STREET, HERTFORD	PIT	532825	212910
HER-HER1-PAS0-016465	HER	Hertfordshire	Sandon	16465	Monument	LATE AND POST-ROMAN INHUMATION CEMETERY, CLOTHALL COMMON	INHUMATION CEMETERY	524979	234095
HER-HER1-PAS0-016467	HER	Hertfordshire	Hoddesdon	16467	Findspot	MID SAXON GERMANIC BROOCH, NEAR HYDE HALL, SANDON	FINDSPOT	534000	232700
HER-HER1-PAS0-016467	HER	Hertfordshire	Hoddesdon	16467	Findspot	MID SAXON GERMANIC BROOCH, NEAR HYDE HALL, SANDON	FINDSPOT	534000	232700
HER-HER1-PAS0-016553	HER	Hertfordshire	Great Wymondley	16553	Findspot	POST-ROMAN DISC-HEADED PIN, BROXBORNE GRAVEL PIT, BROXBORNE	FINDSPOT	537899	207599
HER-HER1-PAS0-016553	HER	Hertfordshire	Luton	16553	Findspot	POST-ROMAN DISC-HEADED PIN, BROXBORNE GRAVEL PIT, BROXBORNE	FINDSPOT	537899	207599
HER-HER1-PAS0-016658	HER	Hertfordshire	Welwyn Garden City	16658	Monument	LATE SAXON & MEDIEVAL DITCHES, HITCHIN ROAD, GREAT WYMONDLEY	DITCH	521279	228644
HER-HER1-PAS0-017623	HER	Hertfordshire	Bishop's Stortford	17623	Monument	PARISH BOUNDARY BANK, PLUMMERS LANE, KIMPTON/WHEATHAMPSTEAD	BOUNDARY BANK	514999	217858
HER-HER1-PAS0-017724	HER	Hertfordshire	Bishop's Stortford	17724	Monument	HISTORIC PEAT FEN ABOVE POSSIBLE BRONZE AGE BURNT MOUND, BLACKFAN FEN, HALL GROVE, WELWYN GARDEN CITY	BURNT MOUND?	525965	211389
HER-HER1-PAS0-017735	HER	Hertfordshire	Hertford	17735	Findspot	LATE SAXON POTTERY, PARSONAGE LANE, BISHOP'S STORTFORD	FINDSPOT	550446	221636
HER-HER1-PAS0-017735	HER	Hertfordshire	Hertford	17735	Findspot	LATE SAXON POTTERY, PARSONAGE LANE, BISHOP'S STORTFORD	FINDSPOT	550446	221636
HER-HER1-PAS0-018002	HER	Hertfordshire	Saint Albans	18002	Monument	LATER SAXON PIT, SACOMBE ROAD, BENGEO	FIRE PIT	532199	214129
HER-HER1-PAS0-018002	HER	Hertfordshire	Baldock	18002	Monument	LATER SAXON PIT, SACOMBE ROAD, BENGEO	FIRE PIT	532199	214129
HER-HER1-PAS0-018013	HER	Hertfordshire	Ware	18013	Findspot	POSSIBLE LATE SAXON POTTERY, THE SIX BELLS PH, ST MICHAEL'S STREET, ST ALBANS	FINDSPOT	513678	207407
HER-HER1-PAS0-018135	HER	Hertfordshire	Stevenage	18135	Monument	POSSIBLY POST-ROMAN WHEEL RUTS, ROYSTON ROAD, BALDOCK	WHEEL RUT	525693	234394
HER-HER1-PAS0-018145	HER	Hertfordshire	Berkhamsted	18145	Monument	LATE SAXON/SAXO-NORMAN SUNKEN-FEATURED BUILDINGS, WESTMILL QUARRY, WARE	GRUBENHAUS	534719	216030
HER-HER1-PAS0-018210	HER	Hertfordshire	Buntingford	18210	Monument	LATE SAXON/EARLY MEDIEVAL CHALK QUARRY, FAIRLANDS PARK, STEVENAGE	CHALK PIT	525624	224129
HER-HER1-PAS0-018606	HER	Hertfordshire	Bishop's Stortford	18606	Monument	SAXO-NORMAN HEARTH, GRIM'S DITCH, HAMBERLINS WOOD, NORTHCHURCH	HEARTH	496000	208769
HER-HER1-PAS0-018763	HER	Hertfordshire	Bishop's Stortford	18763	Monument	DITCH WITH EARLY MEDIEVAL POTTERY, OFF LONGMEAD, BALDOCK ROAD, BUNTINGFORD	DITCH	535702	229400
HER-HER1-PAS0-018779	HER	Hertfordshire	Ware	18779	Monument	SAXON DITCH OR PIT, MICHAELS ROAD, HAZEL END, BISHOP'S STORTFORD	DITCH?	549532	222996
HER-HER1-PAS0-018779	HER	Hertfordshire	Berkhamsted	18779	Monument	SAXON DITCH OR PIT, MICHAELS ROAD, HAZEL END, BISHOP'S STORTFORD	DITCH?	549532	222996
HER-HER1-PAS0-018821	HER	Hertfordshire	Ware	18821	Monument	DITCH WITH SAXO-NORMAN POTTERY, PLASHES FARM, STANDON	DITCH	538149	220439
HER-HER1-PAS0-030110	HER	Hertfordshire	Ware	30110	Monument	SAXO-NORMAN PITS, MANOR STREET, BERKHAMSTED	PIT	499502	207744
HER-HER1-PAS0-030158	HER	Hertfordshire	Broxbourne	30158	Monument	SAXON PITS, PENTLOWS FARM, BRAUGHING	PIT	539740	225289
HER-HER1-PAS0-030158	HER	Hertfordshire	Broxbourne	30158	Monument	SAXON PITS, PENTLOWS FARM, BRAUGHING	PIT	539740	225289

HER-HER1-PAS0-030228	HER	Hertfordshire	Hertford	30228	Monument	MIDDLE SAXON PITS, THE OLD MANOR, HIGH ROAD, WORMLEY	PIT	536389	205349
HER-HER1-PAS0-030228	HER	Hertfordshire	Hoddesdon	30228	Monument	MIDDLE SAXON PITS, THE OLD MANOR, HIGH ROAD, WORMLEY	PIT	536389	205349
HER-HER1-PAS0-030295	HER	Hertfordshire	Hoddesdon	30295	Monument	SAXO-NORMAN AND MEDIEVAL FEATURES, ST JOHN'S STREET, HERTFORD	DITCH?	532870	212981
HER-HER1-PAS0-030529	HER	Hertfordshire	Ware	30529	Monument	PRE-MEDIEVAL DITCH & OTHER FEATURES, WEST OF HIGH LEIGH FARM, LORD STREET, HODDES DON	DITCH	535962	208819
HER-HER1-PAS0-030529	HER	Hertfordshire	Ware	30529	Monument	PRE-MEDIEVAL DITCH & OTHER FEATURES, WEST OF HIGH LEIGH FARM, LORD STREET, HODDES DON	DITCH	535962	208819
HER-HER1-PAS0-030690	HER	Hertfordshire	Berkhamsted	30690	Monument	POSSIBLY SAXON PIT, GSK, WARE	PIT	535240	214559
HER-HER1-PAS0-030690	HER	Hertfordshire	Watton at Stone	30690	Monument	POSSIBLY SAXON PIT, GSK, WARE	PIT	535240	214559
HER-HER1-PAS0-030712	HER	Hertfordshire	Watton at Stone	30712	Monument	HISTORIC LYNCHETS, KILBURY, GREAT GADDESSEN/STUDHAM	LYNCHET	502219	212878
HER-HER1-PAS0-030747	HER	Hertfordshire	Watton at Stone	30747	Monument	ROMAN DITCHES, STATION ROAD, WATTON-AT-STONE	DITCH	529776	219105
HER-HER1-PAS0-030748	HER	Hertfordshire	Sawbridgeworth	30748	Monument	EARLY-MID SAXON CURVILINEAR DITCH & PROBABLE CREMATIONS, STATION ROAD, WATTON-AT-STONE	CURVILINEAR ENCLOSURE	529719	219100
HER-HER1-PAS0-030748	HER	Hertfordshire	Stanstead Abbots	30748	Monument	EARLY-MID SAXON CURVILINEAR DITCH & PROBABLE CREMATIONS, STATION ROAD, WATTON-AT-STONE	CURVILINEAR ENCLOSURE	529719	219100
HER-HER1-PAS0-030858	HER	Hertfordshire	Hemel Hempstead	30858	Monument	EARLY MEDIEVAL DITCHES, 21 KNIGHT STREET, SAWBRIDGEWORTH	DITCH	548433	214962
HER-HER1-PAS0-030958	HER	Hertfordshire	Hemel Hempstead	30958	Monument	LATE SAXON PITS & POST HOLES, CHAPELFIELDS, STANSTEAD ABBOTS	PIT	538716	212121
HER-HER1-PAS0-030968	HER	Hertfordshire	Leicester	30968	Monument	POSSIBLE POST-ROMAN FEATURES, NORTH OF LOVETTS END FARM, GREAT GADDESSEN	DITCH	505977	210939
HER-HER1-PAS0-030968	HER	Hertfordshire	Leicester	30968	Monument	POSSIBLE POST-ROMAN FEATURES, NORTH OF LOVETTS END FARM, GREAT GADDESSEN	DITCH	505977	210939
LEI-HER1-PAS0-000037	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	37	Monument	POSSIBLE MOOT SITE, GUTHLAXTON MEADOW	MOOT?	452504	295961
LEI-HER1-PAS0-000039	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Huncote	39	Monument	POSSIBLE ANGLO-SAXON CEMETERY, NEAR FOSSE WAY	INHUMATION CEMETERY?	452405	295808
LEI-HER1-PAS0-000091	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Huncote	91	Monument	POSSIBLE DESERTED MEDIEVAL VILLAGE, ALDEBY	DESERTED SETTLEMENT?	455283	299107
LEI-HER1-PAS0-000146	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	146	Monument	POSSIBLE ANGLO-SAXON BURIAL/SITE, SOUTH-WEST OF ELMS FARM	BURIAL?	452004	296894
LEI-HER1-PAS0-000147	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	147	Monument	POSSIBLE SITE OF MEDIEVAL WATERMILL, HUNCOTE MILL	WATERMILL?	451410	297365
LEI-HER1-PAS0-000164	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	164	Monument	FOSTON DESERTED MEDIEVAL VILLAGE	DESERTED SETTLEMENT	460482	295137
LEI-HER1-PAS0-000192	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	192	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON POTTERY FROM SOUTH-EAST OF KIRBY LODGE	FINDSPOT	453020	304993
LEI-HER1-PAS0-000216	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Narborough	216	Monument	LUBBESTHORPE DESERTED MEDIEVAL VILLAGE	DESERTED SETTLEMENT	454212	301134
LEI-HER1-PAS0-000233	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Sapcote	233	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON POTTERY FROM NORTH OF ABBEY FARM	FINDSPOT	454179	301315
LEI-HER1-PAS0-000244	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Sharnford	244	Monument	POSSIBLE SITE OF MEDIEVAL WATERMILL, WEST OF THE RAILWAY STATION	WATERMILL?	454034	297331
LEI-HER1-PAS0-000279	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Stoney Stanton	279	Monument	SAPCOTE CASTLE	MOTTE AND BAILEY	448788	293403

LEI-HER1-PAS0-000316	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	316	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF SHARNFORD	VILLAGE	448071	291766
LEI-HER1-PAS0-000317	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	317	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF STONEY STANTON	VILLAGE	449061	294796
LEI-HER1-PAS0-000430	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Barrow upon Soar	430	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF BARKBY	SHRUNKEN VILLAGE	463852	309699
LEI-HER1-PAS0-000447	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Birstall	447	Monument	POSSIBLE ANGLO-SAXON SITE WEST OF ABBOTS SPINNEY	SITE?	463011	308644
LEI-HER1-PAS0-000471	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	471	Monument	ANGLO-SAXON SITE, GRAVEL PITS SOUTH-WEST OF BARROW	BURIAL	457153	316448
LEI-HER1-PAS0-000509	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	509	Monument	POSSIBLE MEDIEVAL MILL SITE, BIRSTALL MILL	WATERMILL?	459797	308786
LEI-HER1-PAS0-000534	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Cossington	534	Monument	POSSIBLE ANGLO-SAXON SITE, DUNBAR ACRES	SITE?	461819	313097
LEI-HER1-PAS0-000536	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Hathern	536	Monument	POSSIBLE ANGLO-SAXON MOOT SITE AT DUNBAR ACRES/HUNDERHOGE	MOOT?	462033	313101
LEI-HER1-PAS0-000551	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Loughborough	551	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF COSSINGTON	VILLAGE	460490	313545
LEI-HER1-PAS0-000582	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Mountsorrel	582	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF HATHERN	VILLAGE	450178	322270
LEI-HER1-PAS0-000650	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	650	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF KNIGHTTHORPE	VILLAGE	451930	320050
LEI-HER1-PAS0-000699	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	699	Monument	ANGLO-SAXON/MEDIEVAL WATERMILL, MOUNTSORREL MILL	WATERMILL	458074	315220
LEI-HER1-PAS0-000847	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Rothley	847	Monument	POSSIBLE SITE OF MEDIEVAL WATERMILL, RATCLIFFE MILL	WATERMILL	463167	314177
LEI-HER1-PAS0-000877	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Shepshed	877	Monument	POSSIBLE SITE OF MEDIEVAL WATERMILL, REARSBY MILL	WATERMILL	464155	314911
LEI-HER1-PAS0-000895	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Sileby	895	Building	MERCIAN CROSS, ST MARY AND ST JOHN'S CHURCHYARD	CROSS	458613	312638
LEI-HER1-PAS0-000937	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	South Croxton	937	Monument	MEDIEVAL WATERMILL, SHEPSHED MILL	WATERMILL	448615	320758
LEI-HER1-PAS0-000944	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	944	Monument	MEDIEVAL WATERMILL, SILEBY MILL	WATERMILL?	459237	314812
LEI-HER1-PAS0-000961	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Syston	961	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF SOUTH CROXTON	VILLAGE	468847	310249
LEI-HER1-PAS0-000998	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	998	Monument	SYSTON MILLS	WATERMILL	461515	312398
LEI-HER1-PAS0-001008	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Thrussington	1008	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF SYSTON	VILLAGE	462531	311688
LEI-HER1-PAS0-001011	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Thurcaston	1011	Monument	POSSIBLE SITE OF MEDIEVAL WATERMILL, THRUSSINGTON MILL	WATERMILL	465684	315770
LEI-HER1-PAS0-001013	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Cropston	1013	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF THRUSSINGTON	VILLAGE	464924	315897
LEI-HER1-PAS0-001031	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Thurmaston	1031	Monument	MEDIEVAL WATERMILL, THURCASTON MILL	WATERMILL	456735	311296
LEI-HER1-PAS0-001042	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Thurmaston	1042	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON COINS FROM NORTH-WEST OF GUILD CLOSE	FINDSPOT	455521	311307
LEI-HER1-PAS0-001050	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Wymeswold	1050	Monument	POSSIBLE SITE OF THE MEDIEVAL WATERMILL, THURMASTON MILL	WATERMILL	460886	309514
LEI-HER1-PAS0-001061	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Wymeswold	1061	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF THURMASTON	VILLAGE	461044	309443
LEI-HER1-PAS0-001149	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Wymeswold	1149	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF WYMESWOLD	VILLAGE	460342	323455
LEI-HER1-PAS0-001160	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Lutterworth	1160	Monument	ANGLO-SAXON SITE SOUTH-WEST OF TURNPOST FARM	SITE	461718	323422
LEI-HER1-PAS0-001164	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Market Harborough	1164	Monument	ANGLO-SAXON SITE SOUTH OF VERNEMETUM	SITE	464773	324320



LEI-HER1-PAS0-001226	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Market Harborough	1226	Monument	DESERTED SETTLEMENT AT BITTESBY	DESERTED SETTLEMENT	449986	285871
LEI-HER1-PAS0-001262	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Bringham	1262	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON POTTERY FROM MILLFIELD	FINDSPOT	480144	295770
LEI-HER1-PAS0-001280	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Broughton Astley	1280	Monument	HUDSONS CLOSE AREA	SITE	479943	294386
LEI-HER1-PAS0-001284	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	1284	Monument	ST. NICHOLAS'S CHURCH BURIAL GROUND, MAIN STREET	CHURCHYARD	484128	292140
LEI-HER1-PAS0-001310	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Lutterworth	1310	Monument	MEDIEVAL REMAINS, POSSIBLY SOUTH-WEST OF SUTTON CHAPEL	SITE?	451912	293591
LEI-HER1-PAS0-001406	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	1406	Monument	COLD NEWTON SHRUNKEN MEDIEVAL VILLAGE	SHRUNKEN VILLAGE	471682	306557
LEI-HER1-PAS0-001414	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Lutterworth	1414	Monument	ANGLO-SAXON CEMETERY, NEAR BRANSFORD BRIDGE	MIXED CEMETERY	452301	281632
LEI-HER1-PAS0-001511	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Market Harborough	1511	Monument	DESERTED MEDIEVAL VILLAGE, FRISBY	DESERTED SETTLEMENT	470563	301578
LEI-HER1-PAS0-001541	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Market Harborough	1541	Monument	COTES DE VAL DESERTED SETTLEMENT	DESERTED SETTLEMENT	455360	288674
LEI-HER1-PAS0-001561	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Great Easton	1561	Monument	SOUTH AND WEST OF THE CHURCH	SHRUNKEN VILLAGE	474793	295731
LEI-HER1-PAS0-001579	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Market Harborough	1579	Monument	MEDIEVAL REMAINS IN THE SOUTH BANK OF THE BROOK	WALL	485080	292750
LEI-HER1-PAS0-001583	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Great Glen	1583	Monument	ANGLO-SAXON SITE NORTH-EAST OF ROMAN WELL	METAL WORKING SITE?	485145	293581
LEI-HER1-PAS0-001593	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Market Harborough	1593	Monument	MEDIEVAL CROSS FROM SOUTH OF EASTON CROSSING	CROSS	485465	291769
LEI-HER1-PAS0-001608	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Market Harborough	1608	Monument	POSSIBLE SITE OF MEDIEVAL WATERMILL, MILLERDALE	WATERMILL	465937	297373
LEI-HER1-PAS0-001616	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Market Harborough	1616	Monument	GODMUNDESLEACH	PALACE	468305	290005
LEI-HER1-PAS0-001617	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	1617	Monument	CAT GRUFF, DANE'S CAMP, THE MOUNT OR MOT	MOUND?	467885	289905
LEI-HER1-PAS0-001628	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	1628	Monument	HALLATON CASTLE, CASTLE HILL	MOTTE AND BAILEY	477996	296692
LEI-HER1-PAS0-001667	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	1667	Monument	INGARBY DESERTED MEDIEVAL VILLAGE	DESERTED SETTLEMENT	468476	305143
LEI-HER1-PAS0-001691	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Lutterworth	1691	Monument	ANGLO-SAXON BURIALS EAST OF FOX HOLES SPINNEYS	INHUMATION CEMETERY?	468751	306201
LEI-HER1-PAS0-001707	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Lutterworth	1707	Monument	QUENBY DESERTED MEDIEVAL VILLAGE	DESERTED SETTLEMENT	470077	306199
LEI-HER1-PAS0-001720	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Kibworth Harcourt	1720	Monument	ANGLO-SAXON BURIAL BETWEEN HUSBANDS BOSWORTH & WELFORD	INHUMATION	464175	282741
LEI-HER1-PAS0-001721	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Lutterworth	1721	Monument	POSSIBLE SITE OF SAXO-NORMAN WATERMILL, BOSWORTH MILL	WATERMILL	462974	282316
LEI-HER1-PAS0-001772	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	1772	Monument	MOTTE EARTHWORK, THE HUNT, HALL CLOSE	MOTTE?	468056	294492
LEI-HER1-PAS0-001814	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	1814	Monument	KNAPTOFT DESERTED MEDIEVAL VILLAGE	DESERTED SETTLEMENT	462789	289440
LEI-HER1-PAS0-001834	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	1834	Monument	LAUNDE PRIORY	PRIORY	479735	304373
LEI-HER1-PAS0-001869	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Lutterworth	1869	Monument	POSSIBLE SITE OF MEDIEVAL WATERMILL, LODDINGTON MILL	WATERMILL?	478000	301493
LEI-HER1-PAS0-001876	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	1876	Monument	LOWESBY DESERTED MEDIEVAL VILLAGE	DESERTED SETTLEMENT	472365	307708
LEI-HER1-PAS0-001921	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Market Harborough	1921	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF LUTTERWORTH	TOWN	454406	284292
LEI-HER1-PAS0-001945	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Market Harborough	1945	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF MAREFIELD	SHRUNKEN VILLAGE	474548	307900

LEI-HER1-PAS0-001981	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Market Harborough	1981	Monument	POSSIBLE ROMAN/ANGLO-SAXON SITE, STABLE'S CLOSE	SITE?	474551	287121
LEI-HER1-PAS0-002016	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Medbourne	2016	Monument	POSSIBLE SITE OF ANGLO-SAXON CHURCH, CHURCHYARD	CHURCH?	479512	293067
LEI-HER1-PAS0-002023	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Lutterworth	2023	Monument	ROMAN POTTERY FROM FIELD WEST OF ASHLEY ROAD	FINDSPOT	479167	292671
LEI-HER1-PAS0-002028	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Walcote	2028	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF MEDBOURNE	VILLAGE	480039	292946
LEI-HER1-PAS0-002077	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Lutterworth	2077	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF MISTERTON	SHRUNKEN VILLAGE	455710	284090
LEI-HER1-PAS0-002131	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Lutterworth	2131	Monument	WALCOTE WATERMILL	WATERMILL	456837	283941
LEI-HER1-PAS0-002199	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	2199	Monument	MILL FARM	WATERMILL	461948	282146
LEI-HER1-PAS0-002260	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	2260	Monument	MILL DAM SPINNEY	WATERMILL	459210	289952
LEI-HER1-PAS0-002281	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	2281	Monument	ANGLO-SAXON SITE NORTH OF MUCKLEHILL SPINNEY	CEMETERY?	465010	305359
LEI-HER1-PAS0-002303	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Lutterworth	2303	Monument	GARTREE BUSH/HILL	MOOT	471673	297199
LEI-HER1-PAS0-002323	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Market Harborough	2323	Monument	ANGLO-SAXON CEMETERY NEAR CAVES INN FARM	INHUMATION CEMETERY?	453440	279415
LEI-HER1-PAS0-002338	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Market Harborough	2338	Monument	POSSIBLE SITE OF MEDIEVAL WATERMILL WEST OF CEDAR FARM	WATERMILL	454435	280117
LEI-HER1-PAS0-002448	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	2448	Monument	ST. DENY'S CHURCH	INHUMATION?	473539	295087
LEI-HER1-PAS0-002457	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Rugby	2457	Monument	STONTON WYVILLE MILL	WATERMILL	473547	294701
LEI-HER1-PAS0-002485	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	2485	Monument	GREAT STRETTON DESERTED MEDIEVAL VILLAGE	DESERTED SETTLEMENT	465766	300400
LEI-HER1-PAS0-002498	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Tugby	2498	Monument	SOUTH WEST OF SWINFORD COVERT	WATERMILL	457347	278368
LEI-HER1-PAS0-002561	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	2561	Monument	KEYTHORPE DESERTED MEDIEVAL VILLAGE	DESERTED SETTLEMENT	476820	299320
LEI-HER1-PAS0-002564	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Market Harborough	2564	Monument	MEDIEVAL REMAINS, SPINNEY NOOK, MAIN STREET, TUGBY	BOUNDARY DITCH	476066	300775
LEI-HER1-PAS0-002591	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	2591	Monument	POSSIBLE ANGLO-SAXON SITE SOUTH-WEST OF TUR LANGTON	SITE	470645	293541
LEI-HER1-PAS0-002607	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Bagworth	2607	Monument	POSSIBLE SITE OF MEDIEVAL WATERMILL, EAST NORTH EAST OF HOME FARM	WATERMILL?	477310	292861
LEI-HER1-PAS0-002643	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Barlestone	2643	Monument	WHATBOROUGH DESERTED MEDIEVAL VILLAGE	DESERTED SETTLEMENT	477158	305947
LEI-HER1-PAS0-002697	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Nuneaton	2697	Monument	SITE OF MEDIEVAL/POST-MEDIEVAL CHURCH, HOLY ROOD	CHURCH	444936	307933
LEI-HER1-PAS0-002703	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Desford	2703	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF BARLESTONE	VILLAGE	442778	305779
LEI-HER1-PAS0-002713	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Groby	2713	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF CADEBY	VILLAGE	442391	302381
LEI-HER1-PAS0-002751	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Burbage	2751	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF DESFORD	VILLAGE	447684	303522
LEI-HER1-PAS0-002758	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Market Bosworth	2758	Monument	GROBY CASTLE	MOTTE AND BAILEY	452388	307652
LEI-HER1-PAS0-002848	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	2848	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF BURBAGE	VILLAGE	444267	292685
LEI-HER1-PAS0-002935	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Newbold Verdon	2935	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF MARKET BOSWORTH	TOWN	440649	303171
LEI-HER1-PAS0-002990	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Nuneaton	2990	Monument	DESERTED SETTLEMENT, BRASCOTE	DESERTED SETTLEMENT	444152	302699

LEI-HER1-PAS0-002992	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	2992	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF NEWBOLD VERDON	VILLAGE	444513	303798
LEI-HER1-PAS0-003005	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Nuneaton	3005	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF OSBASTON	VILLAGE	442404	304485
LEI-HER1-PAS0-003060	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Atherstone	3060	Monument	POSSIBLE MOOT SITE, SHERICLES FARM	MOOT?	446779	302723
LEI-HER1-PAS0-003151	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Atherstone	3151	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF ODSSTONE	VILLAGE	439161	307747
LEI-HER1-PAS0-003191	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Atherstone	3191	Monument	MEDIEVAL WATERMILL, SHEEPY MILL, SHEEPY PARVA	WATERMILL	432913	301448
LEI-HER1-PAS0-003202	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Asfordby	3202	Monument	BUILDING PLATFORMS, MOORBARN	BUILDING PLATFORM	430162	302349
LEI-HER1-PAS0-003203	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Melton Mowbray	3203	Monument	DESERTED MEDIEVAL VILLAGE OF WESTON/MEDIEVAL GRANGE, MOORBARN	DESERTED SETTLEMENT	430103	302463
LEI-HER1-PAS0-003338	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Grantham	3338	Monument	SAXON CROSS AT ALL SAINTS CHURCH	CROSS	470811	318940
LEI-HER1-PAS0-003352	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Melton Mowbray	3352	Monument	POSSIBLE ANGLO-SAXON MOOT SITE AT GREAT FRAMLAND	MOOT?	474821	322030
LEI-HER1-PAS0-003381	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Melton Mowbray	3381	Monument	KNIPTON MILL	WATERMILL	482204	331068
LEI-HER1-PAS0-003682	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Melton Mowbray	3682	Monument	CHAPEL AT ST. MARY'S CHURCH, BRENTINGBY	CHAPEL	478473	318797
LEI-HER1-PAS0-003688	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Frisby on the Wreake	3688	Monument	WATERMILL AT MILL HILL, WYFORDBY	WATERMILL?	479759	318752
LEI-HER1-PAS0-003702	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Frisby on the Wreake	3702	Monument	STAPLEFORD MILL	WATERMILL?	481272	318829
LEI-HER1-PAS0-003731	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Melton Mowbray	3731	Monument	POSSIBLE MEDIEVAL WATERMILL SITE, NORTH-EAST OF FRISBY ON THE WREAKE	WATERMILL	469770	318000
LEI-HER1-PAS0-003741	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Melton Mowbray	3741	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF FRISBY ON THE WREAKE	VILLAGE	469493	317748
LEI-HER1-PAS0-003743	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Melton Mowbray	3743	Monument	ANGLO-SAXON REMAINS, ST. PETER'S CHURCH, KIRBY BELLARS	SITE	471804	318258
LEI-HER1-PAS0-003747	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Melton Mowbray	3747	Monument	POSSIBLE ROMAN/SAXON METAL WORKING SITE, ST. PETER'S CHURCH, KIRBY BELLARS	METAL WORKING SITE	471793	318248
LEI-HER1-PAS0-003804	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Melton Mowbray	3804	Monument	ANGLO-SAXON/MEDIEVAL VILLAGE REMAINS SOUTH OF GRANGE LANE, COSTON	BUILDING PLATFORM	484967	321983
LEI-HER1-PAS0-003848	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Melton Mowbray	3848	Monument	DESERTED MEDIEVAL VILLAGE, 'WILLOWES'	DESERTED SETTLEMENT	465187	319586
LEI-HER1-PAS0-003859	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Melton Mowbray	3859	Monument	SITE OF A MEDIEVAL WATERMILL, BROOKSBY	WATERMILL	466938	316330
LEI-HER1-PAS0-003871	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	3871	Monument	EARTHWORK MOUND SOUTH OF WASHSTONES BRIDGE	MOOT?	468643	317641
LEI-HER1-PAS0-003882	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Melton Mowbray	3882	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON FINDS FROM EAST OF BROOKSBY	FINDSPOT	467626	316113
LEI-HER1-PAS0-003886	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Melton Mowbray	3886	Monument	ANGLO-SAXON POTTERY FROM EAST OF BROOKSBY GRANGE FARM	SITE?	466872	315046
LEI-HER1-PAS0-003911	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Melton Mowbray	3911	Monument	ANGLO-SAXON CEMETERY NORTH OF BECK MILL	INHUMATION CEMETERY	475614	319433
LEI-HER1-PAS0-003925	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Melton Mowbray	3925	Monument	WATERMILL, SOUTH OF MELTON MOWBRAY	WATERMILL?	475842	318790
LEI-HER1-PAS0-003930	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Melton Mowbray	3930	Monument	MELTON MOWBRAY HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE	TOWN	475365	319158
LEI-HER1-PAS0-003931	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Melton Mowbray	3931	Monument	MELTON MOWBRAY MARKET	MARKET	475232	319124
LEI-HER1-PAS0-003941	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Melton Mowbray	3941	Monument	BECK MILL	WATERMILL	475629	319376

LEI-HER1-PAS0-003950	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Melton Mowbray	3950	Monument	EYE KETTLEBY DESERTED MEDIEVAL VILLAGE	DESERTED SETTLEMENT	473637	317946
LEI-HER1-PAS0-003963	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Melton Mowbray	3963	Monument	SYSONBY DESERTED MEDIEVAL VILLAGE	DESERTED SETTLEMENT	473761	318956
LEI-HER1-PAS0-003981	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Melton Mowbray	3981	Monument	ANGLO-SAXON SETTLEMENT WEST OF EYE KETTLEBY	SETTLEMENT	473195	318097
LEI-HER1-PAS0-004034	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Melton Mowbray	4034	Monument	DESERTED MEDIEVAL VILLAGE AND GRANGE, RINGLETHORPE/GOLDSMITH'S GRANGE	DESERTED SETTLEMENT	477628	323229
LEI-HER1-PAS0-004043	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Somerby	4043	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF CHADWELL	SHRUNKEN VILLAGE	478394	324485
LEI-HER1-PAS0-004056	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Melton Mowbray	4056	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON FINDS FROM NORTH OF BURROUGH COURT FARM	FINDSPOT	475564	310124
LEI-HER1-PAS0-004067	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Waltham on the Wolds	4067	Findspot	MEDIEVAL/POST-MEDIEVAL POTTERY FROM SOUTH-WEST OF PICKWELL	FINDSPOT	478332	311207
LEI-HER1-PAS0-004144	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Melton Mowbray	4144	Monument	ANGLO-SAXON CROSS, ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, SPROXTON	CROSS	485667	324904
LEI-HER1-PAS0-004206	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Ashby-de-la-Zouch	4206	Monument	POSSIBLE BURIAL SITE SOUTH OF ST. MARY MAGDALENE'S CHURCH	BURIAL?	480200	324200
LEI-HER1-PAS0-004241	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Ashby-de-la-Zouch	4241	Monument	POSSIBLE ROMAN ROAD - THE STRETE - NORTH-WEST OF WYMONDHAM	ROAD	483101	319050
LEI-HER1-PAS0-004276	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Ashby-de-la-Zouch	4276	Monument	POSSIBLE SAXON CHURCH SITE, "EAGLEFIELDS"	CHURCH?	436932	319675
LEI-HER1-PAS0-004295	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Breedon on the Hill	4295	Monument	ASHBY DE LA ZOUC HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE	TOWN	435850	316698
LEI-HER1-PAS0-004305	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Derby	4305	Monument	POTTERY FOUND SOUTH-EAST OF OLD PARKS FARM	ARTEFACT SCATTER	435936	318650
LEI-HER1-PAS0-004402	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Derby	4402	Monument	ANGLO-SAXON CEMETERY, BREEDON HILL	CEMETERY	440691	323340
LEI-HER1-PAS0-004403	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Coalville	4403	Monument	SAXON MINSTER, BREEDON HILL	MINSTER	440554	323338
LEI-HER1-PAS0-004453	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Kegworth	4453	Monument	MEDIEVAL WATERMILL SITE, KINGS MILLS	WATERMILL	441753	327450
LEI-HER1-PAS0-004595	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Kegworth	4595	Monument	POSSIBLE SITE OF MEDIEVAL MILL, HEATHER MILL	WATERMILL?	439508	310646
LEI-HER1-PAS0-004630	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Kegworth	4630	Monument	MEDIEVAL WATERMILL NORTH-EAST OF THE MANOR HOUSE	WATERMILL	449059	326896
LEI-HER1-PAS0-004637	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Derby	4637	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF KEGWORTH	TOWN	448684	326626
LEI-HER1-PAS0-004644	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Derby	4644	Findspot	LATE SAXON PIN FROM SOUTH OF THE HERMITAGE	FINDSPOT	448974	326410
LEI-HER1-PAS0-004656	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Lockington	4656	Findspot	METAL WORKING SLAG FROM NORTH-EAST OF LONG LANE FARM	FINDSPOT	449130	328644
LEI-HER1-PAS0-004673	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Derby	4673	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF HEMINGTON	VILLAGE	445554	328000
LEI-HER1-PAS0-004707	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Packington	4707	Monument	POSSIBLE SITE OF SAXO-NORMAN/MEDIEVAL MANOR HOUSE	MANOR HOUSE?	446857	327905
LEI-HER1-PAS0-004713	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Ravenstone	4713	Monument	POSSIBLE ANGLO-SAXON SITE EAST OF GROUNDS FARM COTTAGE	SITE?	448034	329809
LEI-HER1-PAS0-004796	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Wigston	4796	Monument	POSSIBLE SITE OF MEDIEVAL WATERMILL, PACKINGTON MILL	WATERMILL	435953	314809
LEI-HER1-PAS0-004831	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Oakham	4831	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF RAVENSTONE	VILLAGE	440190	313758
LEI-HER1-PAS0-004966	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Oakham	4966	Monument	ANGLO-SAXON CEMETERY AND POSSIBLE OCCUPATION SITE, WIGSTON CEMETERY	INHUMATION CEMETERY	460930	297852
LEI-HER1-PAS0-004999	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Braunston	4999	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF ASHWELL	SHRUNKEN VILLAGE	486587	313819
LEI-HER1-PAS0-005047	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Oakham	5047	Monument	UPPINGHAM CASTLE, CASTLE HILL	MOTTE AND BAILEY	484998	300482

LEI-HER1-PAS0-005064	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Eggleton	5064	Building	CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS	CHURCH	483255	306590
LEI-HER1-PAS0-005094	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Empingham	5094	Monument	ALSTOE MOUNT	MOTTE AND BAILEY?	489383	311989
LEI-HER1-PAS0-005151	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Oakham	5151	Building	CHURCH OF ST EDMUND, CHURCH ROAD	CHURCH	487596	307537
LEI-HER1-PAS0-005171	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Oakham	5171	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF EMPINGHAM	VILLAGE	495292	308569
LEI-HER1-PAS0-005208	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Gunthorpe	5208	Monument	ANGLO-SAXON HOUSE, NORTH-EAST OF MOWMIRE	HOUSE	494042	307465
LEI-HER1-PAS0-005329	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Oakham	5329	Building	CHURCH OF ST MARY	CHURCH	492457	314651
LEI-HER1-PAS0-005346	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Oakham	5346	Monument	GUNTORPE DESERTED MEDIEVAL VILLAGE	DESERTED SETTLEMENT	487018	305709
LEI-HER1-PAS0-005350	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Oakham	5350	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON POTTERY FROM NETHER HAMBLETON	FINDSPOT	489386	306668
LEI-HER1-PAS0-005351	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Oakham	5351	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF NETHER HAMBLETON/MIDDLE HAMBLETON	VILLAGE	489350	306860
LEI-HER1-PAS0-005379	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Stamford	5379	Monument	DESERTED MEDIEVAL VILLAGE OF HORN	DESERTED SETTLEMENT	495167	311675
LEI-HER1-PAS0-005383	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Oakham	5383	Monument	POSSIBLE SIDE OF MEDIEVAL WATERMILL, HORN MILL	WATERMILL	495247	310508
LEI-HER1-PAS0-005467	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Morcott	5467	Monument	SITE OF A WATERMILL, WEST OF THE CHURCH	WATERMILL	501736	309908
LEI-HER1-PAS0-005509	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Oakham	5509	Building	CHURCH OF ST PETER AND ST PAUL	CHURCH	488588	316453
LEI-HER1-PAS0-005541	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Seaton	5541	Building	CHURCH OF ST MARY	CHURCH	492467	300788
LEI-HER1-PAS0-005603	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Stamford	5603	Building	CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS	CHURCH	486064	308906
LEI-HER1-PAS0-005715	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Stamford	5715	Monument	ANGLO-SAXON BURIALS AT THOMPSONS LANE	INHUMATION CEMETERY	490417	298365
LEI-HER1-PAS0-005724	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Uppingham	5724	Monument	NORTH OF LUFFENHAM JUNCTION	WATERMILL	494479	302670
LEI-HER1-PAS0-005812	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Oakham	5812	Monument	MEDIEVAL VILLAGE REMAINS WEST OF THE GRANGE	BUILDING	500532	306199
LEI-HER1-PAS0-005845	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Diseworth	5845	Monument	ANGLO SAXON REMAINS, LONDON ROAD/SPRING BACK WAY	BOUNDARY DITCH	486614	299514
LEI-HER1-PAS0-005894	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Markfield	5894	Building	CHURCH OF ST MICHAEL, MAIN ROAD	CHURCH	492369	308802
LEI-HER1-PAS0-005936	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Twyfard	5936	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF DISEWORTH	VILLAGE	445049	324443
LEI-HER1-PAS0-005940	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Melton Mowbray	5940	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF MARKFIELD	VILLAGE	448718	310077
LEI-HER1-PAS0-005944	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Castle Donington	5944	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF TWYFORD	VILLAGE	472915	310119
LEI-HER1-PAS0-005947	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	5947	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF ASHBY FOLVILLE	VILLAGE	470771	311928
LEI-HER1-PAS0-005956	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	5956	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF CASTLE DONINGTON	TOWN	444581	327236
LEI-HER1-PAS0-005980	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Market Harborough	5980	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF TILTON ON THE HILL	VILLAGE	474404	305420
LEI-HER1-PAS0-005981	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Croft	5981	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF HALSTEAD	SHRUNKEN VILLAGE	474870	305715
LEI-HER1-PAS0-005998	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	5998	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF HORNINGHOLD	VILLAGE	480812	297215
LEI-HER1-PAS0-006085	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Huncote	6085	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON MOUNT FROM WEST OF CROFT HOUSE	FINDSPOT	450826	296001

LEI-HER1-PAS0-006087	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Narborough	6087	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON FIND SOUTH OF LEICESTER LANE	FINDSPOT	454654	299376
LEI-HER1-PAS0-006088	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Croft	6088	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON FINDS FROM WEST OF ELMS FARM	FINDSPOT	452069	297255
LEI-HER1-PAS0-006090	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	6090	Findspot	MEDIEVAL TOMBSTONE FROM WHITE HOUSE/NARBOROUGH HOUSE	FINDSPOT	454095	297509
LEI-HER1-PAS0-006091	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Barrow upon Soar	6091	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON CLASP FROM EAST OF THE POTTERY KILN	FINDSPOT	450124	296364
LEI-HER1-PAS0-006097	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Cossington	6097	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON COINS FROM NORTH OF ABBOTS SPINNEY	FINDSPOT	463370	309070
LEI-HER1-PAS0-006099	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	East Goscote	6099	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON LOOMWEIGHT FROM BARROW UPON SOAR	FINDSPOT	458428	316574
LEI-HER1-PAS0-006102	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Mountsorrel	6102	Findspot	SAXON STRAP END FROM WEST OF BARN LODGE	FINDSPOT	460783	313822
LEI-HER1-PAS0-006103	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Newtown Linford	6103	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON POTTERY FROM THE OLD ORDNANCE FACTORY	FINDSPOT	463946	313453
LEI-HER1-PAS0-006104	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Queniborough	6104	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON LOOMWEIGHTS FROM MOUNTSORREL HILL	FINDSPOT	457742	314913
LEI-HER1-PAS0-006107	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Rothley	6107	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON HORSE FITTING FROM SOUTH-WEST OF LENTHILL FARM	FINDSPOT	451449	310085
LEI-HER1-PAS0-006109	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Seagrave	6109	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON POTTERY FROM REAR OF 33, MAIN STREET	FINDSPOT	464732	312154
LEI-HER1-PAS0-006112	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Shepshed	6112	Findspot	POSSIBLE ANGLO-SAXON BROOCH FROM 42 THE RIDGEWAY	FINDSPOT?	457340	312655
LEI-HER1-PAS0-006113	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Sileby	6113	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON POTTERY FROM SOUTH EAST OF HALL FARM	FINDSPOT	461900	317300
LEI-HER1-PAS0-006114	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	South Croxton	6114	Findspot	SHERD OF ANGLO-SAXON POTTERY FOUND NORTH OF COACH ROAD	FINDSPOT	448859	319357
LEI-HER1-PAS0-006116	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Thurcaston	6116	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON SPEARHEAD FROM 1 JUBILEE AVENUE	FINDSPOT	460660	316202
LEI-HER1-PAS0-006117	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	6117	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON FINDS FROM NORTH OF THE CHURCH	FINDSPOT	469175	310415
LEI-HER1-PAS0-006119	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Birstall	6119	Findspot	LATE SAXON COIN FROM OPPOSITE LATIMERS HOUSE	FINDSPOT	456711	310839
LEI-HER1-PAS0-006121	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Wymeswold	6121	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON PENDANT, WEST OF EXNING SPINNEY	FINDSPOT	455805	311861
LEI-HER1-PAS0-006122	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Wymeswold	6122	Monument	ANGLO-SAXON POTTERY FOUND NORTH OF LONGSLADE COLLEGE	FINDSPOT	459534	310546
LEI-HER1-PAS0-006130	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Market Harborough	6130	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON POTTERY FROM SOUTH OF WYMESWOLD	FINDSPOT	460193	322904
LEI-HER1-PAS0-006131	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	6131	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON PIN FROM NORTH-EAST OF WYMESWOLD	FINDSPOT	461036	323964
LEI-HER1-PAS0-006134	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Great Easton	6134	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON POTTERY, CRANES CLOSE	FINDSPOT	480384	295618
LEI-HER1-PAS0-006140	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Market Harborough	6140	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON POTTERY FROM FRISBY	FINDSPOT	470414	301548
LEI-HER1-PAS0-006142	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Great Easton	6142	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON POTTERY FROM LOUNTS CRESCENT	FINDSPOT	484853	293276
LEI-HER1-PAS0-006145	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Great Easton	6145	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON POTTERY FROM EAST OF STOCKERSTON LANE	FINDSPOT	484324	294401
LEI-HER1-PAS0-006147	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Great Glen	6147	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON POTTERY FROM HUT CLOSE	FINDSPOT	484700	294500
LEI-HER1-PAS0-006148	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	6148	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON POTTERY FROM WESTBROOKS	FINDSPOT	484004	293029
LEI-HER1-PAS0-006149	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Drayton	6149	Findspot	SAXON POTTERY FROM SOUTH OF CHURCH ROAD	FINDSPOT	465371	297758
LEI-HER1-PAS0-006152	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	6152	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON POTTERY SHERD FROM NORTH-EAST OF MERE FARM	FINDSPOT	467680	302871

LEI-HER1-PAS0-006163	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	6163	Monument	PRESTGRAVE	SITE?	483049	293166
LEI-HER1-PAS0-006167	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	6167	Findspot	SAXON FINDS FROM SOUTH-WEST OF CONDUIT SPINNEY	FINDSPOT	471118	296948
LEI-HER1-PAS0-006171	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	6171	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON FIND FROM EAST OF WESTERBY FARM	FINDSPOT	467850	292578
LEI-HER1-PAS0-006174	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	6174	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON SPEARHEAD FROM SOUTH-WEST OF STONE LODGE FARM	FINDSPOT	476041	306526
LEI-HER1-PAS0-006175	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Market Bosworth	6175	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON POTTERY FROM SOUTH OF SHEEPTHORNS FARM	FINDSPOT	469872	293620
LEI-HER1-PAS0-006179	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Burton Lazars	6179	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON FINDS FROM EAST OF LANGTON BROOK PLANTATION	FINDSPOT	471276	292293
LEI-HER1-PAS0-006183	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Harby	6183	Findspot	MEDIEVAL COIN FROM SOUTH-WEST OF THE MARKET PLACE	FINDSPOT	440390	302840
LEI-HER1-PAS0-006190	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Grantham	6190	Findspot	POTTERY FOUND ON THE DAVID WILSON ESTATE	FINDSPOT	477193	317163
LEI-HER1-PAS0-006195	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Melton Mowbray	6195	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON FINDS FROM THE WONGS, EAST OF HARBY CHURCH	FINDSPOT	474836	331388
LEI-HER1-PAS0-006196	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Kirby Bellars	6196	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON LOOMWEIGHT FROM WEST OF HILL TOP FARM	FINDSPOT	485251	330560
LEI-HER1-PAS0-006197	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Melton Mowbray	6197	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON FINDS FROM GOADBY MARWOOD	FINDSPOT	477968	326796
LEI-HER1-PAS0-006201	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Nottingham	6201	Findspot	MEDIEVAL STONEWORK FROM MAIN STREET, KIRBY BELLARS	FINDSPOT	471781	317956
LEI-HER1-PAS0-006212	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Melton Mowbray	6212	Monument	ANGLO-SAXON FINDS FROM EAST OF SANDY LANE	CEMETERY?	475711	317228
LEI-HER1-PAS0-006215	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Heather	6215	Findspot	ST. PETER'S CHURCH	FINDSPOT	479720	335536
LEI-HER1-PAS0-006221	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Oadby	6221	Findspot	SAXON BROOCH FROM PEAKE'S COVERT	FINDSPOT	475735	310044
LEI-HER1-PAS0-006227	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Oakham	6227	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON STIRRUP MOUNT FROM NORTH-WEST OF HALL FARM	FINDSPOT	437800	310900
LEI-HER1-PAS0-006228	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Oakham	6228	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON BROOCH FROM 46 HIDCOTE ROAD	FINDSPOT	462228	299779
LEI-HER1-PAS0-006229	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Oakham	6229	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON SPEARHEAD NORTH-WEST OF SPRINGFIELD HOUSE	FINDSPOT	485813	310162
LEI-HER1-PAS0-006234	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Stamford	6234	Findspot	CAMPDENS CLOSE	FINDSPOT	491922	310667
LEI-HER1-PAS0-006235	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Langham	6235	Findspot	GREY BARN, WEST OF HAWKESWELL SPRING	FINDSPOT	492480	310706
LEI-HER1-PAS0-006236	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Oakham	6236	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON FINDS FROM WEST OF GLEBE BARN	FINDSPOT	500670	309688
LEI-HER1-PAS0-006238	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Ridlington	6238	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON POTTERY FROM NORTH OF RANKSBOROUGH HALL	FINDSPOT	483537	311246
LEI-HER1-PAS0-006240	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Uppingham	6240	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON POTTERY FROM OAKHAM CASTLE	FINDSPOT	486164	308995
LEI-HER1-PAS0-006243	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Wardley	6243	Findspot	NORTH WEST OF LEES BARN	FINDSPOT	484200	302500
LEI-HER1-PAS0-006247	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Lutterworth	6247	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON POTTERY FROM SOUTH OF GOWER LODGE	FINDSPOT	486301	299608
LEI-HER1-PAS0-006248	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	6248	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON FINDS FROM WEST OF THE CHURCH	FINDSPOT	483050	300190
LEI-HER1-PAS0-006250	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Huncote	6250	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON LOOMWEIGHT FROM NORTH-WEST OF BITTESBY	FINDSPOT	449856	286091
LEI-HER1-PAS0-006251	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	6251	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON SWORD POMMEL, SOUTH OF MANOR HOUSE	FINDSPOT	451265	299065
LEI-HER1-PAS0-006252	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	6252	Findspot	LATE ANGLO-SAXON COIN FROM EAST OF MANY LEYS FARM	FINDSPOT	451574	298508

LEI-HER1-PAS0-006623	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Market Harborough	6623	Monument	ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, ALDEBY	CHURCH	455335	299079
LEI-HER1-PAS0-006656	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Harby	6656	Findspot	MEDIEVAL PIN FROM NORTH-WEST OF NEWHALL	FINDSPOT	450674	300659
LEI-HER1-PAS0-006706	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Glaston	6706	Findspot	SAXO-NORMAN TO POST-MEDIEVAL POTTERY FROM CRANES CLOSE	FINDSPOT	480405	295771
LEI-HER1-PAS0-006819	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Oakham	6819	Findspot	SAXO-NORMAN AND MEDIEVAL FINDS FROM NORTH-WEST OF CANAL SWING BRIDGE	FINDSPOT	473080	330834
LEI-HER1-PAS0-006937	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Long Clawson	6937	Findspot	MEDIEVAL/POST-MEDIEVAL POTTERY FROM WEST OF ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH	FINDSPOT	489483	300507
LEI-HER1-PAS0-006950	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Lockington	6950	Monument	SAXO-NORMAN/MEDIEVAL REMAINS, NORTH OF SOUTH STREET	DITCH	485911	308700
LEI-HER1-PAS0-006988	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Caldecott	6988	Findspot	MEDIEVAL POTTERY FROM HOLLYTREE FARM (CASTLE CLOSE)	FINDSPOT	472024	327110
LEI-HER1-PAS0-007624	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Market Harborough	7624	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF LOCKINGTON	VILLAGE	446704	328149
LEI-HER1-PAS0-008084	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Caldecott	8084	Findspot	ROMAN/ANGLO-SAXON FINDS, WEST OF CALDECOTT ROAD	FINDSPOT	486474	293375
LEI-HER1-PAS0-008151	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Market Harborough	8151	Findspot	FRANKS CLOSE	FINDSPOT	480300	295100
LEI-HER1-PAS0-008157	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Melton Mowbray	8157	Findspot	SAXON/EARLY MEDIEVAL POTTERY FROM NORTH OF THE CHURCH	FINDSPOT	472297	293706
LEI-HER1-PAS0-008161	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Oakham	8161	Findspot	MEDIEVAL POTTERY, KETTERING ROAD, LITTLE BOWDEN	FINDSPOT	473949	287050
LEI-HER1-PAS0-008178	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Oakham	8178	Findspot	SAXO-NORMAN POTTERY FROM NORTH-EAST OF THE CHURCH	FINDSPOT	483356	321054
LEI-HER1-PAS0-008197	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Uppingham	8197	Findspot	SAXO-NORMAN FITTING FROM NORTH OF HORN DMV	FINDSPOT	495227	311970
LEI-HER1-PAS0-008199	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Loughborough	8199	Findspot	LEIGHFIELD LODGE	FINDSPOT	482708	304166
LEI-HER1-PAS0-008204	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Market Bosworth	8204	Monument	SAXO-NORMAN POTTERY AND IRON SLAG, MEADOWSWEET NURSERY	METAL WORKING SITE?	486772	299533
LEI-HER1-PAS0-008206	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Glaston	8206	Findspot	LATE ANGLO-SAXON/MEDIEVAL FINDS FROM SOUTH OF IVY FARM	FINDSPOT	459338	319637
LEI-HER1-PAS0-008336	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Lutterworth	8336	Findspot	VIKING SPEARHEAD SOUTH-WEST OF THE MARKET PLACE	FINDSPOT	440390	302840
LEI-HER1-PAS0-008362	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	8362	Monument	SAXO-NORMAN/MEDIEVAL FEATURES, GRANGE FARM	DITCH	489546	300468
LEI-HER1-PAS0-008366	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Market Harborough	8366	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON STIRRUP MOUNT FROM EAST OF BUTTON'S HILL SPINNEY	FINDSPOT	453226	282358
LEI-HER1-PAS0-008384	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	8384	Findspot	MEDIEVAL FINDS FROM WEST OF PARK HOUSE	FINDSPOT	468606	313420
LEI-HER1-PAS0-008393	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Oakham	8393	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF GLOOSTON	VILLAGE	474962	295771
LEI-HER1-PAS0-008409	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Atherstone	8409	Monument	POSSIBLE MEDIEVAL MOOT/COURT SITE, COURT CLOSE	MOOT?	469389	310831
LEI-HER1-PAS0-008416	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Melton Mowbray	8416	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF BRAUNSTON VILLAGE	SHRUNKEN VILLAGE	483243	306713
LEI-HER1-PAS0-008423	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Great Glen	8423	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF TWYXCROSS	VILLAGE	433619	305175
LEI-HER1-PAS0-008425	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Stamford	8425	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF SPROXTON	VILLAGE	485638	324449
LEI-HER1-PAS0-008447	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Thringstone	8447	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF GREAT GLEN	SHRUNKEN VILLAGE	465519	297613
LEI-HER1-PAS0-008462	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	8462	Monument	SAXON CROSS, INGTHORPE	CROSS	499583	308866
LEI-HER1-PAS0-008481	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Sapcote	8481	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF THRINGSTONE	VILLAGE	442539	317546



LEI-HER1-PAS0-008487	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Empingham	8487	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON HARNESS FITTINGS FROM SOUTH-WEST OF BILLSDON'S HOLLOW	FINDSPOT	452100	300400
LEI-HER1-PAS0-008512	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Stamford	8512	Monument	MEDIEVAL REMAINS, PARK HOUSE FARM	SITE	448934	293460
LEI-HER1-PAS0-008555	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Stamford	8555	Findspot	SAXON POTTERY FROM OLD HEATH LODGE FIELD	FINDSPOT	497389	306836
LEI-HER1-PAS0-008556	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Stamford	8556	Monument	LATE SAXON SETTLEMENT, NEWBOTTLE	DESERTED SETTLEMENT	496817	305557
LEI-HER1-PAS0-008568	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Stamford	8568	Monument	LATE SAXON CHURCH, NEWBOTTLE	CHURCH	496827	305602
LEI-HER1-PAS0-008569	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	8569	Monument	LATE SAXON AISLED HALL, NEWBOTTLE	AISLED HALL HOUSE	496851	305584
LEI-HER1-PAS0-008570	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Whissendine	8570	Monument	LATE SAXON CEMETERY, NEWBOTTLE	INHUMATION CEMETERY	496825	305604
LEI-HER1-PAS0-008609	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Oakham	8609	Findspot	WEST OF CAUDALE FIELD FARM	FINDSPOT	472729	307634
LEI-HER1-PAS0-008623	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Thorpe Satchville	8623	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF WHISSENDINE	VILLAGE	482996	314277
LEI-HER1-PAS0-008632	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Stoughton	8632	Monument	POSSIBLE SITE OF MEDIEVAL WATERMILL, MILL HOUSE	WATERMILL?	494952	313387
LEI-HER1-PAS0-008648	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	8648	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON SPEARHEAD FROM NEAR HALL FARM	FINDSPOT	473295	312050
LEI-HER1-PAS0-008684	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Lutterworth	8684	Monument	ANGLO-SAXON POTTERY FROM SOUTH OF HOME FARM (STOUGHTON ESTATE SURVEY FIELD 12)	SITE?	464153	301989
LEI-HER1-PAS0-008710	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Lubenham	8710	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF GAULBY	SHRUNKEN VILLAGE	469560	300998
LEI-HER1-PAS0-008711	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Long Clawson	8711	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF LAUGHTON	VILLAGE	466041	289184
LEI-HER1-PAS0-008713	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Long Clawson	8713	Monument	POSSIBLE SAXON BURIAL, ALL SAINTS CHURCH	BURIAL	470514	287071
LEI-HER1-PAS0-008726	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Hose	8726	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON POTTERY FOUND SOUTH-WEST OF BROCKHILL FARM	FINDSPOT?	473754	326252
LEI-HER1-PAS0-008746	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Harby	8746	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF LONG CLAWSON	SHRUNKEN VILLAGE	472572	327402
LEI-HER1-PAS0-008747	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Branston	8747	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF HOSE	SHRUNKEN VILLAGE	473751	329541
LEI-HER1-PAS0-008748	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Wing	8748	Monument	HARBY HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE	VILLAGE	474729	331115
LEI-HER1-PAS0-008754	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Melton Mowbray	8754	Monument	BRANSTON HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE	VILLAGE	481000	329426
LEI-HER1-PAS0-008809	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Great Casterton	8809	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF WING	VILLAGE	489188	302998
LEI-HER1-PAS0-008817	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Grimston	8817	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON FINDS FROM GOADBY MARWOOD	FINDSPOT	477970	326840
LEI-HER1-PAS0-008829	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Asfordby	8829	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF GREAT CASTERTON	VILLAGE	500033	308975
LEI-HER1-PAS0-008856	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Melton Mowbray	8856	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF GRIMSTON	VILLAGE	468474	321884
LEI-HER1-PAS0-008865	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Stathern	8865	Monument	ASFORDBY HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE	VILLAGE	470706	318956
LEI-HER1-PAS0-008881	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Melton Mowbray	8881	Monument	SAXBY HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE	VILLAGE	482087	319979
LEI-HER1-PAS0-008887	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Knossington	8887	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF STATHERN	VILLAGE	477083	331158
LEI-HER1-PAS0-008890	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Seaton	8890	Monument	MEDIEVAL REMAINS EAST OF GLEN FARM	BUILDING	480640	320200
LEI-HER1-PAS0-008894	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	8894	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF KNOSSINGTON	VILLAGE	480140	308596

LEI-HER1-PAS0-008908	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Narborough	8908	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF SEATON	VILLAGE	490173	298244
LEI-HER1-PAS0-008911	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Ratcliffe Culey	8911	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF BILLESDON	VILLAGE	471950	302787
LEI-HER1-PAS0-008924	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Hallaton	8924	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF NARBOROUGH	VILLAGE	454227	297630
LEI-HER1-PAS0-008928	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	8928	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF RATCLIFFE CULEY	VILLAGE	432663	299546
LEI-HER1-PAS0-008936	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Lutterworth	8936	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF HALLATON	VILLAGE	478871	296653
LEI-HER1-PAS0-008937	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Sheepy Parva	8937	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF SHANGTON	SHRUNKEN VILLAGE	471477	296076
LEI-HER1-PAS0-008951	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Thurlaston	8951	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF SHAWELL	VILLAGE	454292	279957
LEI-HER1-PAS0-008954	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Measham	8954	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON GOLD RING, MANOR HOUSE GARDEN	FINDSPOT?	433068	301531
LEI-HER1-PAS0-008995	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Melton Mowbray	8995	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF THURLASTON	VILLAGE	450173	299117
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009000	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Great Bowden	9000	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF MEASHAM	VILLAGE	433470	312214
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009005	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Scraptoft	9005	Monument	POSSIBLE ANGLO-SAXON BOUNDARY AT THE BELT	BOUNDARY	476914	329396
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009021	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Burton Overy	9021	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF GREAT BOWDEN	SHRUNKEN VILLAGE	473869	288750
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009024	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Oadby	9024	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF SCRAPTOFT	SHRUNKEN VILLAGE	464686	305641
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009035	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Glaston	9035	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF BURTON OVERY	SHRUNKEN VILLAGE	467676	298067
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009060	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	9060	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF OADBY	VILLAGE	462416	300470
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009062	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Stamford	9062	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF GLASTON	VILLAGE	489717	300479
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009063	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Bottesford	9063	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF LITTLE STRETTON	VILLAGE	466899	300189
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009078	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Bottesford	9078	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF TICKENCOTE	SHRUNKEN VILLAGE	499093	309471
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009093	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Donisthorpe	9093	Monument	BOTTESFORD HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE	VILLAGE	480340	339048
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009094	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Oakthorpe	9094	Monument	EASTHORPE HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE	SHRUNKEN VILLAGE	480985	338691
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009096	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Countesthorpe	9096	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF DONISTHORPE	VILLAGE	431266	314175
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009097	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Glen Parva	9097	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF OAKTHORPE	VILLAGE	432137	313012
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009098	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Edmondthorpe	9098	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF COUNTSTHORPE	VILLAGE	458609	295482
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009099	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Lutterworth	9099	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF GLEN PARVA	SHRUNKEN VILLAGE	457572	298150
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009101	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	North Kilworth	9101	Monument	TEIGH	VILLAGE	486428	316076
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009119	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Kibworth	9119	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF ASHBY PARVA	SHRUNKEN VILLAGE	452707	288464
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009146	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Theddingworth	9146	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF NORTH KILWORTH	VILLAGE	461652	283359
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009147	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Breedon on the Hill	9147	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF KIBWORTH BEAUCHAMP	VILLAGE	468219	293620
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009153	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Melton Mowbray	9153	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF THEDDINGWORTH	SHRUNKEN VILLAGE	466713	285742

LEI-HER1-PAS0-009166	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Scaford	9166	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF BREEDON	VILLAGE	440570	322975
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009168	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	King's Norton	9168	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF WYCOMB	VILLAGE	477353	324912
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009169	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Stoke Golding	9169	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF SCALFORD	VILLAGE	476238	324286
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009170	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Lutterworth	9170	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF KING'S NORTON	SHRUNKEN VILLAGE	468797	300460
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009171	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Lutterworth	9171	Findspot	POSSIBLE ANGLO-SAXON SPEARHEAD FERRULE, NORTHERN SLOPE OF CROWN HILL	FINDSPOT	439447	297392
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009176	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Lutterworth	9176	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF PEATLING PARVA	VILLAGE	458977	289514
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009179	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Stanton under Bardon	9179	Monument	LITTLE LANE	SITE	452482	289902
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009183	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Oakham	9183	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF LEIRE	VILLAGE	452537	290122
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009184	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Oakham	9184	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF STANTON UNDER BARDON	SHRUNKEN VILLAGE	446630	310296
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009223	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Bitteswell	9223	Monument	LATE ANGLO-SAXON/EARLY MEDIEVAL REMAINS, WEST FARM, MAIN STREET	DITCH	490052	298223
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009227	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Stoughton	9227	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON POTTERY, WEST FARM, MAIN STREET	FINDSPOT	490019	298223
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009239	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Old Dalby	9239	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF BITTESWELL	VILLAGE	453691	285773
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009252	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Oakham	9252	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON LOOMWEIGHT FOUND AT 33 GAULBY LANE	FINDSPOT	464277	302087
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009269	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Oakham	9269	Monument	OLD DALBY HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE	SHRUNKEN VILLAGE	467200	323550
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009273	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	9273	Monument	MEDIEVAL BUILDING AND PITS, MAIN STREET FARM	BUILDING	494936	300079
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009274	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	9274	Findspot	MEDIEVAL POTTERY FROM 4, TIPPINGS LANE	FINDSPOT	494719	300157
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009277	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	9277	Monument	WISTOW DESERTED MEDIEVAL VILLAGE	DESERTED SETTLEMENT	464313	295790
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009278	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Nuneaton	9278	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF NEWTON HARCOURT	SHRUNKEN VILLAGE	463489	296797
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009279	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Wigston Parva	9279	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF ARNESBY	SHRUNKEN VILLAGE	461625	292265
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009305	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Willoughby Waterleys	9305	Monument	MEDIEVAL PREDECESSOR TO CADEBY HALL	BUILDING	442438	302553
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009314	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Lubenham	9314	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF WIGSTON PARVA	VILLAGE	446527	289879
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009315	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Saddington	9315	Monument	HISTORIC CORE OF WILLOUGHBY WATERLEYS	VILLAGE	457545	292380
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009316	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	9316	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF LUBENHAM	VILLAGE	470635	287297
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009319	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	9319	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF SADDINGTON	VILLAGE	465827	291853
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009320	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	East Norton	9320	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF GOADBY	VILLAGE	475023	298778
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009321	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	9321	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF KEYHAM	VILLAGE	467008	306546
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009323	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Market Harborough	9323	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF LODDINGTON	VILLAGE	478964	302219
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009326	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Church Langton	9326	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF EAST NORTON	VILLAGE	478344	300499
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009327	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Lutterworth	9327	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF EAST LANGTON	VILLAGE	472572	292544

LEI-HER1-PAS0-009328	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	9328	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF CHURCH LANGTON	VILLAGE	472353	293319
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009331	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Croft	9331	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF SHEARSBY	SHRUNKEN VILLAGE	462324	290897
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009333	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Stonesby	9333	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF SMEETON WESTERBY	VILLAGE	467889	292691
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009335	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Cottesmore	9335	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF CROFT	VILLAGE	451190	296040
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009338	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Oakham	9338	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON STRAP END FROM NORTH-WEST OF STONESBY CHURCH	FINDSPOT	481991	324836
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009357	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Oakham	9357	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF COTTESMORE	VILLAGE	490288	313619
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009360	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Burrough on the Hill	9360	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF GREETHAM	VILLAGE	492717	314528
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009405	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Lutterworth	9405	Findspot	SAXO-NORMAN POTTERY FROM 3 CHOIR CLOSE	FINDSPOT	486089	308864
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009429	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Market Harborough	9429	Monument	ANGLO-SAXON REMAINS, BURROUGH HOUSE	DITCH	475589	310523
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009432	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Seagrave	9432	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF ASHBY MAGNA	SHRUNKEN VILLAGE	456196	290593
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009433	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Broughton Astley	9433	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF GUMLEY	VILLAGE	468209	290082
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009434	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Broughton Astley	9434	Monument	SAXO-NORMAN REMAINS SOUTH-EAST OF HALL FARM	DITCH	461823	317427
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009437	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	9437	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF BROUGHTON ASTLEY	VILLAGE	452674	292606
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009445	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Illston on the Hill	9445	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF PRIMETHORPE	VILLAGE	452417	293201
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009446	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Husbands Bosworth	9446	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF SUTTON IN THE ELMS	VILLAGE	451924	293731
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009452	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Stapleton	9452	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF ILLSTON ON THE HILL	VILLAGE	470635	299235
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009467	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Melton Mowbray	9467	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF HUSBANDS BOSWORTH	VILLAGE	464379	284389
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009480	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Lyddington	9480	Findspot	16 MAIN STREET, STAPLETON	FINDSPOT	443474	298381
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009481	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Bottesford	9481	Monument	SAXO-NORMAN AND MEDIEVAL REMAINS AT 14-24, SHERRARD STREET	SITE	475350	319098
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009484	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Oakham	9484	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF LYDDINGTON	VILLAGE	487496	297133
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009485	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Long Clawson	9485	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON POTTERY FOUND EAST OF DAYBELL'S BARN	FINDSPOT	480738	338913
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009502	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Enderby	9502	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF BARLEYTHORPE	VILLAGE	484975	309701
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009524	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Oakham	9524	Monument	ANGLO-SAXON/MEDIEVAL REMAINS AT 32, EAST END, LONG CLAWSON	STRUCTURE	472818	327448
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009536	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Market Harborough	9536	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF ENDERBY	VILLAGE	453515	299487
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009540	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Cottesmore	9540	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF BARROWDEN	VILLAGE	494704	300080
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009544	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Littlethorpe	9544	Monument	LATE SAXON/EARLY MEDIEVAL SITE, BOWDEN ROAD	DITCH	474214	292339
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009557	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Syston	9557	Monument	ANGLO-SAXON/MEDIEVAL REMAINS AT LILAC FARM, MILL LANE	STRUCTURE	490206	313881
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009565	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Frolesworth	9565	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF LITTLETHORPE	VILLAGE	454236	296907
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009586	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Hinckley	9586	Monument	SOUTH WEST OF LEWIN BRIDGE	SITE	462068	312674

LEI-HER1-PAS0-009602	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Manton	9602	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF FROLESWORTH	VILLAGE	450468	290594
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009621	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Broughton Astley	9621	Monument	MEDIEVAL/POST-MEDIEVAL POTTERY FROM NORTH OF WYKIN	ARTEFACT SCATTER	440945	295323
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009627	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Derby	9627	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF MANTON	VILLAGE	488079	304606
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009657	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Derby	9657	Monument	ANGLO-SAXON BUILDING, SUTTON FARM	GRUBENHAUS	451692	293856
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009686	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Derby	9686	Monument	ANCHOR STONES, STONE SCATTER, HEMINGTON PIT	ARTEFACT SCATTER	446106	330622
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009687	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Derby	9687	Monument	MEDIEVAL FISH WEIRS, HEMINGTON PIT	FISH WEIR	446125	330624
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009688	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Derby	9688	Monument	ANCHOR STONES, HEMINGTON PIT	ARTEFACT SCATTER	445968	330182
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009689	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Derby	9689	Monument	ANCHOR STONES FROM HEMINGTON PIT	ARTEFACT SCATTER	445832	330271
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009690	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Great Easton	9690	Monument	EARLY MEDIEVAL WATERMILL, HEMINGTON PIT	WATERMILL	445728	330175
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009691	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Newbold Verdon	9691	Monument	MEDIEVAL FISH WEIRS AT HEMINGTON PIT	FISH WEIR	445722	330028
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009719	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Bisbrooke	9719	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF GREAT EASTON	VILLAGE	484837	293052
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009723	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Dunton Bassett	9723	Findspot	MEDIEVAL POTTERY FROM EAST OF BAGWORTH ROAD	FINDSPOT	444926	306027
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009732	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Dunton Bassett	9732	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF BISBROOKE	VILLAGE	488584	299659
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009738	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Oakham	9738	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF DUNTON BASSETT	VILLAGE	454594	290614
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009740	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Oakham	9740	Monument	ANGLO-SAXON/MEDIEVAL OCCUPATION, DUNTON BASSETT PRIMARY SCHOOL	BUILDING PLATFORM	454482	290658
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009753	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Bescaby	9753	Findspot	WEST OF THE VILLAGE	FINDSPOT	482788	300074
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009756	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Enderby	9756	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF WARDLEY	VILLAGE	483222	300225
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009761	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Melton Mowbray	9761	Findspot	POST ROMAN POTTERY FROM SOUTH OF BESCABY	MANURING SCATTER	482071	325731
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009784	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Oakham	9784	Findspot	STIRRUP MOUNT FROM NORTH OF KIRK LANE	FINDSPOT	454252	299338
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009793	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Lutterworth	9793	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF EDMONDTHORPE	VILLAGE	485937	317620
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009830	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Lutterworth	9830	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF WHITWELL	VILLAGE	492346	308899
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009831	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Gilmorton	9831	Monument	MEDIEVAL PIT AND POST-MEDIEVAL POTTERY, OLD RECTORY COTTAGE	ARTEFACT SCATTER	458583	286477
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009834	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Lutterworth	9834	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF KIMCOTE	VILLAGE	458599	286394
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009862	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Oakham	9862	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON BROOCHES FROM CATSICK HILL	FINDSPOT	456628	318527
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009865	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Oakham	9865	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF GILMORTON	VILLAGE	457150	287850
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009867	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Oakham	9867	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF WALTON	VILLAGE	459539	287100
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009891	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Uppingham	9891	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF OWSTON	VILLAGE	477688	307836
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009903	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Uppingham	9903	Monument	POSSIBLE TOWN DITCH, SOUTH STREET	DITCH	485914	308673
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009904	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Wigston	9904	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF OAKHAM	TOWN	485950	308805

LEI-HER1-PAS0-009909	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Great Easton	9909	Monument	ANGLO-SAXON SITE EAST OF AYSTON	SITE	487250	300919
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009912	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Twycross	9912	Monument	SAXO-NORMAN TO POST-MEDIEVAL FINDS EAST OF AYSTON	ARTEFACT SCATTER	487132	300894
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009926	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Huncote	9926	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF WIGSTON MAGNA	VILLAGE	460612	298874
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009927	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Hathern	9927	Monument	SAXO-NORMAN REMAINS, 6, DEEPDALE	EARTHWORK?	484490	293086
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009967	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Wymeswold	9967	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON POTTERY FROM WEST OF COPTON ASH FARM ("SHEEPY 12")	SITE?	433582	303418
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009986	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Atherstone	9986	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF HUNCOTE	VILLAGE	451586	297410
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009991	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Whissendine	9991	Monument	MEDIEVAL/POST-MEDIEVAL POTTERY FROM 'THE STINTS'	MANURING SCATTER	450052	322854
LEI-HER1-PAS0-009996	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Cottesmore	9996	Findspot	NARROW LANE	FINDSPOT	462200	323044
LEI-HER1-PAS0-010004	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Oakham	10004	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON/MEDIEVAL POTTERY FROM NORTH OF MYTHE FARM ("SHEEPY 14")	FINDSPOT	431562	299664
LEI-HER1-PAS0-010028	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Market Harborough	10028	Findspot	POSSIBLE ANGLO-SAXON POTTERY FROM WEST FARM, STAPLEFORD ROAD	FINDSPOT	482580	314421
LEI-HER1-PAS0-010035	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Whitwick	10035	Monument	LATE SAXON/EARLY MEDIEVAL REMAINS, ST NICHOLAS COURT	DITCH	490186	313650
LEI-HER1-PAS0-010042	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Ratby	10042	Findspot	SOUTH-WEST OF PRIORY FARM	FINDSPOT	484852	306458
LEI-HER1-PAS0-010048	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Exton	10048	Monument	STONTON WYVILLE SHRUNKEN VILLAGE	VILLAGE	473570	295056
LEI-HER1-PAS0-010050	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Market Harborough	10050	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF WHITWICK	VILLAGE	443415	316193
LEI-HER1-PAS0-010075	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Foxton	10075	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF RATBY	VILLAGE	451244	305925
LEI-HER1-PAS0-010081	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Broughton Astley	10081	Monument	EXTON	VILLAGE	492392	311178
LEI-HER1-PAS0-010107	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	10107	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF SLAWSTON	VILLAGE	477916	294512
LEI-HER1-PAS0-010125	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Market Harborough	10125	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF FOXTON	VILLAGE	470200	290016
LEI-HER1-PAS0-010130	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Melton Mowbray	10130	Monument	UNDATED FEATURES, SUTTON FARM	DITCH	451477	294028
LEI-HER1-PAS0-010131	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Melton Mowbray	10131	Monument	UNDATED FEATURES, SUTTON FARM	DITCH	451992	294740
LEI-HER1-PAS0-010146	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Melton Mowbray	10146	Findspot	EAST OF THE CHURCH	FINDSPOT	484439	292142
LEI-HER1-PAS0-010163	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	10163	Monument	ANGLO-SAXON/MEDIEVAL REMAINS SOUTH OF WYFORDBY CHURCH	HOUSE PLATFORM	479340	318808
LEI-HER1-PAS0-010165	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Caldecott	10165	Monument	ANGLO-SAXON/MEDIEVAL REMAINS AT WYFORDBY HOLLOW WAY	EARTHWORK	479126	318723
LEI-HER1-PAS0-010167	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Oakham	10167	Monument	ANGLO-SAXON/MEDIEVAL REMAINS SOUTH OF WYFORDBY	STRUCTURE	479309	318767
LEI-HER1-PAS0-010183	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Stamford	10183	Findspot	SOUTH EAST OF STREETHILL FARM	FINDSPOT	471571	308912
LEI-HER1-PAS0-010185	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Ryhall	10185	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF CALDECOTT	VILLAGE	486799	293646
LEI-HER1-PAS0-010186	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Stamford	10186	Monument	BURLEY	VILLAGE	488233	310413
LEI-HER1-PAS0-010187	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Uppingham	10187	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF BELMESTHORPE	SHRUNKEN VILLAGE	504366	310243
LEI-HER1-PAS0-010188	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Castle Donington	10188	Monument	RYHALL	VILLAGE	503765	311078

LEI-HER1-PAS0-010189	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	10189	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF ESSENDINE	SHRUNKEN VILLAGE	504758	312849
LEI-HER1-PAS0-010206	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Lutterworth	10206	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON POTTERY, UPPINGHAM CLOSE	FINDSPOT	487592	300789
LEI-HER1-PAS0-010297	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Lutterworth	10297	Monument	ANGLO-SAXON SITE SOUTH OF THE POWER STATION	SITE	443479	327508
LEI-HER1-PAS0-010304	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	10304	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF SKEFFINGTON	VILLAGE	474238	302586
LEI-HER1-PAS0-010318	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Catthorpe	10318	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF SWINFORD	VILLAGE	456966	279406
LEI-HER1-PAS0-010324	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Ullesthorpe	10324	Findspot	POTTERY FROM BITTESBY (DISMANTLED RAILWAY LINE)	FINDSPOT	450148	286453
LEI-HER1-PAS0-010345	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Ketton	10345	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF TUGBY	SHRUNKEN VILLAGE	476149	300883
LEI-HER1-PAS0-010370	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Lutterworth	10370	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF CATTHORPE	VILLAGE	455219	278072
LEI-HER1-PAS0-010380	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	10380	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF ULLESTHORPE	SHRUNKEN VILLAGE	450517	287559
LEI-HER1-PAS0-010381	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Hallaton	10381	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF KETTON	VILLAGE	498212	304623
LEI-HER1-PAS0-010383	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Hallaton	10383	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF COTESBACH	VILLAGE	453712	282255
LEI-HER1-PAS0-010402	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Lutterworth	10402	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF HUNGARTON VILLAGE	VILLAGE	468943	307330
LEI-HER1-PAS0-010408	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Mowsley	10408	Monument	MEDIEVAL/POST-MEDIEVAL REMAINS AT HALLATON HALL	BOUNDARY DITCH?	479085	296655
LEI-HER1-PAS0-010409	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Claybrooke Parva	10409	Monument	ANGLO-SAXON/MEDIEVAL REMAINS AT HALLATON HALL	PIT	479074	296675
LEI-HER1-PAS0-010411	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Cosby	10411	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF CLAYBROOKE MAGNA	VILLAGE	449170	288797
LEI-HER1-PAS0-010416	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Peatling Magna	10416	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF MOWSLEY	VILLAGE	464685	288993
LEI-HER1-PAS0-010419	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Swannington	10419	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF CLAYBROOKE PARVA	VILLAGE	449508	287993
LEI-HER1-PAS0-010440	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Oakham	10440	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF COSBY	VILLAGE	454821	295074
LEI-HER1-PAS0-010457	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Walcote	10457	Findspot	CORNER OF ARNESBY LANE & MAIN STREET	FINDSPOT	459385	292632
LEI-HER1-PAS0-010467	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Edmondthorpe	10467	Findspot	SAXON POTTERY FROM BETWEEN STATION HILL & SPRING LANE	FINDSPOT	441692	315465
LEI-HER1-PAS0-010487	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Ashby-de-la-Zouch	10487	Findspot	MEDIEVAL/POST-MEDIEVAL POTTERY, DALE CLOSE	FINDSPOT	487893	301254
LEI-HER1-PAS0-010493	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Oakham	10493	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF WALCOTE	VILLAGE	456789	283785
LEI-HER1-PAS0-010503	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Oakham	10503	Monument	VARIOUS FINDS FROM ST. MICHAEL & ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, EDMONDTHORPE	SITE	485794	317552
LEI-HER1-PAS0-010516	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	10516	Findspot	MEDIEVAL POTTERY FROM CLOUD HILL QUARRY	FINDSPOT	440782	321930
LEI-HER1-PAS0-010536	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Coalville	10536	Findspot	POTTERY OF VARIOUS DATES, THISTLETON QUARRY	FINDSPOT	492213	317701
LEI-HER1-PAS0-010537	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Ibstock	10537	Findspot	POTTERY OF VARIOUS DATES, THISTLETON QUARRY	FINDSPOT	491971	317459
LEI-HER1-PAS0-010554	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Packington	10554	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF PEATLING MAGNA	VILLAGE	459505	292613
LEI-HER1-PAS0-010574	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	North Luffenham	10574	Monument	ALTON GRANGE FARM	ARTEFACT SCATTER	439119	314949
LEI-HER1-PAS0-010596	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Oakham	10596	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON POTTERY SHERD FROM WEST OF PICKERING GRANGE FARM	FINDSPOT	442267	310081

LEI-HER1-PAS0-010599	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Great Bowden	10599	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF PACKINGTON	VILLAGE	436083	314560
LEI-HER1-PAS0-010606	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Grantham	10606	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF NORTH LUFFENHAM	VILLAGE	493545	303325
LEI-HER1-PAS0-010608	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Diseworth	10608	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF ALLEXTON	VILLAGE	481586	300380
LEI-HER1-PAS0-010653	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Lockington	10653	Monument	ANGLO-SAXON/MEDIEVAL REMAINS AT 24-26, LANGTON ROAD	BOUNDARY DITCH	474476	288952
LEI-HER1-PAS0-010889	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Hinckley	10889	Building	CHURCH OF ST. MICHAEL AND ALL ANGELS, HARSTON	CHURCH	483841	331774
LEI-HER1-PAS0-011188	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Ragdale	11188	Building	CHURCH OF ST MICHAEL, CLEMENTS GATE, DISEWORTH	CHURCH	445375	324533
LEI-HER1-PAS0-011317	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Long Clawson	11317	Building	CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, CHURCH STREET, LOCKINGTON	CHURCH	446796	327930
LEI-HER1-PAS0-011917	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Stathern	11917	Building	CHURCH OF ST. PETER, LYCHGATE LANE (EAST SIDE)	CHURCH	446327	292746
LEI-HER1-PAS0-012394	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Lutterworth	12394	Building	CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS, RAGDALE	CHURCH	466150	319927
LEI-HER1-PAS0-012623	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Thurcaston	12623	Building	ST. REMIGIUS CHURCH, LONG CLAWSON	CHURCH	472220	327186
LEI-HER1-PAS0-012687	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Derby	12687	Building	CHURCH OF ST. GUTHLAC, CHURCH LANE (WEST SIDE), STATHERN	CHURCH	477291	330949
LEI-HER1-PAS0-012879	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	12879	Building	CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, MAIN STREET (EAST SIDE)	CHURCH	464703	289073
LEI-HER1-PAS0-014056	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Manton	14056	Building	CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS, ANSTEY LANE (WEST SIDE), THURCASTON	CHURCH	456538	310678
LEI-HER1-PAS0-015726	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Normanton	15726	Monument	POSSIBLE MOOT SITE, FINGER FARM	MOOT?	446518	325678
LEI-HER1-PAS0-015731	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Old Dalby	15731	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF WHETSTONE	VILLAGE	455707	297271
LEI-HER1-PAS0-015740	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Manton	15740	Monument	MEDIEVAL REMAINS, THE PRIORY, PRIORY ROAD	YARD	488141	304729
LEI-HER1-PAS0-015745	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Melton Mowbray	15745	Monument	NORMANTON HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE	VILLAGE	481127	340609
LEI-HER1-PAS0-015775	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Woodhouse	15775	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON POTTERY FROM 16-30, MAIN STREET, OLD DALBY	FINDSPOT	467476	323770
LEI-HER1-PAS0-015790	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Oakham	15790	Monument	ANGLO-SAXON/MEDIEVAL REMAINS FROM DAIRY FARM, LYNDON ROAD	SAND PIT	488151	304690
LEI-HER1-PAS0-015814	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Oakham	15814	Monument	ANGLO-SAXON REMAINS AT BURTON STREET	SITE	475328	318944
LEI-HER1-PAS0-015817	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	15817	Findspot	MEDIEVAL AND POST-MEDIEVAL POTTERY FROM 258, FOREST ROAD	FINDSPOT	454057	315428
LEI-HER1-PAS0-015891	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Oakham	15891	Findspot	EAST OF SOMERBY ROAD	FINDSPOT	478290	308442
LEI-HER1-PAS0-015895	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Melton Mowbray	15895	Findspot	EAST OF SOMERBY ROAD	FINDSPOT	478621	308451
LEI-HER1-PAS0-015897	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Market Harborough	15897	Findspot	NORTH OF NEWBOLD ROAD	FINDSPOT	477590	308569
LEI-HER1-PAS0-015902	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Drayton	15902	Findspot	NORTH-EAST OF NEWBOLD ROAD, BIG LADYGROUND	FINDSPOT	477952	308671
LEI-HER1-PAS0-015938	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Rothley	15938	Monument	ANGLO-SAXON/MEDIEVAL ACTIVITY AT THE POLICE STATION, KING STREET	SITE	475383	319220
LEI-HER1-PAS0-015949	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Lutterworth	15949	Monument	SAXON/MEDIEVAL CULTIVATION, CLARKESDALE	RIDGE AND FURROW	484685	292888
LEI-HER1-PAS0-015956	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Market Harborough	15956	Findspot	MANOR FARM, DRAYTON	FINDSPOT	483257	292283
LEI-HER1-PAS0-016054	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	16054	Monument	ANGLO-SAXON CEMETERY AT ROTHLEY GRANGE	INHUMATION CEMETERY	458651	312697



LEI-HER1-PAS0-016102	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Nottingham	16102	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF BRUNTINGTHORPE	SHRUNKEN VILLAGE	460144	289899
LEI-HER1-PAS0-016106	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Whissendine	16106	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF LITTLE BOWDEN	VILLAGE	473992	286966
LEI-HER1-PAS0-016141	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Barkby	16141	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF TUR LANGTON	VILLAGE	471203	294512
LEI-HER1-PAS0-016155	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Barkby	16155	Findspot	NEOLITHIC ARROWHEAD FOUND AT THE BY PASS II SITE	FINDSPOT	481081	338028
LEI-HER1-PAS0-016170	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	16170	Monument	ANGLO-SAXON/MEDIEVAL FEATURES, 5, MELTON ROAD	DITCH	482445	314370
LEI-HER1-PAS0-016211	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Grantham	16211	Monument	ANGLO-SAXON SITE EAST OF BARKBY HALL	OCCUPATION SITE	463767	309794
LEI-HER1-PAS0-016212	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Houghton on the Hill	16212	Monument	MEDIEVAL OCCUPATION EAST OF BARKBY HALL	OCCUPATION SITE	463752	309744
LEI-HER1-PAS0-016241	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Rotherby	16241	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF BRAUNSTONE TOWN	VILLAGE	455519	302734
LEI-HER1-PAS0-016247	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Nuneaton	16247	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON POTTERY FROM BRANSTON ROAD/EATON ROAD	FINDSPOT	480408	328912
LEI-HER1-PAS0-016325	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Nuneaton	16325	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF HOUGHTON ON THE HILL	VILLAGE	467803	303470
LEI-HER1-PAS0-016377	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Great Bowden	16377	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON POTTERY FROM NORTH EAST OF BROOKSBY HALL	FINDSPOT?	467350	316255
LEI-HER1-PAS0-016399	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Great Bowden	16399	Monument	LATE ANGLO-SAXON/MEDIEVAL POTTERY FROM THE NORTH PART OF UPTON (UPTON FIELD 3)	SETTLEMENT	436561	299830
LEI-HER1-PAS0-016407	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Nottingham	16407	Monument	MEDIEVAL/POST-MEDIEVAL POTTERY FROM NORTH OF UPTON (UPTON 2)	MANURING SCATTER?	436539	300174
LEI-HER1-PAS0-016425	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Oakham	16425	Findspot	VARIOUS FINDS FROM THE REAR OF THE BARN	FINDSPOT	474639	288550
LEI-HER1-PAS0-016452	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Stoughton	16452	Monument	REMAINS OF VARIOUS DATES, BUCKMINSTER CLOSE	FINDSPOT	474757	288931
LEI-HER1-PAS0-016466	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Stathern	16466	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON POTTERY FROM THE BY-PASS FIELD II SITE	FINDSPOT	481136	338081
LEI-HER1-PAS0-016479	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Stathern	16479	Findspot	LITTLE LADYGROUND	FINDSPOT	477904	308408
LEI-HER1-PAS0-016496	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Fenny Drayton	16496	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON POTTERY FROM WEST OF STOUGHTON	FINDSPOT	463804	302160
LEI-HER1-PAS0-016548	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Lutterworth	16548	Monument	EARLY ANGLO-SAXON REMAINS FROM SOUTH-EAST OF THE CHURCH	POST HOLE	477530	330729
LEI-HER1-PAS0-016549	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Oakham	16549	Monument	ANGLO-SAXON/MEDIEVAL REMAINS SOUTH-EAST OF THE CHURCH	POST HOLE	477530	330729
LEI-HER1-PAS0-016572	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Market Harborough	16572	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON POTTERY FROM 43, OLD FORGE ROAD	FINDSPOT	435043	296789
LEI-HER1-PAS0-016626	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Swadlincote	16626	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF SOUTH KILWORTH	VILLAGE	460370	281710
LEI-HER1-PAS0-016641	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Knipton	16641	Monument	QUARRYING REMAINS SOUTH-WEST OF THE BARLEYTHORPE STUD	QUARRY	485168	309732
LEI-HER1-PAS0-016671	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Stamford	16671	Monument	SOUTH OF MILL FARM	SETTLEMENT	479092	293115
LEI-HER1-PAS0-016709	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Kilby	16709	Monument	CHILCOTE HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE	VILLAGE	428423	311347
LEI-HER1-PAS0-016718	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Melton Mowbray	16718	Monument	KNIPTON HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE	VILLAGE	482475	331468
LEI-HER1-PAS0-016720	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Long Clawson	16720	Monument	TIXOVER HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE	SHRUNKEN VILLAGE	497521	300505
LEI-HER1-PAS0-016721	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Whissendine	16721	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF KILBY	VILLAGE	461846	295520
LEI-HER1-PAS0-016729	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Rearsby	16729	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON FINDS FROM WINDSOR STREET	FINDSPOT	475355	319219

LEI-HER1-PAS0-016751	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Great Easton	16751	Monument	MEDIEVAL REMAINS AT BACK LANE, LONG CLAWSON	BOUNDARY DITCH	472472	327122
LEI-HER1-PAS0-016756	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Great Easton	16756	Monument	ANGLO-SAXON REMAINS FROM HARBOROUGH CLOSE	SETTLEMENT	482490	314476
LEI-HER1-PAS0-016763	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Market Harborough	16763	Monument	SAXON/MEDIEVAL REMAINS AT MILL ROAD	BOUNDARY DITCH?	464862	314451
LEI-HER1-PAS0-016779	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Market Harborough	16779	Monument	VARIOUS REMAINS FROM 10, LOUNTS CRESCENT	FEATURE	484847	293252
LEI-HER1-PAS0-016780	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	16780	Monument	POTTERY FROM 6-8, CHURCH BANK	FINDSPOT	484945	293118
LEI-HER1-PAS0-016784	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Market Harborough	16784	Monument	MEDIEVAL REMAINS FROM BACK FIELD	FEATURE?	484768	293020
LEI-HER1-PAS0-016785	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Fleckney	16785	Monument	MEDIEVAL AND POST-MEDIEVAL REMAINS FROM CROSS BANK AND BANBURY LANE	FINDSPOT	484987	292899
LEI-HER1-PAS0-016854	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Market Harborough	16854	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF ROLLESTON	VILLAGE	473148	300386
LEI-HER1-PAS0-016855	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	16855	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF THORPE LANGTON	VILLAGE	474021	292439
LEI-HER1-PAS0-016856	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Oakham	16856	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF FLECKNEY	VILLAGE	464797	293444
LEI-HER1-PAS0-016862	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Market Harborough	16862	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF BLASTON	SHRUNKEN VILLAGE	480459	295455
LEI-HER1-PAS0-016863	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Stamford	16863	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF CARLTON CURLIEU	SHRUNKEN VILLAGE	469370	297097
LEI-HER1-PAS0-016864	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Kibworth Harcourt	16864	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF CLIPSHAM	SHRUNKEN VILLAGE	497035	316335
LEI-HER1-PAS0-016867	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Peckleton	16867	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF CRANOE	VILLAGE	476063	295171
LEI-HER1-PAS0-016876	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Stockerston	16876	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF INGTHORPE	SHRUNKEN VILLAGE	499560	308909
LEI-HER1-PAS0-016877	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Stoughton	16877	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF KIBWORTH HARCOURT	VILLAGE	468204	294458
LEI-HER1-PAS0-016887	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Market Harborough	16887	Monument	PECKLETON HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE	VILLAGE	446860	300947
LEI-HER1-PAS0-016889	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Belton	16889	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF STOCKERSTON	SHRUNKEN VILLAGE	483575	297602
LEI-HER1-PAS0-016890	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	16890	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF STOUGHTON	VILLAGE	464082	302104
LEI-HER1-PAS0-016893	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	16893	Monument	HISTORIC SETTLEMENT CORE OF WELHAM	VILLAGE	476570	292496
LEI-HER1-PAS0-016899	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Market Harborough	16899	Monument	ANGLO-SAXON REMAINS AT THE TOFT	PIT	444736	320924
LEI-HER1-PAS0-016939	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Oakham	16939	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON POTTERY FROM SOUTH OF LEICESTER AIRPORT (STOUGHTON ESTATE SURVEY FIELD 15)	FINDSPOT	464470	301293
LEI-HER1-PAS0-016998	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Claybrooke Parva	16998	Findspot	POTTERY FROM SOUTH OF NARBOROUGH BOGS	FINDSPOT	454996	297375
LEI-HER1-PAS0-017032	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	17032	Monument	ANGLO-SAXON SITE AT KNAVE'S HILL	SETTLEMENT	474123	293399
LEI-HER1-PAS0-017084	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Ashwell	17084	Monument	POST-ROMAN POTTERY FROM THISTLETON QUARRY	FINDSPOT	491046	317304
LEI-HER1-PAS0-017199	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Market Harborough	17199	Monument	LATE-SAXON TO POST-MEDIEVAL ACTIVITY WEST OF CLAYBROOKE HALL	DITCH	449536	288000
LEI-HER1-PAS0-017453	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	17453	Findspot	NORTH WEST OF HIGH THORNEY FARM	FINDSPOT	466449	311250
LEI-HER1-PAS0-017667	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Atherstone	17667	Monument	MEDIEVAL REMAINS NORTH-NORTH-WEST OF THE OLD HALL	DITCH	486527	313918

LEI-HER1-PAS0-017712	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Swadlincote	17712	Findspot	SAXON POTTERY FROM EAST OF BRINGHURST SCHOOL	FINDSPOT	484459	292575
LEI-HER1-PAS0-017739	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Bringham	17739	Monument	ANGLO-SAXON REMAINS WEST OF CHURCH FARM	GULLY	445863	296619
LEI-HER1-PAS0-017815	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Melton Mowbray	17815	Monument	POSSIBLE ANGLO-SAXON BURIAL SITE WEST OF KENNEL COVERT	BURIAL?	434163	307078
LEI-HER1-PAS0-017824	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Kirkby Mallory	17824	Monument	POSSIBLE ANGLO-SAXON BURIAL SITE, RECTORY LANE	BURIAL?	430462	311909
LEI-HER1-PAS0-018116	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Oakham	18116	Monument	POSSIBLE ANGLO-SAXON MONASTERY	MONASTERY?	484128	292150
LEI-HER1-PAS0-018136	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Scraftoft	18136	Findspot	FARSIDES	FINDSPOT	477922	308943
LEI-HER1-PAS0-018153	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Lutterworth	18153	Monument	ANGLO-SAXON SITE, SOUTH OF BOSWORTH ROAD	GRUBENHAUS	444462	300841
LEI-HER1-PAS0-018183	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Medbourne	18183	Monument	POSSIBLE ANGLO-SAXON PITS, 13, MAIN STREET	PIT	494856	300012
LEI-HER1-PAS0-018278	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Bisbrooke	18278	Monument	POSSIBLE SAXON PIT AND GULLY EAST OF STATION LANE	PIT	464771	305372
LEI-HER1-PAS0-018329	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Atherstone	18329	Monument	SAXON REMAINS, THE HOLLIES	DITCH	452647	288508
LEI-HER1-PAS0-018336	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Melton Mowbray	18336	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON POTTERY FROM THE SOUTH EAST SIDE OF BRUCE'S FIELD	FINDSPOT	479640	293387
LEI-HER1-PAS0-018402	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Stamford	18402	Monument	SAXO-NORMAN REMAINS, VILLAGE FARM	BOUNDARY DITCH?	488603	299560
LEI-HER1-PAS0-018551	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Ibstock	18551	Monument	SAXO-NORMAN SITE WEST OF NEW HOUSE GRANGE	GRANGE?	431240	302257
LEI-HER1-PAS0-018566	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Market Harborough	18566	Findspot	EARLY MEDIEVAL POTTERY, WHITE HOUSE FARM	FINDSPOT	473622	318043
LEI-HER1-PAS0-018738	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Smeeton Westerby	18738	Monument	ANGLO-SAXON OVEN, NORTH-WEST OF CAMP HILL COURT	OVEN	501662	309824
LEI-HER1-PAS0-018787	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Kibworth Harcourt	18787	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON FINDS FROM SOUTH OF PRAETORIA ROAD	FINDSPOT	441701	310550
LEI-HER1-PAS0-018791	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	18791	Monument	POSSIBLE ANGLO-SAXON SITE, SOUTH OF SLAWSTON	SITE?	477802	294073
LEI-HER1-PAS0-019270	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Kibworth	19270	Monument	SAXON/SAXO-NORMAN OCCUPATION, FIELD BEHIND BEAKER CLOSE	FINDSPOT	467883	292846
LEI-HER1-PAS0-019275	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Oakham	19275	Findspot	SAXO-NORMAN POTTERY FROM 112, MAIN STREET	FINDSPOT	468022	294517
LEI-HER1-PAS0-019277	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Catthorpe	19277	Findspot	SAXO-NORMAN POTTERY FROM 63, MAIN STREET	FINDSPOT	467892	292727
LEI-HER1-PAS0-019286	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Lyddington	19286	Findspot	SAXO-NORMAN POTTERY FROM THE SPORTS FIELD, HILLCREST AVENUE	FINDSPOT	467941	294175
LEI-HER1-PAS0-019740	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Uppingham	19740	Monument	ANGLO-SAXON REMAINS, SPRINGFIELD PARK	STRUCTURE?	486075	309779
LEI-HER1-PAS0-019775	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Great Bowden	19775	Findspot	MEDIEVAL POTTERY FROM EAST OF CATTORPE HALL	FINDSPOT	455208	278100
LEI-HER1-PAS0-019797	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	19797	Monument	SAXO-NORMAN REMAINS, REAR OF 44A, MAIN STREET	DITCH, PIT	487479	297344
LEI-HER1-PAS0-019816	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Grantham	19816	Monument	OLD HEDGEROW, WILKERSHAW'S COW PASTURE, SOUTH-EAST OF WARDLEY WOOD	FIELD BOUNDARY	485043	299450
LEI-HER1-PAS0-019829	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Long Clawson	19829	Monument	SAXON/MEDIEVAL REMAINS, FERNIE HUNT KENNELS	DITCH	474766	289101
LEI-HER1-PAS0-019929	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Oakham	19929	Findspot	SAXON LOOMWEIGHT AND POTTERY FROM WEST OF LEWIN'S BRIDGE	FINDSPOT	462107	312959
LEI-HER1-PAS0-019932	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Seaton	19932	Monument	POSSIBLE LATE ANGLO-SAXON/MEDIEVAL STRUCTURES, ALGAR HOUSE	BUILDING	483902	331761

LEI-HER1-PAS0-020036	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Nether Broughton	20036	Monument	EARLY/MID ANGLO-SAXON POTTERY AT CROFT HOUSE	SITE?	472810	327447
LEI-HER1-PAS0-020057	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Kibworth Harcourt	20057	Findspot	MEDIEVAL POTTERY NORTH OF THE LODGE	FINDSPOT	489378	316419
LEI-HER1-PAS0-020071	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Stoney Stanton	20071	Findspot	MEDIEVAL POTTERY AT CHURCH FARM	FINDSPOT	490335	298274
LEI-HER1-PAS0-020073	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Swadlincote	20073	Monument	ANGLO-SAXON POTTERY FROM STAYMORE	DITCH	469484	326024
LEI-HER1-PAS0-020113	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Barleythorpe	20113	Monument	POSSIBLE ANGLO-SAXON OCCUPATION SITE NORTH OF WINDMILL FARM	SITE?	469054	294740
LEI-HER1-PAS0-020120	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Derby	20120	Monument	SAXO-NORMAN FEATURES AT SAPCOTE ROAD	DITCH	448953	293879
LEI-HER1-PAS0-020153	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Barkby	20153	Monument	ANGLO-SAXON SETTLEMENT AT MINORCA	GRUBENHAUS?	435155	310849
LEI-HER1-PAS0-020157	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Stoke Golding	20157	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON POTTERY SOUTH OF THE BARLEYTHORPE STUD	FINDSPOT	485164	309603
LEI-HER1-PAS0-020169	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Langham	20169	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON POTTERY AT WILLOW END	FINDSPOT	480240	339319
LEI-HER1-PAS0-020217	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Market Harborough	20217	Monument	MEDIEVAL FEATURES AT HEMINGTON HOUSE FARM	LINEAR FEATURE	445751	327703
LEI-HER1-PAS0-020403	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Croxton Kerrial	20403	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON POTTERY EAST OF THORPE FARM	FINDSPOT	464093	309129
LEI-HER1-PAS0-020480	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Oakham	20480	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON POTTERY FROM SOUTH OF THE COURTYARD	FINDSPOT	439441	297029
LEI-HER1-PAS0-020481	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Oakham	20481	Building	BASE AND BROKEN SHAFT OF VILLAGE CROSS	VILLAGE CROSS	484428	311229
LEI-HER1-PAS0-020529	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Atherstone	20529	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON POTTERY, HARE PIE BANK	FINDSPOT	478527	296025
LEI-HER1-PAS0-020537	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Sharnford	20537	Findspot	SAXON POTTERY FROM EXCAVATION AT PINFOLD FIELD	FINDSPOT	483609	329439
LEI-HER1-PAS0-020588	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Smeeton Westerby	20588	Monument	MEDIEVAL BOUNDARY DITCH, LAND ADJ 11, FINKEY STREET	BOUNDARY DITCH	485842	308916
LEI-HER1-PAS0-020598	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Hathern	20598	Monument	LORDSHOLD OR CASTLE MANOR	TOWNSHIP	486159	308922
LEI-HER1-PAS0-020680	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Hathern	20680	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON/MEDIEVAL POTTERY FROM WEST OF NEWHOUSE GRANGE	FINDSPOT	431683	302278
LEI-HER1-PAS0-020685	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Oakham	20685	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON FINDS FROM NORTH OF SHARNFORD	FINDSPOT	448185	292361
LEI-HER1-PAS0-020752	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Long Whatton	20752	Monument	SAXON POTTERY AND SAXO-NORMAN REMAINS, DEBDALE FARM	SITE	467980	292828
LEI-HER1-PAS0-020806	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	20806	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON POTTERY FROM THE OLD RECTORY	FINDSPOT	450201	322375
LEI-HER1-PAS0-020807	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	20807	Findspot	MEDIEVAL POTTERY FROM THE OLD RECTORY	FINDSPOT	450201	322375
LEI-HER1-PAS0-020812	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	East Norton	20812	Monument	POSSIBLE SAXON BUILDING, SOUTH-WEST OF GLASTON	GRUBENHAUS?	489270	300159
LEI-HER1-PAS0-020842	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Great Bowden	20842	Monument	MEDIEVAL REMAINS, REAR OF 59, MAIN STREET, LONG WHATTON	DITCH, PIT	447952	323549
LEI-HER1-PAS0-020952	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Swadlincote	20952	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON STRAP END FROM NORTH-WEST OF COOK'S LODGE FARM	FINDSPOT	452026	299822
LEI-HER1-PAS0-021116	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Ashwell	21116	Findspot	VIKING BROOCH FROM SOUTH OF LODGE FARM	FINDSPOT	461200	313300
LEI-HER1-PAS0-021131	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Nuneaton	21131	Findspot	NONE	FINDSPOT	479100	302000
LEI-HER1-PAS0-021169	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Ratby	21169	Findspot	MEDIEVAL/POST-MEDIEVAL POTTERY FROM WEST OF GENEVIEVE	FINDSPOT	474469	288720
LEI-HER1-PAS0-021188	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Ratby	21188	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON FINDS FROM WEST OF DISUSED MINE	FINDSPOT	434800	312000

LEI-HER1-PAS0-021212	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Rotherby	21212	Findspot	MEDIEVAL POTTERY FROM SOUTH BARN, WATER LANE	FINDSPOT	486771	313519
LEI-HER1-PAS0-021238	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Melton Mowbray	21238	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON STRAP END FROM MILL FIELD	FINDSPOT	441800	304870
LEI-HER1-PAS0-021243	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Melton Mowbray	21243	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON/MEDIEVAL FINDS, BANCROFT WAY/BUTTERCUP GROVE	FINDSPOT	451607	306170
LEI-HER1-PAS0-021246	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Melton Mowbray	21246	Monument	MEDIEVAL/POST-MEDIEVAL FINDS NORTH-WEST OF RATBY	ARTEFACT SCATTER	450544	306376
LEI-HER1-PAS0-021261	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Rugby	21261	Monument	ANGLO-SAXON FINDS FROM FIELD NORTH OF ROTHERBY	SITE?	467531	316910
LEI-HER1-PAS0-021291	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Lutterworth	21291	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON CEMETERY EAST OF KIRBY BELLARS	CEMETERY	472702	317774
LEI-HER1-PAS0-021292	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Cossington	21292	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON FINDS FROM NORTH OF SCALFORD	FINDSPOT	476141	324992
LEI-HER1-PAS0-021293	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	21293	Findspot	LATE ANGLO-SAXON COIN FROM EAST OF KIRBY BELLARS	FINDSPOT	472700	317700
LEI-HER1-PAS0-021315	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Loughborough	21315	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON POTTERY FROM SOUTH-EAST OF HIGH CROSS	FINDSPOT	447330	288529
LEI-HER1-PAS0-021328	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Oakham	21328	Monument	POSSIBLE ANGLO-SAXON DITCH, NORTH OF THE INDUSTRIAL ESTATE	DITCH	454592	286018
LEI-HER1-PAS0-021338	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Great Bowden	21338	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON LOOMWEIGHT FROM SOUTH-EAST OF COSSINGTON GRANGE	FINDSPOT	460586	312829
LEI-HER1-PAS0-021344	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Great Bowden	21344	Monument	ANGLO-SAXON SETTLEMENT NORTH-WEST OF COSSINGTON GRANGE	GRUBENHAUS	460079	313473
LEI-HER1-PAS0-021391	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Great Bowden	21391	Findspot	LATE ANGLO-SAXON STRAP END FROM NEAR SEAGRAVE GRANGE	FINDSPOT	460950	318880
LEI-HER1-PAS0-021545	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Great Bowden	21545	Monument	MIDDLE ANGLO-SAXON BURIALS, ROMAN VILLA NEAR RUTLAND WATER DAM	INHUMATION CEMETERY	494113	308124
LEI-HER1-PAS0-021575	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Great Bowden	21575	Findspot	MEDIEVAL AND POST-MEDIEVAL FINDS FROM EAST OF 10, DINGLEY ROAD	FINDSPOT	474672	288832
LEI-HER1-PAS0-021577	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Great Bowden	21577	Monument	MEDIEVAL REMAINS FROM REAR OF 16, KNIGHTS END	ARTEFACT SCATTER	474554	288635
LEI-HER1-PAS0-021579	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Great Bowden	21579	Findspot	MEDIEVAL AND POST-MEDIEVAL FINDS, 36, KNIGHTS END	FINDSPOT	474574	288562
LEI-HER1-PAS0-021580	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Great Bowden	21580	Findspot	MEDIEVAL AND POST-MEDIEVAL FINDS FROM REAR OF 45, MAIN STREET	FINDSPOT	474165	288791
LEI-HER1-PAS0-021583	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Great Bowden	21583	Findspot	MEDIEVAL AND POST-MEDIEVAL FINDS FROM THE SHOULDER OF MUTTON PH	FINDSPOT	474514	288726
LEI-HER1-PAS0-021584	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Great Bowden	21584	Monument	MEDIEVAL AND POST-MEDIEVAL FINDS FROM REAR OF THE VILLAGE HALL	FINDSPOT	474622	288795
LEI-HER1-PAS0-021586	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Great Bowden	21586	Findspot	MEDIEVAL AND POST-MEDIEVAL FINDS FROM REAR OF 19, MAIN STREET	FINDSPOT	474372	288808
LEI-HER1-PAS0-021587	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Great Bowden	21587	Findspot	MEDIEVAL AND POST-MEDIEVAL FINDS FROM REAR OF 38, KNIGHTS END	FINDSPOT	474540	288524
LEI-HER1-PAS0-021590	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Great Bowden	21590	Findspot	MEDIEVAL POTTERY AND POST-MEDIEVAL FINDS FROM THE PADDOCK, GREEN LANE	FINDSPOT	473917	288968
LEI-HER1-PAS0-021591	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Great Bowden	21591	Findspot	MEDIEVAL POTTERY AND POST-MEDIEVAL FINDS FROM THE PADDOCK, GREEN LANE	FINDSPOT	473844	288954
LEI-HER1-PAS0-021598	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Great Bowden	21598	Findspot	MEDIEVAL AND POST-MEDIEVAL FINDS, STEVENS YARD	FINDSPOT	474513	288998
LEI-HER1-PAS0-021600	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Great Bowden	21600	Monument	MEDIEVAL AND POST-MEDIEVAL REMAINS AT 39, MAIN STREET	ARTEFACT SCATTER	474253	288828
LEI-HER1-PAS0-021601	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Great Bowden	21601	Findspot	MEDIEVAL AND POST-MEDIEVAL FINDS FROM NORTH-EAST OF GLEBE COTTAGE	FINDSPOT	474666	288948
LEI-HER1-PAS0-021603	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Great Bowden	21603	Findspot	MEDIEVAL AND POST-MEDIEVAL FINDS FROM REAR OF 44, THE GREEN	FINDSPOT	474680	288761

LEI-HER1-PAS0-021605	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Grantham	21605	Findspot	MEDIEVAL AND POST-MEDIEVAL FINDS FROM GUNNSBROOK CLOSE	FINDSPOT	474390	288793
LEI-HER1-PAS0-021606	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Appleby Magna	21606	Findspot	MEDIEVAL AND POST-MEDIEVAL FINDS FROM REAR OF TUDOR HOUSE, 21, MANOR ROAD	FINDSPOT	474311	288932
LEI-HER1-PAS0-021609	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Lutterworth	21609	Findspot	MEDIEVAL AND POST-MEDIEVAL FINDS FROM STOKES HOUSE	FINDSPOT	474771	289042
LEI-HER1-PAS0-021613	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Diseworth	21613	Findspot	MEDIEVAL AND POST-MEDIEVAL FINDS, THE GREEN	FINDSPOT	474502	288789
LEI-HER1-PAS0-021722	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Great Glen	21722	Monument	POSSIBLE ANGLO-SAXON DITCH, KIRKHILL CLOSE	DITCH	483852	331720
LEI-HER1-PAS0-021741	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Kibworth	21741	Findspot	POSSIBLE SAXON POTTERY, MEASHAM ROAD	FINDSPOT	431695	310132
LEI-HER1-PAS0-021783	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Market Overton	21783	Monument	LATE SAXON/MEDIEVAL BOUNDARY DITCH, 18, STATION ROAD	DITCH	454599	284409
LEI-HER1-PAS0-021834	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Oakham	21834	Monument	ST MICHAEL'S CHURCH BURIAL GROUND, CLEMENTS GATE, DISEWORTH	CHURCHYARD	445379	324526
LEI-HER1-PAS0-021839	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Cottesmore	21839	Monument	POSSIBLE ANGLO-SAXON/MEDIEVAL ENCLOSED AREA, NORTH PART OF GREAT GLEN	ENCLOSURE	465424	297985
LEI-HER1-PAS0-022064	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Kibworth	22064	Monument	ANGLO-SAXON/MEDIEVAL BOUNDARY DITCH, REAR OF 26, HIGH STREET	BOUNDARY DITCH?	468265	293633
LEI-HER1-PAS0-022087	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Cold Brayfield	22087	Monument	LATE ANGLO-SAXON/MEDIEVAL FINDS FROM SOUTH-WEST OF MARKET OVERTON	ARTEFACT SCATTER	488513	316173
LEI-HER1-PAS0-022092	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Olney	22092	Findspot	ANGLO-SAXON POTTERY SHERD	FINDSPOT	489899	315096
LEI-HER1-PAS0-022095	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Newton Blossomville	22095	Findspot	SAXO-NORMAN POTTERY FROM NEAR THE SPORTS FIELD, COTTESMORE AIRFIELD	FINDSPOT	491400	315199
LEI-HER1-PAS0-022239	HER	Leicestershire and Rutland	Lavendon	22239	Monument	MEDIEVAL BOUNDARY DITCHES, EAST OF SMEETON ROAD	BOUNDARY DITCH	468208	293625
MIL-HER1-PAS0-000156	HER	Milton Keynes	Lavendon	156	Findspot	BROOCH LOCATION	FINDSPOT	492900	252500
MIL-HER1-PAS0-000157	HER	Milton Keynes	Emberton	157	Findspot	HIGH STREET SOUTH, OLNEY	FINDSPOT	488890	251200
MIL-HER1-PAS0-000292	HER	Milton Keynes	Newport Pagnell	292	Findspot	NEAR NEWTON MILL FORD	FINDSPOT	492610	251660
MIL-HER1-PAS0-000342	HER	Milton Keynes	Newport Pagnell	342	Monument	THE BURY, LAVENDON	RINGWORK	491600	253760
MIL-HER1-PAS0-000361	HER	Milton Keynes	Newport Pagnell	361	Building	ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, LAVENDON	ANGLICAN CHURCH	491610	253650
MIL-HER1-PAS0-000404	HER	Milton Keynes	Newport Pagnell	404	Findspot	EMBERTON VILLAGE	FINDSPOT	488660	249990
MIL-HER1-PAS0-000474	HER	Milton Keynes	Newport Pagnell	474	Monument	RENNY LODGE HOSPITAL	INHUMATION CEMETERY	488770	243310
MIL-HER1-PAS0-000476	HER	Milton Keynes	Newport Pagnell	476	Monument	RENNY LODGE HOSPITAL	INHUMATION CEMETERY	488770	243310
MIL-HER1-PAS0-000477	HER	Milton Keynes	Newport Pagnell	477	Monument	KICKLES FARM	INHUMATION	486300	244800
MIL-HER1-PAS0-000478	HER	Milton Keynes	Newport Pagnell	478	Findspot	KICKLES FARM	FINDSPOT	486300	244800
MIL-HER1-PAS0-000480	HER	Milton Keynes	Newport Pagnell	480	Findspot	NEWPORT PAGNELL BUILDING SITE	FINDSPOT	488400	243800
MIL-HER1-PAS0-000486	HER	Milton Keynes	Newport Pagnell	486	Monument	TICKFORD	SETTLEMENT	488560	244050
MIL-HER1-PAS0-000487	HER	Milton Keynes	Newport Pagnell	487	Monument	TICKFORD	DITCH, PIT	488560	244050
MIL-HER1-PAS0-000488	HER	Milton Keynes	Newport Pagnell	488	Monument	TICKFORD	POST HOLE	488600	244100
MIL-HER1-PAS0-000489	HER	Milton Keynes	Newport Pagnell	489	Findspot	TICKFORD	FINDSPOT	488560	244050

MIL-HER1-PAS0-000496	HER	Milton Keynes	Newport Pagnell	496	Monument	TICKFORD ABBEY	CEMETERY	488680	244240
MIL-HER1-PAS0-000497	HER	Milton Keynes	Bletchley	497	Monument	TICKFORD ABBEY	INHUMATION	488680	244240
MIL-HER1-PAS0-000498	HER	Milton Keynes	Milton Keynes	498	Findspot	TICKFORD ABBEY	FINDSPOT	488680	244240
MIL-HER1-PAS0-000606	HER	Milton Keynes	Haversham	606	Findspot	HARDMEAD	FINDSPOT	493180	247080
MIL-HER1-PAS0-000609	HER	Milton Keynes	Haversham	609	Findspot	PLOUGHSOIL NORTH OF ROMAN SITE	FINDSPOT	493700	246700
MIL-HER1-PAS0-000692	HER	Milton Keynes	Haversham	692	Monument	MAGIOVINIUM: BATHING STATION	INHUMATION CEMETERY	488600	233750
MIL-HER1-PAS0-000696	HER	Milton Keynes	Olney	696	Monument	MAGIOVINIUM	INHUMATION	489300	233500
MIL-HER1-PAS0-000770	HER	Milton Keynes	The Stables	770	Findspot	UNASSIGNED	FINDSPOT	484100	243000
MIL-HER1-PAS0-000804	HER	Milton Keynes	Milton Keynes	804	Findspot	HAVERSHAM HILL FIELD	FINDSPOT	483700	244100
MIL-HER1-PAS0-000818	HER	Milton Keynes	Newport Pagnell	818	Findspot	HAVERSHAM HOLE FIELD	FINDSPOT	483970	243950
MIL-HER1-PAS0-000822	HER	Milton Keynes	Astwood	822	Building	ALL SAINTS, RAVENSTONE	PARISH CHURCH	485050	250894
MIL-HER1-PAS0-000840	HER	Milton Keynes	Bletchley	840	Findspot	UNPROVENANCED HAVERSHAM FINDS	FINDSPOT	482761	242751
MIL-HER1-PAS0-000841	HER	Milton Keynes	Milton Keynes	841	Monument	OS ANTIQUITY SITE	SETTLEMENT	484250	243310
MIL-HER1-PAS0-000991	HER	Milton Keynes	Bradwell	991	Findspot	150 M. NW OF CALDECOTE MILL	FINDSPOT	488310	242740
MIL-HER1-PAS0-001014	HER	Milton Keynes	Milton Keynes	1014	Monument	ASTWOOD PARISH	PARISH	495234	247317
MIL-HER1-PAS0-001015	HER	Milton Keynes	Broughton	1015	Monument	BLETCHLEY PARISH	PARISH	486256	233634
MIL-HER1-PAS0-001016	HER	Milton Keynes	Chicheley	1016	Monument	BOW BRICKHILL PARISH	PARISH	490691	234599
MIL-HER1-PAS0-001017	HER	Milton Keynes	Olney	1017	Monument	BRADWELL PARISH	PARISH	483151	239561
MIL-HER1-PAS0-001018	HER	Milton Keynes	Emberton	1018	Monument	BRADWELL ABBEY PARISH	PARISH	482300	239300
MIL-HER1-PAS0-001019	HER	Milton Keynes	Newport Pagnell	1019	Monument	BROUGHTON PARISH	PARISH	489473	240116
MIL-HER1-PAS0-001021	HER	Milton Keynes	Great Linford	1021	Monument	CHICHELEY PARISH	PARISH	490253	245948
MIL-HER1-PAS0-001022	HER	Milton Keynes	Hanslope	1022	Monument	CLIFTON REYNES PARISH	PARISH	489996	251342
MIL-HER1-PAS0-001024	HER	Milton Keynes	Hardmead	1024	Monument	EMBERTON PARISH	PARISH	488592	249513
MIL-HER1-PAS0-001025	HER	Milton Keynes	Lavendon	1025	Monument	GAYHURST PARISH	VILLAGE	485030	246000
MIL-HER1-PAS0-001026	HER	Milton Keynes	Little Brickhill	1026	Monument	GREAT LINFORD PARISH	PARISH	485190	242251
MIL-HER1-PAS0-001027	HER	Milton Keynes	Broughton	1027	Monument	HANSLOPE PARISH	PARISH	481000	247000
MIL-HER1-PAS0-001028	HER	Milton Keynes	Moulsoe	1028	Monument	HARDMEAD PARISH	PARISH	493586	247566
MIL-HER1-PAS0-001031	HER	Milton Keynes	Newport Pagnell	1031	Monument	LAVENDON PARISH	PARISH	491667	253586
MIL-HER1-PAS0-001032	HER	Milton Keynes	Newton Blossomville	1032	Monument	LITTLE BRICKHILL PARISH	PARISH	490987	232451
MIL-HER1-PAS0-001034	HER	Milton Keynes	North Crawley	1034	Monument	MILTON KEYNES PARISH	PARISH	489961	238997
MIL-HER1-PAS0-001035	HER	Milton Keynes	Olney	1035	Monument	MOULSOE PARISH	PARISH	491707	241787
MIL-HER1-PAS0-001036	HER	Milton Keynes	Olney	1036	Monument	NEWPORT PAGNELL PARISH	PARISH	487645	243931
MIL-HER1-PAS0-001037	HER	Milton Keynes	Ravenstone	1037	Monument	NEWTON BLOSSOMVILLE PARISH	PARISH	492561	251504

MIL-HER1-PAS0-001038	HER	Milton Keynes	Shenley Brook End	1038	Monument	NORTH CRAWLEY PARISH	PARISH	492693	244712
MIL-HER1-PAS0-001039	HER	Milton Keynes	Shenley Church End	1039	Monument	OLNEY PARISH	PARISH	488943	251284
MIL-HER1-PAS0-001041	HER	Milton Keynes	Milton Keynes	1041	Monument	PETSOE MANOR PARISH	PARISH	491930	249300
MIL-HER1-PAS0-001042	HER	Milton Keynes	Stoke Goldington	1042	Monument	RAVENSTONE PARISH	PARISH	485070	250832
MIL-HER1-PAS0-001043	HER	Milton Keynes	Tattenhoe	1043	Monument	SHENLEY BROOK END PARISH	PARISH	483616	235516
MIL-HER1-PAS0-001044	HER	Milton Keynes	Filgrave	1044	Monument	SHENLEY CHURCH END PARISH	PARISH	483238	236658
MIL-HER1-PAS0-001046	HER	Milton Keynes	Kents Hill	1046	Monument	STANTONBURY PARISH	PARISH	483500	242780
MIL-HER1-PAS0-001047	HER	Milton Keynes	Warrington	1047	Monument	STOKE GOLDINGTON PARISH	PARISH	483789	248621
MIL-HER1-PAS0-001048	HER	Milton Keynes	Wavendon	1048	Monument	TATTENHOE PARISH	PARISH	482937	233976
MIL-HER1-PAS0-001049	HER	Milton Keynes	Olney	1049	Monument	TYRINGHAM WITH FILGRAVE	PARISH	487131	248391
MIL-HER1-PAS0-001050	HER	Milton Keynes	Wolverton	1050	Monument	WALTON PARISH	PARISH	488530	236890
MIL-HER1-PAS0-001051	HER	Milton Keynes	Woughton on the Green	1051	Monument	WARRINGTON PARISH	PARISH	489730	254020
MIL-HER1-PAS0-001052	HER	Milton Keynes	Milton Keynes	1052	Monument	WAVENDON PARISH	PARISH	491074	237161
MIL-HER1-PAS0-001053	HER	Milton Keynes	Milton Keynes	1053	Monument	WESTON UNDERWOOD PARISH	PARISH	486425	250459
MIL-HER1-PAS0-001055	HER	Milton Keynes	Simpson	1055	Monument	WOLVERTON PARISH	PARISH	480446	241221
MIL-HER1-PAS0-001057	HER	Milton Keynes	Blue Bridge	1057	Monument	WOUGHTON-ON-THE-GREEN	PARISH	487650	237558
MIL-HER1-PAS0-001656	HER	Milton Keynes	Milton Keynes	1656	Monument	PENNYLANDS, GREAT LINFORD	DESERTED SETTLEMENT	486200	241100
MIL-HER1-PAS0-001822	HER	Milton Keynes	Blue Bridge	1822	Monument	BANCROFT (SOUTH EDGE H2 GRID ROAD)	OCCUPATION SITE	482780	240580
MIL-HER1-PAS0-001845	HER	Milton Keynes	Blue Bridge	1845	Monument	SIMPSON ROMAN SITE	POST HOLE	488430	235690
MIL-HER1-PAS0-001872	HER	Milton Keynes	Kents Hill	1872	Monument	BANCROFT MAUSOLEUM	MAUSOLEUM	482523	240573
MIL-HER1-PAS0-001873	HER	Milton Keynes	Middleton	1873	Monument	BANCROFT GRUBENHAUS	GRUBENHAUS	482561	240547
MIL-HER1-PAS0-001874	HER	Milton Keynes	Milton Keynes Village	1874	Monument	BANCROFT MAUSOLEUM	INHUMATION CEMETERY	482505	240564
MIL-HER1-PAS0-001875	HER	Milton Keynes	Milton Keynes Village	1875	Monument	BANCROFT MAUSOLEUM	DITCH	482506	240549
MIL-HER1-PAS0-001952	HER	Milton Keynes	Milton Keynes Village	1952	Findspot	SE OF MILTON KEYNES VILLAGE	FINDSPOT	489200	237600
MIL-HER1-PAS0-001979	HER	Milton Keynes	Milton Keynes Village	1979	Monument	LANCASTER CLOSE	INHUMATION CEMETERY	488992	239228
MIL-HER1-PAS0-001980	HER	Milton Keynes	Milton Keynes Village	1980	Monument	LANCASTER CLOSE	INHUMATION CEMETERY	488986	239219
MIL-HER1-PAS0-001981	HER	Milton Keynes	Bletchley	1981	Findspot	LANCASTER CLOSE	FINDSPOT	488986	239219
MIL-HER1-PAS0-001983	HER	Milton Keynes	Milton Keynes	1983	Monument	MILTON KEYNES VILLAGE HALL	INHUMATION CEMETERY	488980	239220
MIL-HER1-PAS0-001984	HER	Milton Keynes	Milton Keynes	1984	Findspot	MILTON KEYNES VILLAGE HALL	FINDSPOT	488980	239220
MIL-HER1-PAS0-001985	HER	Milton Keynes	Milton Keynes	1985	Monument	MILTON KEYNES VILLAGE BURIALS	INHUMATION CEMETERY	488975	239227
MIL-HER1-PAS0-001987	HER	Milton Keynes	Wolverton	1987	Findspot	SAFFRON GARDENS, BLETCHLEY	FINDSPOT	488470	233250
MIL-HER1-PAS0-001989	HER	Milton Keynes	Wolverton	1989	Findspot	WALTON SHRUNKEN MEDIEVAL VILLAGE	FINDSPOT	488780	236680



MIL-HER1-PAS0-001990	HER	Milton Keynes	Bradwell	1990	Findspot	WALTON (NEAR HOECHST BUILDING)	FINDSPOT	488800	236500
MIL-HER1-PAS0-001991	HER	Milton Keynes	Milton Keynes	1991	Findspot	BERRYSTEAD CLOSE, CALDECOTTE	FINDSPOT	489000	235570
MIL-HER1-PAS0-001992	HER	Milton Keynes	Milton Keynes	1992	Monument	MCCORQUODALE'S, WOLVERTON	INHUMATION CEMETERY	481020	241020
MIL-HER1-PAS0-001993	HER	Milton Keynes	Milton Keynes	1993	Findspot	MCCORQUODALE'S, WOLVERTON	FINDSPOT	481020	241020
MIL-HER1-PAS0-001994	HER	Milton Keynes	Wolverton	1994	Monument	BRADWELL BURY MOATED MANOR	VILLAGE	483000	239650
MIL-HER1-PAS0-001995	HER	Milton Keynes	Wolverton	1995	Monument	SECKLOW MOUND, BRADWELL	MOOT	485120	239170
MIL-HER1-PAS0-001998	HER	Milton Keynes	Wolverton	1998	Monument	HARTIGAN'S GRAVEL PIT	OCCUPATION SITE	488200	238800
MIL-HER1-PAS0-001999	HER	Milton Keynes	Wolverton	1999	Monument	HARTIGAN'S GRAVEL PIT	PIT	488200	238700
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002000	HER	Milton Keynes	Wolverton	2000	Monument	WARREN FARM, WOLVERTON	ENCLOSED SETTLEMENT	480232	240805
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002001	HER	Milton Keynes	Bradwell	2001	Monument	WOLVERTON MILL CENTRE	ENCLOSURE	480300	240700
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002002	HER	Milton Keynes	Milton Keynes	2002	Monument	WOLVERTON MILL CENTRE	DITCH	480300	240750
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002003	HER	Milton Keynes	Milton Keynes	2003	Monument	WOLVERTON MILL CENTRE	GULLY	480300	240700
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002005	HER	Milton Keynes	Caldecotte	2005	Monument	WOLVERTON MILL CENTRE	GRUBENHAUS	480280	240930
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002021	HER	Milton Keynes	Caldecotte	2021	Findspot	BRADWELL BURY	FINDSPOT	483000	239680
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002026	HER	Milton Keynes	Caldecotte	2026	Findspot	CALDECOTTE	FINDSPOT	489000	235570
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002027	HER	Milton Keynes	Furzton	2027	Findspot	CALDECOTTE	FINDSPOT	489030	235540
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002028	HER	Milton Keynes	Milton Keynes	2028	Findspot	CALDECOTTE	FINDSPOT	489100	235530
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002029	HER	Milton Keynes	Caldecotte	2029	Monument	CALDECOTTE SMV	BUILDING	489000	235000
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002030	HER	Milton Keynes	Woolstone	2030	Findspot	CALDECOTTE SMV	FINDSPOT	489000	235000
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002047	HER	Milton Keynes	Woolstone	2047	Findspot	NW SIDE OF PARISH BOUNDARY	FINDSPOT	485470	235210
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002048	HER	Milton Keynes	Oldbrook	2048	Findspot	BLUE BRIDGE, WOLVERTON	FINDSPOT	482700	240300
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002049	HER	Milton Keynes	Wolverton	2049	Findspot	S OF MOAT FIELD	FINDSPOT	489150	235230
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002050	HER	Milton Keynes	Bletchley	2050	Findspot	LITTLE WOOLSTONE	FINDSPOT	487410	239030
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002051	HER	Milton Keynes	Bletchley	2051	Findspot	LITTLE WOOLSTONE (OS NO 23)	FINDSPOT	487500	239170
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002052	HER	Milton Keynes	Bletchley	2052	Findspot	PLOUGHED FIELD (OS 34)	FINDSPOT	485300	237430
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002053	HER	Milton Keynes	Bletchley	2053	Findspot	PLOUGHED FIELD (OS 14)	FINDSPOT	480000	240250
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002054	HER	Milton Keynes	Bletchley	2054	Findspot	SIMPSON SEWAGE WORKS	OCCUPATION SITE	488400	234800
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002055	HER	Milton Keynes	Woolstone	2055	Findspot	SIMPSON ROAD / GRAND UNION CANAL	FINDSPOT	488350	234720
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002056	HER	Milton Keynes	Wolverton	2056	Findspot	SIMPSON SEWAGE WORKS	FINDSPOT	488400	234800
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002057	HER	Milton Keynes	Bradwell	2057	Findspot	SIMPSON SEWAGE WORKS	FINDSPOT	488400	234800
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002058	HER	Milton Keynes	Beanhill	2058	Findspot	PLOUGHED FIELD	FINDSPOT	488410	234700
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002059	HER	Milton Keynes	Milton Keynes	2059	Findspot	GREAT WOOLSTONE (OS 23)	FINDSPOT	487550	239010
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002060	HER	Milton Keynes	Wavendon Gate	2060	Findspot	HOLY TRINITY CHURCH	FINDSPOT	480300	241300

MIL-HER1-PAS0-002061	HER	Milton Keynes	Wolverton	2061	Findspot	BRADWELL	FINDSPOT	483060	239860
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002062	HER	Milton Keynes	Wolverton	2062	Findspot	BLEAK HALL FACTORY SITE	FINDSPOT	485950	236300
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002063	HER	Milton Keynes	Wolverton	2063	Findspot	LITTLE WOOLSTONE	FINDSPOT	486690	239460
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002064	HER	Milton Keynes	Wolverton	2064	Findspot	UNASSIGNED	FINDSPOT	490220	236780
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002065	HER	Milton Keynes	Wolverton	2065	Findspot	UNALLOCATED	FINDSPOT	480500	241500
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002066	HER	Milton Keynes	Wolverton	2066	Findspot	GALLEON WHARF (NW OF)	FINDSPOT	480310	241530
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002067	HER	Milton Keynes	Milton Keynes	2067	Findspot	WOLVERTON,OS PARCEL 4280 (MD FIELD 18)	FINDSPOT	480500	241550
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002068	HER	Milton Keynes	Loughton	2068	Findspot	WOLVERTON,OS PARCEL 4280 (MD FIELD 18)	FINDSPOT	480500	241550
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002069	HER	Milton Keynes	Simpson	2069	Findspot	WOLVERTON,OS PARCEL 4280 (MD FIELD 18)	FINDSPOT	480500	241550
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002070	HER	Milton Keynes	Caldecotte	2070	Findspot	WOLVERTON,OS PARCEL 4280	FINDSPOT	480500	241550
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002071	HER	Milton Keynes	Milton Keynes	2071	Findspot	WOLVERTON,OS PARCEL 4280 (MD FIELD 18)	FINDSPOT	480500	241550
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002072	HER	Milton Keynes	Milton Keynes	2072	Findspot	KEEPERS LODGE, LINFORD WOOD	FINDSPOT	485090	240720
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002073	HER	Milton Keynes	Milton Keynes	2073	Findspot	UNASSIGNED	FINDSPOT	483990	237460
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002074	HER	Milton Keynes	Milton Keynes	2074	Findspot	CALDECOTTE BALANCING LAKE	FINDSPOT	488410	235680
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002075	HER	Milton Keynes	Milton Keynes	2075	Findspot	CALDECOTTE BALANCING LAKE	FINDSPOT	489050	234890
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002076	HER	Milton Keynes	Milton Keynes	2076	Monument	PENNYLANDS SAXON SETTLEMENT	VILLAGE	486200	241100
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002077	HER	Milton Keynes	Milton Keynes	2077	Monument	PENNYLANDS SAXON BUILDING	BUILDING	486200	241100
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002078	HER	Milton Keynes	Milton Keynes	2078	Monument	PENNYLANDS SAXON SETTLEMENT	GRUBENHAUS	486200	241100
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002079	HER	Milton Keynes	Great Linford	2079	Findspot	PENNYLANDS, GREAT LINFORD	FINDSPOT	486200	241100
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002080	HER	Milton Keynes	Milton Keynes	2080	Findspot	PENNYLANDS, GREAT LINFORD	FINDSPOT	486200	241100
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002081	HER	Milton Keynes	Milton Keynes	2081	Monument	PENNYLANDS SAXON WELL	WELL	486200	241100
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002082	HER	Milton Keynes	Great Linford	2082	Findspot	PENNYLANDS, GREAT LINFORD	FINDSPOT	486200	241100
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002083	HER	Milton Keynes	Wolverton	2083	Findspot	PENNYLANDS, GREAT LINFORD	FINDSPOT	486200	241100
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002084	HER	Milton Keynes	Shenley Church End	2084	Findspot	ST. ANDREW'S PARISH CHURCH	FINDSPOT	485060	242320
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002085	HER	Milton Keynes	Shenley Church End	2085	Findspot	MILTON KEYNES PARISH CHURCH	FINDSPOT	488780	239160
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002086	HER	Milton Keynes	Shenley Church End	2086	Findspot	UNASSIGNED	FINDSPOT	488705	239100
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002087	HER	Milton Keynes	Shenley Church End	2087	Findspot	OPEN FIELD, NOW 12 WOOD LANE	FINDSPOT	485460	242020
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002088	HER	Milton Keynes	Shenley Church End	2088	Findspot	UNALLOCATED	FINDSPOT	480250	240350
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002089	HER	Milton Keynes	Shenley Church End	2089	Findspot	E OF MANOR FARM	FINDSPOT	483320	236530
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002091	HER	Milton Keynes	Milton Keynes	2091	Findspot	E OF MANOR FARM	FINDSPOT	483320	236530
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002092	HER	Milton Keynes	Milton Keynes	2092	Findspot	SHENLEY CHURCH ENDIII	FINDSPOT	483420	236800
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002093	HER	Milton Keynes	Shenley Church End	2093	Findspot	UNASSIGNED	FINDSPOT	483420	236800

MIL-HER1-PAS0-002094	HER	Milton Keynes	Shenley Church End	2094	Findspot	SHENLEY CHURCH ENDIII	FINDSPOT	483420	236800
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002095	HER	Milton Keynes	Shenley Brook End	2095	Findspot	ADJACENT TO MABBOTS	FINDSPOT	483500	236650
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002096	HER	Milton Keynes	Milton Keynes	2096	Findspot	SHENLEY TOOT/SHENLEY WOOD MD FINDS	FINDSPOT	483150	235950
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002097	HER	Milton Keynes	Milton Keynes	2097	Findspot	SHENLEY TOOT,OS FIELD 2500	FINDSPOT	483150	235950
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002098	HER	Milton Keynes	Shenley Lodge	2098	Findspot	SHENLEY TOOT	FINDSPOT	483100	236300
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002099	HER	Milton Keynes	Shenley Brook End	2099	Findspot	SHENLEY TOOT	FINDSPOT	483100	236300
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002100	HER	Milton Keynes	Milton Keynes	2100	Findspot	SHENLEY WOOD	FINDSPOT	483200	236050
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002101	HER	Milton Keynes	Shenley Church End	2101	Findspot	SHENLEY WOOD	FINDSPOT	483100	236000
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002102	HER	Milton Keynes	Shenley Church End	2102	Findspot	SHENLEY WOOD	FINDSPOT	483100	236100
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002103	HER	Milton Keynes	Stantonbury	2103	Findspot	SHENLEY LODGE	FINDSPOT	483900	235800
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002104	HER	Milton Keynes	Wavendon Gate	2104	Findspot	SHENLEY BROOK END	FINDSPOT	483800	235400
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002105	HER	Milton Keynes	Wavendon Gate	2105	Findspot	PRISON SITE	FINDSPOT	481900	235800
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002106	HER	Milton Keynes	Wavendon Gate	2106	Findspot	UNASSIGNED	FINDSPOT	483400	236800
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002107	HER	Milton Keynes	Milton Keynes	2107	Findspot	UNASSIGNED	FINDSPOT	483510	236460
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002108	HER	Milton Keynes	Shenley Brook End	2108	Findspot	E OF BURY LAWN SCHOOL	FINDSPOT	484550	240950
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002109	HER	Milton Keynes	Milton Keynes	2109	Monument	WAVENDON GATE	OCCUPATION SITE	490300	236900
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002110	HER	Milton Keynes	Shenley Brook End	2110	Monument	WAVENDON GATE	GRUBENHAUS	490300	236900
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002111	HER	Milton Keynes	Milton Keynes	2111	Monument	WAVENDON GATE	PIT	490300	236900
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002112	HER	Milton Keynes	Kents Hill	2112	Findspot	OS PARCEL 8573/1182	FINDSPOT	482900	235700
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002113	HER	Milton Keynes	Kents Hill	2113	Findspot	WESTBURY FARM	FINDSPOT	482800	235600
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002114	HER	Milton Keynes	Kents Hill	2114	Findspot	WESTBURY FARM	FINDSPOT	482600	235500
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002115	HER	Milton Keynes	Westcroft	2115	Findspot	WESTBURY FARM	FINDSPOT	482800	235700
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002116	HER	Milton Keynes	Milton Keynes	2116	Findspot	ALONG LINE OF NEW V2 ROAD	FINDSPOT	482440	235460
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002117	HER	Milton Keynes	Milton Keynes	2117	Findspot	KENTS HILL	FINDSPOT	489200	237550
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002118	HER	Milton Keynes	Milton Keynes	2118	Findspot	KENTS HILL	FINDSPOT	489200	237600
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002119	HER	Milton Keynes	Emerson Valley	2119	Findspot	KENTS HILL, MILTON KEYNES	FINDSPOT	489200	237400
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002120	HER	Milton Keynes	Milton Keynes	2120	Monument	V2, BETWEEN H6 & H7	DITCH, PIT	482800	235090
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002121	HER	Milton Keynes	Milton Keynes	2121	Findspot	V2,BETWEEN H6 & H7	FINDSPOT	483000	234900
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002122	HER	Milton Keynes	Milton Keynes	2122	Findspot	V2,BETWEEN H6 & H7	FINDSPOT	483000	234900
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002123	HER	Milton Keynes	Kents Hill	2123	Findspot	V2,BETWEEN H6 & H7	FINDSPOT	483060	234850
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002124	HER	Milton Keynes	Milton Keynes	2124	Monument	V2, BETWEEN H6 & H7	INHUMATION	483810	234380
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002125	HER	Milton Keynes	Milton Keynes	2125	Findspot	V2 GRID ROAD	FINDSPOT	483160	234880
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002126	HER	Milton Keynes	Milton Keynes	2126	Findspot	V2 GRID ROAD	FINDSPOT	483000	234900

MIL-HER1-PAS0-002127	HER	Milton Keynes	Bradwell	2127	Findspot	V2 GRID ROAD	FINDSPOT	483100	234900
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002128	HER	Milton Keynes	Bradwell	2128	Findspot	METAL DETECTING FIELD NO 69	FINDSPOT	489300	237800
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002129	HER	Milton Keynes	Bradwell	2129	Findspot	S OF TATTENHOE ,N OF A421	FINDSPOT	482500	232800
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002130	HER	Milton Keynes	Bradwell	2130	Monument	BOTTLE DUMP CORNER	INHUMATION CEMETERY	482940	232810
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002131	HER	Milton Keynes	Shenley Brook End	2131	Monument	BOTTLE DUMP CORNER	INHUMATION CEMETERY	482940	232810
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002192	HER	Milton Keynes	Milton Keynes	2192	Monument	BRADWELL BURY	BUILDING	483000	239650
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002193	HER	Milton Keynes	Monkston	2193	Monument	BRADWELL BURY BUILDING	BUILDING	483000	239650
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002194	HER	Milton Keynes	Tattenhoe	2194	Monument	BRADWELL BURY BUILDING	BUILDING	483000	239650
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002195	HER	Milton Keynes	Milton Keynes	2195	Monument	BRADWELL BURY BUILDING	BUILDING	483000	239650
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002249	HER	Milton Keynes	Newport Pagnell	2249	Monument	WESTBURY, SHENLEY BROOK END	INHUMATION CEMETERY	482862	235505
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002855	HER	Milton Keynes	Newport Pagnell	2855	Findspot	RIVER OUZEL	FINDSPOT	488000	238300
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002910	HER	Milton Keynes	Newport Pagnell	2910	Findspot	OPEN UNIVERSITY (N OF)	FINDSPOT	488800	238000
MIL-HER1-PAS0-002975	HER	Milton Keynes	Newport Pagnell	2975	Findspot	FIELD NORTH OF TATTENHOE CHURCH	FINDSPOT	482800	234100
MIL-HER1-PAS0-003357	HER	Milton Keynes	Newport Pagnell	3357	Building	SS SIMON & JUDE, CASTLETHORPE	WALL	479910	244500
MIL-HER1-PAS0-003374	HER	Milton Keynes	Newport Pagnell	3374	Monument	KICKLES FARM (450M N OF)	INHUMATION	486360	245340
MIL-HER1-PAS0-003375	HER	Milton Keynes	Newport Pagnell	3375	Monument	KICKLES FARM (450M N OF)	CEMETERY	486360	245340
MIL-HER1-PAS0-003424	HER	Milton Keynes	Newport Pagnell	3424	Monument	NEWPORT PAGNELL BY-PASS NPA79	DITCH	489470	244070
MIL-HER1-PAS0-003425	HER	Milton Keynes	Newport Pagnell	3425	Findspot	NEWPORT PAGNELL BY-PASS NPA79	FINDSPOT	489470	244070
MIL-HER1-PAS0-003426	HER	Milton Keynes	Newport Pagnell	3426	Findspot	NEWPORT PAGNELL BY-PASS NPA79	FINDSPOT	489470	244070
MIL-HER1-PAS0-003427	HER	Milton Keynes	Olney	3427	Findspot	NEWPORT PAGNELL BY-PASS NPA79	FINDSPOT	489470	244070
MIL-HER1-PAS0-003428	HER	Milton Keynes	The Stables	3428	Findspot	NEWPORT PAGNELL BY-PASS NPA79	FINDSPOT	489470	244070
MIL-HER1-PAS0-003429	HER	Milton Keynes	Milton Keynes	3429	Findspot	NEWPORT PAGNELL BY-PASS NPA79	FINDSPOT	489470	244070
MIL-HER1-PAS0-003433	HER	Milton Keynes	The Stables	3433	Findspot	NEWPORT PAGNELL BY-PASS NPA79	FINDSPOT	489610	244820
MIL-HER1-PAS0-003616	HER	Milton Keynes	Olney	3616	Findspot	BEDLAM, CHICHELEY	FINDSPOT	490320	246150
MIL-HER1-PAS0-003668	HER	Milton Keynes	Milton Keynes	3668	Findspot	OLNEY CEMETERY	FINDSPOT	489100	251000
MIL-HER1-PAS0-003692	HER	Milton Keynes	Olney	3692	Findspot	MANOR FARM, HAVERSHAM	FINDSPOT	482700	242750
MIL-HER1-PAS0-003695	HER	Milton Keynes	Olney	3695	Findspot	LITTLE LINFORD HALL:GARDEN	FINDSPOT	484600	244300
MIL-HER1-PAS0-003696	HER	Milton Keynes	Newport Pagnell	3696	Findspot	ARC QUARRY, HAVERSHAM	FINDSPOT	483300	242600
MIL-HER1-PAS0-003736	HER	Milton Keynes	Newport Pagnell	3736	Monument	NEAR "CASTLE" PUBLIC HOUSE	INHUMATION CEMETERY	488855	251904
MIL-HER1-PAS0-003816	HER	Milton Keynes	Newport Pagnell	3816	Findspot	MAGIOVINIUM/ CALDECOTTE AREA	FINDSPOT	489500	234500
MIL-HER1-PAS0-003896	HER	Milton Keynes	Newport Pagnell	3896	Findspot	TRENCHERWOOD HOMES DEVELOPMENT	FINDSPOT	489090	251140
MIL-HER1-PAS0-003900	HER	Milton Keynes	Olney	3900	Findspot	TRENCHERWOOD HOMES DEVELOPMENT	FINDSPOT	489090	251140
MIL-HER1-PAS0-003904	HER	Milton Keynes	Lathbury	3904	Monument	BURY LAWN, UNION STREET	PIT	487580	244070

MIL-HER1-PAS0-003905	HER	Milton Keynes	Lathbury	3905	Findspot	BURY LAWN, UNION STREET	FINDSPOT	487580	244070
MIL-HER1-PAS0-003961	HER	Milton Keynes	Woburn Sands	3961	Findspot	M1 WIDENING FIELD 1075	RECTILINEAR ENCLOSURE	484730	244990
MIL-HER1-PAS0-003979	HER	Milton Keynes	Bletchley	3979	Findspot	FURTHER HOLM FIELD, OS 3000	FINDSPOT	489300	240950
MIL-HER1-PAS0-004567	HER	Milton Keynes	Newport Pagnell	4567	Building	24 & 25 MARKET PLACE	BUILDING	488990	251291
MIL-HER1-PAS0-004766	HER	Milton Keynes	Weston Underwood	4766	Monument	N OF LATHBURY CHURCH	OCCUPATION SITE	487500	245190
MIL-HER1-PAS0-004767	HER	Milton Keynes	Weston Underwood	4767	Findspot	N OF LATHBURY CHURCH	FINDSPOT	487477	245194
MIL-HER1-PAS0-004774	HER	Milton Keynes	Willen	4774	Findspot	UNALLOCATED	FINDSPOT	492580	235450
MIL-HER1-PAS0-005221	HER	Milton Keynes	Caldecotte	5221	Findspot	NEWTON LEYS	FINDSPOT	486690	231610
MIL-HER1-PAS0-005244	HER	Milton Keynes	Loughton	5244	Monument	MI WIDENING FIELD 1056	ENCLOSURE	484730	244990
MIL-HER1-PAS0-005256	HER	Milton Keynes	Wolverton	5256	Monument	ANGLIAN WATER SEWER PIPE	PIT	486457	250327
MIL-HER1-PAS0-005257	HER	Milton Keynes	Woughton on the Green	5257	Monument	ANGLIAN WATER SEWER PIPE	PIT?	486592	250476
MIL-HER1-PAS0-005356	HER	Milton Keynes	Milton Keynes	5356	Findspot	WILLEN BALANCING LAKE(N END	MOAT	488100	240850
MIL-HER1-PAS0-005375	HER	Milton Keynes	Lavendon	5375	Monument	CALDECOTTE SMV	POST BUILT STRUCTURE	489000	235000
MIL-HER1-PAS0-005390	HER	Milton Keynes	Bletchley	5390	Findspot	280M EAST OF LOUGHTON CHRUCH	FINDSPOT	484040	237850
MIL-HER1-PAS0-005479	HER	Milton Keynes	Milton Keynes	5479	Monument	WOLVERTON	TOWN	480445	241200
MIL-HER1-PAS0-005480	HER	Milton Keynes	Milton Keynes	5480	Monument	WOUGHTON-ON-THE-GREEN VILLAGE	VILLAGE	487435	237529
MIL-HER1-PAS0-005512	HER	Milton Keynes	Weston Underwood	5512	Monument	MAGIOVINIUM	INHUMATION CEMETERY	489290	233300
MIL-HER1-PAS0-005627	HER	Milton Keynes	Tattenhoe	5627	Building	ST MICHAEL'S CHUCH BELL TOWER	BELL TOWER	491596	253651
MIL-HER1-PAS0-005692	HER	Milton Keynes	Milton Keynes	5692	Findspot	WINCANTON HILL ROMAN SITE	FINDSPOT	484500	232780
MIL-HER1-PAS0-005712	HER	Milton Keynes	Milton Keynes	5712	Findspot	HARRISON CLOSE, KNOWLHILL	FINDSPOT	484710	236590
MIL-HER1-PAS0-005713	HER	Milton Keynes	Olney	5713	Findspot	HARRISON CLOSE, KNOWLHILL	FINDSPOT	484710	236590
MIL-HER1-PAS0-005847	HER	Milton Keynes	Olney	5847	Monument	FIELD B	BUILDING	486553	250373
MIL-HER1-PAS0-005901	HER	Milton Keynes	Olney	5901	Findspot	PORTISHEAD DRIVE	FINDSPOT	482900	233700
MIL-HER1-PAS0-005910	HER	Milton Keynes	Olney	5910	Monument	THE BATHING STATION SITE	INHUMATION	488746	233756
MIL-HER1-PAS0-005911	HER	Milton Keynes	Olney	5911	Monument	THE BATHING STATION SITE	INHUMATION	488760	233739
MIL-HER1-PAS0-006216	HER	Milton Keynes	Olney	6216	Monument	CHURCH FARM SAXON POST BUILT STRUCTURE	POST BUILT STRUCTURE	489925	251440
MIL-HER1-PAS0-006217	HER	Milton Keynes	Olney	6217	Monument	CHURCH FARM SAXON PIT CLUSTER	PIT CLUSTER	489925	251440
MIL-HER1-PAS0-006218	HER	Milton Keynes	Olney	6218	Findspot	CHURCH FARM SAXON PIT CLUSTER	FINDSPOT	489925	251440
MIL-HER1-PAS0-006219	HER	Milton Keynes	Newport Pagnell	6219	Findspot	CHURCH FARM SAXON PIT CLUSTER	FINDSPOT	489925	251440
MIL-HER1-PAS0-006220	HER	Milton Keynes	Olney	6220	Findspot	CHURCH FARM SAXON PIT CLUSTER	FINDSPOT	489925	251440
MIL-HER1-PAS0-006221	HER	Milton Keynes	Olney	6221	Findspot	CHURCH FARM SAXON PIT CLUSTER	FINDSPOT	489925	251440
MIL-HER1-PAS0-006239	HER	Milton Keynes	Olney	6239	Monument	LAND AT WARRINGTON ROAD	PIT	488848	252475
MIL-HER1-PAS0-006240	HER	Milton Keynes	Olney	6240	Findspot	LAND AT WARRINGTON ROAD	FINDSPOT	488848	252475

MIL-HER1-PAS0-006250	HER	Milton Keynes	Milton Keynes	6250	Findspot	UNASSIGNED	FINDSPOT	489100	244400
MIL-HER1-PAS0-006255	HER	Milton Keynes	Milton Keynes	6255	Findspot	UNASSIGNED	FINDSPOT	489790	251850
MIL-HER1-PAS0-006256	HER	Milton Keynes	Milton Keynes	6256	Findspot	UNASSIGNED	FINDSPOT	489790	251850
MIL-HER1-PAS0-006257	HER	Milton Keynes	Milton Keynes	6257	Findspot	UNASSIGNED	FINDSPOT	489790	251850
MIL-HER1-PAS0-006258	HER	Milton Keynes	Milton Keynes	6258	Findspot	UNASSIGNED	FINDSPOT	489790	251850
MIL-HER1-PAS0-006448	HER	Milton Keynes	Hanslope	6448	Findspot	UNASSIGNED	FINDSPOT	478300	248300
MIL-HER1-PAS0-006449	HER	Milton Keynes	Haversham	6449	Findspot	UNASSIGNED	FINDSPOT	478300	248300
MIL-HER1-PAS0-006450	HER	Milton Keynes	Haversham	6450	Findspot	UNASSIGNED	FINDSPOT	479276	247562
MIL-HER1-PAS0-006451	HER	Milton Keynes	Haversham	6451	Findspot	UNASSIGNED	FINDSPOT	481400	245100
MIL-HER1-PAS0-006452	HER	Milton Keynes	Haversham	6452	Findspot	UNASSIGNED	FINDSPOT	478300	248200
MIL-HER1-PAS0-006453	HER	Milton Keynes	Haversham	6453	Findspot	MANOR FARM	FINDSPOT	480400	245700
MIL-HER1-PAS0-006916	HER	Milton Keynes	Lavendon	6916	Findspot	UNASSIGNED	FINDSPOT	483600	244200
MIL-HER1-PAS0-006917	HER	Milton Keynes	Milton Keynes	6917	Findspot	UNASSIGNED	FINDSPOT	483960	244080
MIL-HER1-PAS0-006918	HER	Milton Keynes	Milton Keynes	6918	Findspot	UNASSIGNED	FINDSPOT	483000	243000
MIL-HER1-PAS0-006919	HER	Milton Keynes	Newport Pagnell	6919	Findspot	UNASSIGNED	FINDSPOT	483700	244200
MIL-HER1-PAS0-006920	HER	Milton Keynes	Sherington	6920	Findspot	UNASSIGNED	FINDSPOT	483600	244200
MIL-HER1-PAS0-007082	HER	Milton Keynes	Sherington	7082	Findspot	UNASSIGNED	FINDSPOT	491644	253671
MIL-HER1-PAS0-007087	HER	Milton Keynes	Sherington	7087	Findspot	UNASSIGNED	FINDSPOT	490000	232000
MIL-HER1-PAS0-007205	HER	Milton Keynes	Newport Pagnell	7205	Findspot	FROM THE WESTCROFT GRID SQUARE OF THE 'CITY'	FINDSPOT	483200	234800
MIL-HER1-PAS0-007207	HER	Milton Keynes	Sherington	7207	Findspot	UNASSIGNED	FINDSPOT	488790	245190
MIL-HER1-PAS0-007208	HER	Milton Keynes	Tattenhoe	7208	Findspot	UNASSIGNED	FINDSPOT	488000	246000
MIL-HER1-PAS0-007209	HER	Milton Keynes	Tyringham	7209	Findspot	UNASSIGNED	FINDSPOT	489100	246100
MIL-HER1-PAS0-007210	HER	Milton Keynes	Olney	7210	Findspot	UNASSIGNED	FINDSPOT	488000	246000
MIL-HER1-PAS0-007211	HER	Milton Keynes	Olney	7211	Findspot	UNASSIGNED	FINDSPOT	488100	245200
MIL-HER1-PAS0-007212	HER	Milton Keynes	Olney	7212	Findspot	UNASSIGNED	FINDSPOT	488000	246000
MIL-HER1-PAS0-007243	HER	Milton Keynes	Newport Pagnell	7243	Findspot	UNASSIGNED	FINDSPOT	482900	233700
MIL-HER1-PAS0-007278	HER	Milton Keynes	Newport Pagnell	7278	Findspot	UNASSIGNED	FINDSPOT	485100	247600
MIL-HER1-PAS0-007300	HER	Milton Keynes	Newport Pagnell	7300	Findspot	UNASSIGNED	FINDSPOT	486483	250546
MIL-HER1-PAS0-007301	HER	Milton Keynes	Newport Pagnell	7301	Findspot	UNASSIGNED	FINDSPOT	486483	250546
MIL-HER1-PAS0-007302	HER	Milton Keynes	Bletchley	7302	Findspot	UNASSIGNED	FINDSPOT	486483	250546
MIL-HER1-PAS0-007720	HER	Milton Keynes	Bletchley	7720	Findspot	RENNY LODGE HOSPITAL	FINDSPOT	488770	243310
MIL-HER1-PAS0-007721	HER	Milton Keynes	Caldecotte	7721	Findspot	RENNY LODGE HOSPITAL	FINDSPOT	488770	243310
MIL-HER1-PAS0-007722	HER	Milton Keynes	Milton Keynes	7722	Findspot	RENNY LODGE HOSPITAL	FINDSPOT	488770	243310

MIL-HER1-PAS0-007723	HER	Milton Keynes	Loughton	7723	Findspot	RENNY LODGE HOSPITAL	FINDSPOT	488770	243310
MIL-HER1-PAS0-007792	HER	Milton Keynes	Olney	7792	Findspot	13, ST GEORGE'S ROAD	FINDSPOT	485200	233000
MIL-HER1-PAS0-007795	HER	Milton Keynes	Towcester	7795	Findspot	TREE'S SQUARE, BLETCHLEY	FINDSPOT	485640	233240
MIL-HER1-PAS0-007829	HER	Milton Keynes	Whittlebury	7829	Findspot	MILL CLOSE SOUTH, CALDECOTTE	FINDSPOT	489000	234800
MIL-HER1-PAS0-007875	HER	Milton Keynes	Brackley	7875	Building	BERRYSTEAD CLOSE, CALDECOTTE	FLOOR	489000	235570
MIL-HER1-PAS0-007901	HER	Milton Keynes	Peterborough	7901	Monument	FEATURES FOUND DURING EVALUATION	FEATURE	483900	237900
MIL-HER1-PAS0-007907	HER	Milton Keynes	Corby	7907	Monument	COWPER TANNERY	FEATURE	488745	251112
NOR-HER1-PAS0-000448	HER	Northamptonshire	Daventry	448	Monument	LATE SAXON BURH	MONUMENT	469265	248755
NOR-HER1-PAS0-000451	HER	Northamptonshire	Peterborough	451	Monument	WHITTLEBURY	MONUMENT	468836	244204
NOR-HER1-PAS0-000718	HER	Northamptonshire	Peterborough	718	Monument	POSSIBLE LATE SAXON ACTIVITY	MONUMENT	458500	236999
NOR-HER1-PAS0-001143	HER	Northamptonshire	Peterborough	1143	Monument	POSSIBLE LATE SAXON ACTIVITY	MONUMENT	502399	292299
NOR-HER1-PAS0-001178	HER	Northamptonshire	Wellingborough	1178	Monument	NN1178	MONUMENT	498198	292901
NOR-HER1-PAS0-003531	HER	Northamptonshire	Stoke Bruerne	3531	Monument	LATE SAXON COMMUNICATIONS	MONUMENT	457399	257800
NOR-HER1-PAS0-004695	HER	Northamptonshire	Kettering	4695	Monument	POSSIBLE LATE SAXON SETTLEMENT	MONUMENT	500920	288359
NOR-HER1-PAS0-004766	HER	Northamptonshire	Daventry	4766	Monument	NN4766	MONUMENT	499990	285957
NOR-HER1-PAS0-004767	HER	Northamptonshire	Corby	4767	Monument	SAXON ACTIVITY	MONUMENT	499081	285837
NOR-HER1-PAS0-005168	HER	Northamptonshire	Badby	5168	Monument	LATE SAXON/VIKING SITE ON RIVER ISE	MONUMENT	490834	269659
NOR-HER1-PAS0-006221	HER	Northamptonshire	Ecton	6221	Monument	POSSIBLE LATE SAXON ACTIVITY	MONUMENT	474000	249999
NOR-HER1-PAS0-006958	HER	Northamptonshire	Northampton	6958	Monument	NN6958	MONUMENT	500959	280340
NOR-HER1-PAS0-007311	HER	Northamptonshire	Peterborough	7311	Monument	LATE SAXON ESTATE	MONUMENT	453862	258785
NOR-HER1-PAS0-008063	HER	Northamptonshire	Peterborough	8063	Monument	LATE SAXON/EARLY MEDIEVAL INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	MONUMENT	497265	298040
NOR-HER1-PAS0-008364	HER	Northamptonshire	Raunds	8364	Monument	LATE SAXON ROUTE FROM FAWSEY TO BADBY	MONUMENT	456020	258712
NOR-HER1-PAS0-008774	HER	Northamptonshire	Corby	8774	Monument	PROBABLE LATE SAXON CEMETERY	MONUMENT	483125	263750
NOR-HER1-PAS0-008778	HER	Northamptonshire	Brackley	8778	Monument	NORTHAMPTON'S SAXON DEFENCES	MONUMENT	474865	260795
NOR-HER1-PAS0-009650	HER	Northamptonshire	Towcester	9650	Monument	LATE SAXON IRON PRODUCTION	MONUMENT	502031	292031
NOR-HER1-PAS0-012122	HER	Northamptonshire	Towcester	12122	Monument	SAXON FINDS	MONUMENT	499081	285837
NOR-HER1-PAS0-013896	HER	Northamptonshire	Naseby	13896	Monument	POSSIBLE DEFENDED LATE SAXON HALL COMPLEX	MONUMENT	497533	272590
NOR-HER1-PAS0-017755	HER	Northamptonshire	Northampton	17755	Monument	LATE SAXON IRONWORKING SITE	MONUMENT	497388	298059
NOR-HER1-PAS0-019146	HER	Northamptonshire	Northampton	19146	Monument	POSSIBLE LATE SAXON & MEDIEVAL PITS	MONUMENT	459126	237394
NOR-HER1-PAS0-019152	HER	Northamptonshire	Raunds	19152	Monument	LATE SAXON DEFENCES	MONUMENT	469199	248799
NOR-HER1-PAS0-019164	HER	Northamptonshire	Raunds	19164	Monument	SAXON CROSS AT ST. LAWRENCE'S CHURCH	MONUMENT	469420	248709
NOR-HER1-PAS0-019616	HER	Northamptonshire	Raunds	19616	Monument	ALL SAINTS CHURCHYARD	MONUMENT	468890	278130

NOR-HER1-PAS0-019788	HER	Northamptonshire	Raunds	19788	Monument	PROBABLE LATE SAXON BURIALS	MONUMENT	482999	263699
NOR-HER1-PAS0-019801	HER	Northamptonshire	Stanwick	19801	Monument	LATE SAXON/SAXO-NORMAN PITS & GULLIES	MONUMENT	475140	260330
NOR-HER1-PAS0-020200	HER	Northamptonshire	Irthlingborough	20200	Monument	LATE SAXON BUILDING AND BOUNDARY	MONUMENT	499800	273199
NOR-HER1-PAS0-020202	HER	Northamptonshire	Kettering	20202	Monument	LATE SAXON BOUNDARY DITCHES	MONUMENT	499989	273122
NOR-HER1-PAS0-020226	HER	Northamptonshire	Peterborough	20226	Monument	LATE SAXON SETTLEMENT FEATURES	MONUMENT	499930	273010
NOR-HER1-PAS0-020235	HER	Northamptonshire	Peterborough	20235	Monument	LATE SAXON SUNKEN FEATURE BUILDING	MONUMENT	499541	273199
NOR-HER1-PAS0-020335	HER	Northamptonshire	Peterborough	20335	Monument	LATE SAXON STRUCTURE	MONUMENT	498187	271213
NOR-HER1-PAS0-020647	HER	Northamptonshire	Wellingborough	20647	Findspot	LATE SAXON FIND	MONUMENT	495090	270590
NOR-HER1-PAS0-021768	HER	Northamptonshire	Yardley Hastings	21768	Monument	ALL SAINTS CHURCHYARD	MONUMENT	496770	282100
NOR-HER1-PAS0-021856	HER	Northamptonshire	Earls Barton	21856	Findspot	LATE SAXON FINDS	MONUMENT	500870	288359
NOR-HER1-PAS0-021979	HER	Northamptonshire	Kettering	21979	Monument	NN21979	MONUMENT	499990	285957
NOR-HER1-PAS0-021980	HER	Northamptonshire	Northampton	21980	Monument	SAXON FINDS	MONUMENT	499081	285837
NOR-HER1-PAS0-022790	HER	Northamptonshire	Sulgrave	22790	Findspot	VIKING FINDS RECOVERED FROM WORKS TO ISE BRIDGE	MONUMENT	490809	269659
NOR-HER1-PAS0-023021	HER	Northamptonshire	Towcester	23021	Findspot	UNSTRATIFIED LATE SAXON FIND	MONUMENT	486539	257199
NOR-HER1-PAS0-023522	HER	Northamptonshire	Northampton	23522	Monument	BERRY MOUNT EARTHWORKS (& BURIED REMAINS OF EARTHWORKS)	MONUMENT	485132	263819
NOR-HER1-PAS0-025935	HER	Northamptonshire	Northampton	25935	Monument	LATE SAXON HOARD	MONUMENT	500959	280340
NOR-HER1-PAS0-026100	HER	Northamptonshire	Northampton	26100	Monument	PROBABLE LATE SAXON CROSS	MONUMENT	474660	271199
NOR-HER1-PAS0-026343	HER	Northamptonshire	Northampton	26343	Monument	POSSIBLE 10TH CENTURY HOUSE ADJOINING TIMBER HALL	MONUMENT	455629	245340
NOR-HER1-PAS0-026579	HER	Northamptonshire	Raunds	26579	Monument	LATE SAXON DEFENSIVE DITCH	MONUMENT	469079	248769
NOR-HER1-PAS0-026769	HER	Northamptonshire	Raunds	26769	Monument	POSSIBLE LATE SAXON TIMBER BUILDING	MONUMENT	474920	260360
NOR-HER1-PAS0-026772	HER	Northamptonshire	Stanwick	26772	Monument	LATE SAXON OCCUPATION LAYERS	MONUMENT	475149	260570
NOR-HER1-PAS0-026773	HER	Northamptonshire	Brackley	26773	Monument	LATE SAXON PITS	MONUMENT	474920	260379
NOR-HER1-PAS0-026801	HER	Northamptonshire	Kettering	26801	Monument	LATE SAXON OCCUPATION	MONUMENT	474850	260640
NOR-HER1-PAS0-026895	HER	Northamptonshire	Stoke Bruerne	26895	Monument	POSSIBLE LATE SAXON BUILDING	MONUMENT	499734	272555
NOR-HER1-PAS0-026898	HER	Northamptonshire	Peterborough	26898	Monument	POSSIBLE LATE SAXON BOUNDARY DITCHES	MONUMENT	500039	272984
NOR-HER1-PAS0-026927	HER	Northamptonshire	Nassington	26927	Monument	POSSIBLE LATE SAXON BOUNDARY DITCH	MONUMENT	498213	271184
NOR-HER1-PAS0-026982	HER	Northamptonshire	Northampton	26982	Findspot	UNSTRATIFIED LATE SAXON COIN	MONUMENT	458500	236999
NOR-HER1-PAS0-027923	HER	Northamptonshire	Northampton	27923	Monument	NN27923	MONUMENT	487900	283399
NOR-HER1-PAS0-028223	HER	Northamptonshire	Raunds	28223	Findspot	POSSIBLE LATE SAXON FIND	MONUMENT	474000	249999
NOR-HER1-PAS0-028690	HER	Northamptonshire	Stanwick	28690	Findspot	UNSTRATIFIED LATE SAXON FIND	MONUMENT	502399	292299
NOR-HER1-PAS0-028919	HER	Northamptonshire	Raunds	28919	Monument	LATE SAXON TIMBER HALL	MONUMENT	506292	296130
NOR-HER1-PAS0-028924	HER	Northamptonshire	Northampton	28924	Monument	LATE SAXON CHURCH	MONUMENT	476490	265649



NOR-HER1-PAS0-029068	HER	Northamptonshire	Northampton	29068	Monument	NN29068	MONUMENT	475219	260309
NOR-HER1-PAS0-029396	HER	Northamptonshire	Northampton	29396	Monument	LATE SAXON QUARRY PIT	MONUMENT	499919	273010
NOR-HER1-PAS0-029977	HER	Northamptonshire	Northampton	29977	Monument	LATE SAXON FEATURES	MONUMENT	497500	271300
NOR-HER1-PAS0-029999	HER	Northamptonshire	Northampton	29999	Monument	LATE SAXON DEFENCES	MONUMENT	497549	272569
NOR-HER1-PAS0-030088	HER	Northamptonshire	Northampton	30088	Monument	NN30088	MONUMENT	475219	260290
NOR-HER1-PAS0-030091	HER	Northamptonshire	Raunds	30091	Monument	NN30091	MONUMENT	475279	260269
NOR-HER1-PAS0-030092	HER	Northamptonshire	Raunds	30092	Monument	NN30092	MONUMENT	475279	260269
NOR-HER1-PAS0-030325	HER	Northamptonshire	Northampton	30325	Monument	NN30325	MONUMENT	475270	260269
NOR-HER1-PAS0-030399	HER	Northamptonshire	Northampton	30399	Monument	LATE SAXON TO POST MEDIEVAL CHURCHYARD	MONUMENT	475000	260369
NOR-HER1-PAS0-030400	HER	Northamptonshire	Northampton	30400	Monument	POSSIBLE C9TH SAXON CHURCHYARD CROSS	MONUMENT	474980	260369
NOR-HER1-PAS0-030503	HER	Northamptonshire	Northampton	30503	Monument	SAXON DITCH (CUTTING IRON AGE ENCLOSURE)	MONUMENT	499800	272200
NOR-HER1-PAS0-030507	HER	Northamptonshire	Northampton	30507	Monument	POSSIBLE LATE SAXON CLOSE	MONUMENT	499647	272295
NOR-HER1-PAS0-030644	HER	Northamptonshire	Northampton	30644	Monument	POSSIBLE LATE SAXON BUILDING	MONUMENT	475000	260430
NOR-HER1-PAS0-030647	HER	Northamptonshire	Northampton	30647	Monument	LATE SAXON SILVER WORKING SITE	MONUMENT	475000	260430
NOR-HER1-PAS0-030649	HER	Northamptonshire	Northampton	30649	Monument	POSSIBLE LATE SAXON ENAMELLING KILN	MONUMENT	475000	260430
NOR-HER1-PAS0-030718	HER	Northamptonshire	Northampton	30718	Monument	LATE SAXON GRUBENHAUS	MONUMENT	475029	260369
NOR-HER1-PAS0-030720	HER	Northamptonshire	Northampton	30720	Monument	POSSIBLE LATE SAXON BUILDING	MONUMENT	475019	260379
NOR-HER1-PAS0-030721	HER	Northamptonshire	Northampton	30721	Monument	POSSIBLE LATE SAXON BUILDING	MONUMENT	475029	260379
NOR-HER1-PAS0-030722	HER	Northamptonshire	Northampton	30722	Monument	LATE SAXON PITS	MONUMENT	475029	260379
NOR-HER1-PAS0-030723	HER	Northamptonshire	Northampton	30723	Monument	POSSIBLE LATE SAXON YARD	MONUMENT	475019	260379
NOR-HER1-PAS0-030728	HER	Northamptonshire	Northampton	30728	Monument	LATE SAXON BONE WORKING SITE	MONUMENT	475019	260369
NOR-HER1-PAS0-030731	HER	Northamptonshire	Northampton	30731	Monument	LATE SAXON BUILDINGS	MONUMENT	475099	260320
NOR-HER1-PAS0-030732	HER	Northamptonshire	Northampton	30732	Monument	LATE SAXON METAL WORKING SITE	MONUMENT	475099	260320
NOR-HER1-PAS0-030733	HER	Northamptonshire	Northampton	30733	Monument	LATE SAXON METALLED AREA	MONUMENT	475099	260320
NOR-HER1-PAS0-030775	HER	Northamptonshire	Northampton	30775	Monument	LATE SAXON METAL WORKING SITE	MONUMENT	475010	260360
NOR-HER1-PAS0-030779	HER	Northamptonshire	Northampton	30779	Monument	POSSIBLE LATE SAXON BUILDING	MONUMENT	475029	260369
NOR-HER1-PAS0-030780	HER	Northamptonshire	Northampton	30780	Monument	LATE SAXON BUILDING & YARD AREA	MONUMENT	475019	260350
NOR-HER1-PAS0-030781	HER	Northamptonshire	Northampton	30781	Monument	LATE SAXON BUILDING	MONUMENT	475019	260350
NOR-HER1-PAS0-030782	HER	Northamptonshire	Northampton	30782	Monument	POSSIBLE LATE SAXON BUILDING	MONUMENT	475019	260350
NOR-HER1-PAS0-030783	HER	Northamptonshire	Northampton	30783	Monument	LATE SAXON PIT	MONUMENT	475019	260350
NOR-HER1-PAS0-030784	HER	Northamptonshire	Northampton	30784	Monument	POSSIBLE LATE SAXON BUILDING	MONUMENT	475050	260360
NOR-HER1-PAS0-030785	HER	Northamptonshire	Northampton	30785	Monument	POSSIBLE LATE SAXON GARDEN	MONUMENT	475060	260369

NOR-HER1-PAS0-030786	HER	Northamptonshire	Northampton	30786	Monument	LATE SAXON TIMBER BUILDING	MONUMENT	475060	260369
NOR-HER1-PAS0-030787	HER	Northamptonshire	Northampton	30787	Monument	LATE SAXON PITS	MONUMENT	475060	260369
NOR-HER1-PAS0-030788	HER	Northamptonshire	Northampton	30788	Monument	LATE SAXON GRUBENHAUS	MONUMENT	475060	260369
NOR-HER1-PAS0-030789	HER	Northamptonshire	Northampton	30789	Monument	LATE SAXON BUILDING	MONUMENT	475010	260350
NOR-HER1-PAS0-030790	HER	Northamptonshire	Northampton	30790	Monument	LATE SAXON YARD	MONUMENT	475010	260350
NOR-HER1-PAS0-030791	HER	Northamptonshire	Northampton	30791	Monument	POSSIBLE LATE SAXON BOUNDARY	MONUMENT	475010	260350
NOR-HER1-PAS0-030792	HER	Northamptonshire	Northampton	30792	Monument	POSSIBLE LATE SAXON TIMBER BUILDING	MONUMENT	475010	260350
NOR-HER1-PAS0-030793	HER	Northamptonshire	Northampton	30793	Monument	POSSIBLE LATE SAXON BUILDINGS	MONUMENT	475010	260350
NOR-HER1-PAS0-030794	HER	Northamptonshire	Northampton	30794	Monument	LATE SAXON IRON WORKING SITE	MONUMENT	475010	260350
NOR-HER1-PAS0-030795	HER	Northamptonshire	Northampton	30795	Monument	POSSIBLE LATE SAXON BUILDING	MONUMENT	475010	260350
NOR-HER1-PAS0-030796	HER	Northamptonshire	Northampton	30796	Monument	POSSIBLE LATE SAXON BUILDINGS & YARD	MONUMENT	475029	260350
NOR-HER1-PAS0-030797	HER	Northamptonshire	Northampton	30797	Monument	POSSIBLE LATE SAXON IRON WORKING	MONUMENT	475029	260350
NOR-HER1-PAS0-030798	HER	Northamptonshire	Northampton	30798	Monument	LATE SAXON GRUBENHAUS	MONUMENT	475050	260350
NOR-HER1-PAS0-030799	HER	Northamptonshire	Northampton	30799	Monument	LATE SAXON GRUBENHAUS	MONUMENT	475050	260350
NOR-HER1-PAS0-030800	HER	Northamptonshire	Northampton	30800	Monument	LATE SAXON GRUBENHAUS	MONUMENT	475050	260350
NOR-HER1-PAS0-030801	HER	Northamptonshire	Northampton	30801	Monument	LATE SAXON PITS	MONUMENT	475050	260350
NOR-HER1-PAS0-030947	HER	Northamptonshire	Northampton	30947	Monument	LATE SAXON ROAD ON SITE OF CASTLE	MONUMENT	474850	260500
NOR-HER1-PAS0-030975	HER	Northamptonshire	Northampton	30975	Monument	LATE SAXON BUILDING	MONUMENT	474930	260500
NOR-HER1-PAS0-030976	HER	Northamptonshire	Northampton	30976	Monument	LATE SAXON GRUBENHAUS	MONUMENT	474930	260500
NOR-HER1-PAS0-030978	HER	Northamptonshire	Northampton	30978	Monument	LATE SAXON GRUBENHAUS	MONUMENT	474930	260500
NOR-HER1-PAS0-030979	HER	Northamptonshire	Northampton	30979	Monument	LATE SAXON GRUBENHAUS	MONUMENT	474930	260500
NOR-HER1-PAS0-030980	HER	Northamptonshire	Northampton	30980	Monument	LATE SAXON GRUBENHAUS	MONUMENT	474930	260500
NOR-HER1-PAS0-030981	HER	Northamptonshire	Northampton	30981	Monument	LATE SAXON BUILDING	MONUMENT	474930	260500
NOR-HER1-PAS0-030982	HER	Northamptonshire	Northampton	30982	Monument	LATE SAXON PIT OR CELLAR	MONUMENT	474930	260500
NOR-HER1-PAS0-030983	HER	Northamptonshire	Northampton	30983	Monument	LATE SAXON FINDS	MONUMENT	474930	260500
NOR-HER1-PAS0-030984	HER	Northamptonshire	Northampton	30984	Monument	LATE SAXON TIMBER HALL	MONUMENT	474930	260500
NOR-HER1-PAS0-030986	HER	Northamptonshire	Northampton	30986	Monument	LATE SAXON ACTIVITY	MONUMENT	474930	260500
NOR-HER1-PAS0-030987	HER	Northamptonshire	Northampton	30987	Monument	LATE SAXON YARD	MONUMENT	474930	260500
NOR-HER1-PAS0-030993	HER	Northamptonshire	Northampton	30993	Monument	METAL WORKING SITE	MONUMENT	474930	260500
NOR-HER1-PAS0-030994	HER	Northamptonshire	Northampton	30994	Monument	EVIDENCE OF METAL WORKING	MONUMENT	474930	260500
NOR-HER1-PAS0-031008	HER	Northamptonshire	Northampton	31008	Monument	LATE SAXON HEARTH	MONUMENT	474850	260640
NOR-HER1-PAS0-031010	HER	Northamptonshire	Northampton	31010	Monument	SCATTERED SHALLOW PITS & POSTHOLES ON SITE OF CASTLE	MONUMENT	474850	260500
NOR-HER1-PAS0-031011	HER	Northamptonshire	Sulgrave	31011	Monument	LATE SAXON PITS ADJACENT CASTLE	MONUMENT	474850	260500

NOR-HER1-PAS0-031076	HER	Northamptonshire	Northampton	31076	Findspot	UNSTRATIFIED LATE SAXON (& POSSIBLE VIKING) FINDS	MONUMENT	480649	265700
NOR-HER1-PAS0-031288	HER	Northamptonshire	Peterborough	31288	Monument	LATE SAXON COPPER WORKING SITE	MONUMENT	475000	260430
NOR-HER1-PAS0-031289	HER	Northamptonshire	Northampton	31289	Monument	LATE SAXON IRON WORKING SITE	MONUMENT	475000	260430
NOR-HER1-PAS0-031315	HER	Northamptonshire	Northampton	31315	Monument	LATE SAXON DEFENSIVE BANK & REVETMENT	MONUMENT	474829	260320
NOR-HER1-PAS0-032072	HER	Northamptonshire	Northampton	32072	Monument	LATE C10TH TIMBER HALL	MONUMENT	455629	245340
NOR-HER1-PAS0-032215	HER	Northamptonshire	Northampton	32215	Monument	LATE BUILDING SAXON	MONUMENT	475029	260330
NOR-HER1-PAS0-033237	HER	Northamptonshire	Northampton	33237	Monument	LATE SAXON IRON SMELTING FURNACE & IRONSTONE QUARRY	MONUMENT	502005	292031
NOR-HER1-PAS0-033265	HER	Northamptonshire	Northampton	33265	Monument	LATE SAXON ACTIVITY	MONUMENT	475000	260430
NOR-HER1-PAS0-033266	HER	Northamptonshire	Northampton	33266	Monument	POSSIBLE LATE SAXON WEAVERS WORKSHOP	MONUMENT	475000	260430
NOR-HER1-PAS0-033278	HER	Northamptonshire	Northampton	33278	Monument	POSSIBLE LATE SAXON YARD	MONUMENT	475029	260369
NOR-HER1-PAS0-033279	HER	Northamptonshire	Oundle	33279	Monument	LATE SAXON METALLING PRE-DATING ST PETER'S STREET	MONUMENT	475019	260350
NOR-HER1-PAS0-033280	HER	Northamptonshire	Brigstock	33280	Monument	PROBABLE LATE SAXON YARD	MONUMENT	475060	260369
NOR-HER1-PAS0-033281	HER	Northamptonshire	Oundle	33281	Monument	LATE SAXON TIMBER BUILDINGS	MONUMENT	475010	260350
NOR-HER1-PAS0-033287	HER	Northamptonshire	Brixworth	33287	Monument	POSSIBLE LATE SAXON GRUBENHAUS	MONUMENT	475000	260379
NOR-HER1-PAS0-033300	HER	Northamptonshire	Yardley Hastings	33300	Monument	AREA OF CULTIVATED LAND	MONUMENT	474930	260500
NOR-HER1-PAS0-034798	HER	Northamptonshire	Oundle	34798	Monument	LATE SAXON PIT	MONUMENT	504219	288398
NOR-HER1-PAS0-034800	HER	Northamptonshire	Fotheringhay	34800	Monument	POSSIBLE LATE SAXON BUILDING AND SURFACE	MONUMENT	494602	285253
NOR-HER1-PAS0-034826	HER	Northamptonshire	Hargrave	34826	Monument	LATE SAXON DITCH	MONUMENT	504147	288336
NOR-HER1-PAS0-034875	HER	Northamptonshire	Naseby	34875	Monument	NN34875	MONUMENT	475160	269850
NOR-HER1-PAS0-034879	HER	Northamptonshire	Higham Ferrers	34879	Monument	POSSIBLE LATE SAXON STRUCTURE	MONUMENT	486622	257192
NOR-HER1-PAS0-034881	HER	Northamptonshire	Towcester	34881	Monument	ST. PETER'S CHURCH, EARLY STRUCTURE	MONUMENT	504200	288200
NOR-HER1-PAS0-034894	HER	Northamptonshire	Raunds	34894	Monument	OSSUARY BENEATH CHURCH PORCH	MONUMENT	505989	293160
NOR-HER1-PAS0-035298	HER	Northamptonshire	Northampton	35298	Findspot	POSSIBLE LATE SAXON MANURING SCATTER	MONUMENT	503702	271500
NOR-HER1-PAS0-035364	HER	Northamptonshire	Nassington	35364	Monument	POSSIBLE LATE SAXON DITCHES	MONUMENT	468749	277750
NOR-HER1-PAS0-035397	HER	Northamptonshire	Corby	35397	Monument	POSSIBLE SAXON BUILDING	MONUMENT	496172	268580
NOR-HER1-PAS0-035483	HER	Northamptonshire	Corby	35483	Monument	POSSIBLE SAXON DEFENSIVE DITCHES	MONUMENT	469199	248599
NOR-HER1-PAS0-036011	HER	Northamptonshire	Daventry	36011	Monument	POSSIBLE LATE SAXON PITS	MONUMENT	500205	273164
NOR-HER1-PAS0-036768	HER	Northamptonshire	Kettering	36768	Monument	LATE SAXON FEATURES	MONUMENT	475089	260509
NOR-HER1-PAS0-037247	HER	Northamptonshire	Kettering	37247	Monument	LATE SAXON FEATURES	MONUMENT	506288	296135
NOR-HER1-PAS0-037342	HER	Northamptonshire	Northampton	37342	Monument	LATE SAXON FURNACE(S), ROASTING HEARTHS & POSSIBLE BUILDING	MONUMENT	497404	298039
NOR-HER1-PAS0-037344	HER	Northamptonshire	Mears Ashby	37344	Monument	POSSIBLE LATE SAXON QUARRY PIT & SLAG HEAP	MONUMENT	497388	298059
NOR-HER1-PAS0-101318	HER	Northamptonshire	Irthlingborough	101318	Findspot	UNSTRATIFIED FIND, PROBABLY LATE SAXON	MONUMENT	459550	257804

NOR-HER1-PAS0-103276	HER	Northamptonshire	Raunds	103276	Monument	CYTRINGAN SAXON CHARTER BOUNDARY (AD 956)	MONUMENT	484638	278886
NOR-HER1-PAS0-103276	HER	Northamptonshire	Northampton	103276	Monument	CYTRINGAN SAXON CHARTER BOUNDARY (AD 956)	MONUMENT	488354	280188
NOR-HER1-PAS0-104434	HER	Northamptonshire	Peterborough	104434	Findspot	UNSTRATIFIED LATE SAXON FIND	MONUMENT	483300	254299
NOR-HER1-PAS0-111185	HER	Northamptonshire	Peterborough	111185	Building	CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS	MONUMENT	483833	266658
NOR-HER1-PAS0-115214	HER	Northamptonshire	Towcester	115214	Monument	UNCERTAIN LATE SAXON ACTIVITY	MONUMENT	494917	270725
NOR-HER1-PAS0-115798	HER	Northamptonshire	Raunds	115798	Monument	LATE SAXON BOUNDARY	MONUMENT	499824	273155
NOR-HER1-PAS0-116163	HER	Northamptonshire	Raunds	116163	Monument	LATE SAXON ACTIVITY	MONUMENT	475264	260599
NOR-HER1-PAS0-116177	HER	Northamptonshire	Raunds	116177	Monument	NN116177	MONUMENT	502004	292038
NOR-HER1-PAS0-116178	HER	Northamptonshire	Peterborough	116178	Monument	NN116178	MONUMENT	501993	292033
NOR-HER1-PAS0-116441	HER	Northamptonshire	Peterborough	116441	Findspot	UNSTRATIFIED LATE SAXON FIND	MONUMENT	472900	241899
NOR-HER1-PAS0-116667	HER	Northamptonshire	Peterborough	116667	Monument	LATE SAXON ENCLOSED SETTLEMENT (PROBABLE FARM)	MONUMENT	499840	273319
NOR-HER1-PAS0-116668	HER	Northamptonshire	Daventry	116668	Monument	BUILDING A (LATE SAXON)	MONUMENT	499877	273329
NOR-HER1-PAS0-116669	HER	Northamptonshire	Irthlingborough	116669	Monument	BUILDING B (LATE SAXON)	MONUMENT	499855	273335
NOR-HER1-PAS0-138006	HER	Northamptonshire	Irthlingborough	138006	Monument	LATE SAXON POSTHOLES & SLOTS	MONUMENT	507543	291662
NOR-HER1-PAS0-138007	HER	Northamptonshire	Wollaston	138007	Monument	POSSIBLE LATE SAXON/EARLY MEDIEVAL FEATURES	MONUMENT	507520	291648
NOR-HER1-PAS0-138013	HER	Northamptonshire	Wollaston	138013	Monument	SAXON FEATURES	MONUMENT	507453	291589
NOR-HER1-PAS0-140952	HER	Northamptonshire	Nassington	140952	Monument	POSSIBLE LATE SAXON ACTIVITY	MONUMENT	459550	257804
NOR-HER1-PAS0-141434	HER	Northamptonshire	Banbury	141434	Monument	LATE SAXON FEATURES	MONUMENT	494946	270758
NOR-HER1-PAS0-141435	HER	Northamptonshire	Ecton	141435	Monument	LATE SAXON GULLIES	MONUMENT	494926	270741
NOR-HER1-PAS0-142987	HER	Northamptonshire	Raunds	142987	Monument	LATE SAXON SUNKEN-FEATURED BUILDING	MONUMENT	490851	262473
NOR-HER1-PAS0-142993	HER	Northamptonshire	Raunds	142993	Monument	LATE SAXON SUNKEN-FEATURED BUILDING	MONUMENT	490784	262474
NOR-HER1-PAS0-143650	HER	Northamptonshire	Raunds	143650	Monument	LATE SAXON RUBBISH PIT	MONUMENT	506300	296100
NOR-HER1-PAS0-144590	HER	Northamptonshire	Raunds	144590	Monument	LATE SAXON FIND	MONUMENT	454404	247011
NOR-HER1-PAS0-161363	HER	Northamptonshire	Raunds	161363	Monument	POSSIBLE LATE SAXON BOUNDARY DITCH	MONUMENT	482854	263453
NOR-HER1-PAS0-164520	HER	Northamptonshire	Northampton	164520	Monument	POSSIBLE LATE SAXON STRUCTURE	MONUMENT	499931	273009
NOR-HER1-PAS0-164522	HER	Northamptonshire	Northampton	164522	Monument	POSSIBLE LATE SAXON HOLLOW WAY	MONUMENT	499925	272997
NOR-HER1-PAS0-164523	HER	Northamptonshire	Raunds	164523	Monument	POSSIBLE LATE SAXON PLOT BOUNDARIES	MONUMENT	499947	273056
NOR-HER1-PAS0-164524	HER	Northamptonshire	Raunds	164524	Monument	POSSIBLE LATE SAXON PLOT BOUNDARIES	MONUMENT	499949	273016
NOR-HER1-PAS0-164555	HER	Northamptonshire	Raunds	164555	Monument	LATE SAXON BOUNDARY DITCH	MONUMENT	499826	273137
NOR-HER1-PAS0-168472	HER	Northamptonshire	Raunds	168472	Monument	POSSIBLE LATE SAXON POSTHOLES	MONUMENT	474895	260314
NOR-HER1-PAS0-168475	HER	Northamptonshire	Raunds	168475	Monument	LATE SAXON PIT & SOIL HORIZON	MONUMENT	474777	260437
NOR-HER1-PAS0-169025	HER	Northamptonshire	Raunds	169025	Monument	EASTERN BOUNDARY DITCH FOR LATE SAXON ENCLOSURE	MONUMENT	499856	273316

NOR-HER1-PAS0-169026	HER	Northamptonshire	Raunds	169026	Monument	WESTERN BOUNDARY DITCH FOR LATE SAXON ENCLOSURE	MONUMENT	499843	273286
NOR-HER1-PAS0-169027	HER	Northamptonshire	Raunds	169027	Monument	DITCH PARALLEL TO & EAST OF THE EASTERN BOUNDARY DITCH FOR LATE SAXON ENCLOSURE	MONUMENT	499885	273317
NOR-HER1-PAS0-169028	HER	Northamptonshire	Raunds	169028	Monument	BUILDING D (LATE SAXON)	MONUMENT	499835	273337
NOR-HER1-PAS0-169029	HER	Northamptonshire	Raunds	169029	Monument	BUILDING S (LATE SAXON)	MONUMENT	499851	273299
NOR-HER1-PAS0-169030	HER	Northamptonshire	Northampton	169030	Monument	STRUCTURE C (LATE SAXON)	MONUMENT	499833	273320
NOR-HER1-PAS0-169031	HER	Northamptonshire	Croxden	169031	Monument	LATE SAXON STRUCTURES (BUILDING K)	MONUMENT	499854	273274
NOR-HER1-PAS0-169032	HER	Northamptonshire	Newcastle	169032	Monument	LATE SAXON BOUNDARY DITCH	MONUMENT	499874	273319
NOR-HER1-PAS0-169034	HER	Northamptonshire	Ashbourne	169034	Monument	LATE SAXON MANORIAL ENCLOSURE	MONUMENT	499875	273328
NOR-HER1-PAS0-169037	HER	Northamptonshire	Ashbourne	169037	Monument	LATE SAXON BOUNDARY DITCHES	MONUMENT	499815	273354
NOR-HER1-PAS0-169040	HER	Northamptonshire	Stoke-on-Trent	169040	Monument	LATE SAXON QUARRIES (POSSIBLY FOR FIRST CHURCH BUILDING), USED AS BOUNDARY DITCHES & RUBBISH PITS	MONUMENT	499866	27326
STA-HER1-PAS0-000019	HER	Staffordshire	Stoke-on-Trent	19	Monument	WATERMILL, CROXDEN ABBEY	WATERMILL	406248	339752
STA-HER1-PAS0-000023	HER	Staffordshire	Maer	23	Monument	BERTH HILL CAMP, MAER	MULTIVALLATE HILLFORT	378790	339040
STA-HER1-PAS0-000043	HER	Staffordshire	Checkley	43	Monument	ANGLO-SCANDINAVIAN CROSS, ILAM HALL	CROSS	412869	350579
STA-HER1-PAS0-000045	HER	Staffordshire	Rolleston-on-Dove	45	Monument	ANGLO-SCANDINAVIAN CROSS, CHURCH OF THE HOLY CROSS, ILAM	CROSS	413274	350680
STA-HER1-PAS0-000078	HER	Staffordshire	Chebsey	78	Monument	ROUND BARROW, WREDON HILL, RAMSHORN	ROUND BARROW	408566	346956
STA-HER1-PAS0-000088	HER	Staffordshire	Leek	88	Monument	LOWER GREEN HOUSE BOWL BARROW	ROUND BARROW	410810	350259
STA-HER1-PAS0-000089	HER	Staffordshire	Leek	89	Monument	LATHAM HALL BOWL BARROW	ROUND BARROW	411340	349510
STA-HER1-PAS0-000093	HER	Staffordshire	Ashbourne	93	Monument	ANGLO-SCANDINAVIAN CROSSES, ST MARY'S AND ALL SAINTS' CHURCHYARD, CHECKLEY	CROSS	402789	337870
STA-HER1-PAS0-000096	HER	Staffordshire	Ashbourne	96	Monument	ANGLO-SCANDINAVIAN CROSS, ST MARY'S CHURCHYARD, ROLLESTON ON DOVE	CROSS	423548	327718
STA-HER1-PAS0-000097	HER	Staffordshire	Ashbourne	97	Monument	ANGLO-SCANDINAVIAN CROSS, ALL SAINT'S CHURCHYARD, CHEBSEY	CROSS	385984	328575
STA-HER1-PAS0-000098	HER	Staffordshire	Tamworth	98	Monument	ANGLO-SCANDINAVIAN CROSS, ST EDWARD'S CHURCHYARD, LEEK	CROSS	398328	356617
STA-HER1-PAS0-000099	HER	Staffordshire	Burton-on-Trent	99	Monument	ANGLO-SCANDINAVIAN CROSS, ST EDWARD'S CHURCHYARD, LEEK	CROSS	398354	356626
STA-HER1-PAS0-000111	HER	Staffordshire	Burton-on-Trent	111	Monument	BOWL BARROW, SOUTH-WEST OF BLORE CHURCH, BLORE WITH SWINSCOE	BOWL BARROW	413390	349147
STA-HER1-PAS0-000134	HER	Staffordshire	Brewood	134	Monument	HIGH FIELDS MINE BOWL BARROW	ROUND BARROW	412027	353554
STA-HER1-PAS0-000158	HER	Staffordshire	Abbey Arcade	158	Monument	CREMATIONS, WETTON LOW, WETTON	CREMATION	411099	354799
STA-HER1-PAS0-000190	HER	Staffordshire	Ashbourne	190	Monument	TAMWORTH TOWN DEFENCES / OFFA'S DYKE	DITCH	420763	304316
STA-HER1-PAS0-000207	HER	Staffordshire	Cheadle	207	Monument	ENCLOSURE AND LINEAR FEATURES, ALREWEAS STATION	FEATURE	417900	314652
STA-HER1-PAS0-000209	HER	Staffordshire	Stoke-on-Trent	209	Monument	RING DITCH, CAUSEWAYED ENCLOSURE AND OTHER STRUCTURES, FATHOLME	RING DITCH	420203	317361
STA-HER1-PAS0-000217	HER	Staffordshire	Stoke-on-Trent	217	Monument	ENGLETON HALL ROMAN VILLA	VILLA	389449	310229

STA-HER1-PAS0-000223	HER	Staffordshire	Stoke-on-Trent	223	Monument	BURTON ABBEY / THE ABBEY OF MARY AND SAINT MODWEN, BURTON-UPON-TRENT	ABBAY	425069	322680
STA-HER1-PAS0-000230	HER	Staffordshire	Stoke-on-Trent	230	Monument	ANGLO-SCANDINAVIAN CROSS, CHURCH OF ST PETER, ALSTONEFIELD	CROSS	413288	355361
STA-HER1-PAS0-000244	HER	Staffordshire	Leek	244	Monument	CHEADLE MILL, CHEADLE	WATERMILL	401289	342550
STA-HER1-PAS0-000266	HER	Staffordshire	Leek	266	Findspot	SWORD AND CELT FINDSPOT, FARLEY	FINDSPOT	407030	343190
STA-HER1-PAS0-000274	HER	Staffordshire	Leek	274	Monument	WARDLOW BOWL BARROW, WREDON HILL	INHUMATION	408551	347274
STA-HER1-PAS0-000288	HER	Staffordshire	Ashbourne	288	Monument	ROUND BARROW, CAULDON HILLS, WATERHOUSES	ROUND BARROW	408194	348709
STA-HER1-PAS0-000414	HER	Staffordshire	Leek	414	Monument	BOWL BARROW, WEST OF MUSDEN LOW	ROUND BARROW	411610	350149
STA-HER1-PAS0-000426	HER	Staffordshire	Mayfield	426	Findspot	SPEAR HEAD FINDSPOT, THROWLEY	FINDSPOT	411550	352550
STA-HER1-PAS0-000427	HER	Staffordshire	Mayfield	427	Findspot	GLASS BEAD, THROWLEY	FINDSPOT	411550	352550
STA-HER1-PAS0-000428	HER	Staffordshire	Stoke-on-Trent	428	Monument	ROUND BARROW, BETWEEN THOR'S CAVE AND GRINDON ROAD, WETTON	ROUND BARROW	410199	354699
STA-HER1-PAS0-000431	HER	Staffordshire	Burton-on-Trent	431	Monument	BARROW, NEAR STANSHOPE	ROUND BARROW	412547	354550
STA-HER1-PAS0-000432	HER	Staffordshire	Keele	432	Monument	ST BERTRAM'S CAVE / BEESTON TOR CAVE, WETTON	FINDSPOT	410649	354060
STA-HER1-PAS0-000454	HER	Staffordshire	Stoke-on-Trent	454	Findspot	POTTERY FINDSPOT, CHURCH TOWN FIELD	FINDSPOT	415359	345850
STA-HER1-PAS0-000456	HER	Staffordshire	Ashbourne	456	Findspot	SAXON AND DANISH COINS / COIN HOARD, MAYFIELD	FINDSPOT	415550	345549
STA-HER1-PAS0-000498	HER	Staffordshire	Tittensor	498	Findspot	COINS AND POTTERY, AUDLEY	FINDSPOT	379900	350999
STA-HER1-PAS0-000539	HER	Staffordshire	Stone	539	Monument	FIELD SYSTEM, NORTH-EAST OF ROW HILL, HANBURY	FIELD SYSTEM	417767	329330
STA-HER1-PAS0-000550	HER	Staffordshire	Barlaston	550	Findspot	ROMAN COINS, KEELE UNIVERSITY	FINDSPOT	381649	345000
STA-HER1-PAS0-000572	HER	Staffordshire	Stoke-on-Trent	572	Monument	CHURCHYARD AND CHURCHYARD CROSS, CHURCH OF SAINT MARGARET, DRAYCOTT IN THE MOORS	CHURCHYARD	398106	340243
STA-HER1-PAS0-000582	HER	Staffordshire	Stramshall	582	Building	ELLASTONE MILL, ELLASTONE	WATERMILL	411910	342793
STA-HER1-PAS0-000597	HER	Staffordshire	Stone	597	Monument	STRONGFORD MILL, TRENTAM	WATERMILL	387000	339000
STA-HER1-PAS0-000601	HER	Staffordshire	Stone	601	Monument	MOUND, BURY BANK HILLFORT, STONE	ROUND BARROW	388242	335866
STA-HER1-PAS0-000605	HER	Staffordshire	Stone	605	Monument	ANGLO-SAXON BURIAL, UPPER HOUSE, BARLASTON	BURIAL	389550	337999
STA-HER1-PAS0-000621	HER	Staffordshire	Stafford	621	Monument	MADELEY HOLME MANOR HOUSE	MANOR HOUSE	405819	337509
STA-HER1-PAS0-000626	HER	Staffordshire	Skipton	626	Monument	SITE OF BARROW, CHURCH OF ST MICHAEL, STAMSHALL, UTTOXETER	BARROW?	407933	335886
STA-HER1-PAS0-000662	HER	Staffordshire	Burton upon Trent	662	Findspot	COINS AND POTTERY, STONE	FINDSPOT	390549	334550
STA-HER1-PAS0-000666	HER	Staffordshire	Stafford	666	Monument	STONE PRIORY	PRIORY	390359	333739
STA-HER1-PAS0-000669	HER	Staffordshire	Stafford	669	Monument	CREMATION, STOKE LANE	BURIAL	391046	333903
STA-HER1-PAS0-000674	HER	Staffordshire	Stafford	674	Monument	BURSTON CHAPEL	CHAPEL OF EASE	393369	330020
STA-HER1-PAS0-000696	HER	Staffordshire	Stafford	696	Monument	BEAR HILL PILLORY, UTTOXETER	PILLORY	409300	454659
STA-HER1-PAS0-000702	HER	Staffordshire	Stafford	702	Monument	STRETTON CEMETERY	CEMETERY	425112	325042

STA-HER1-PAS0-000750	HER	Staffordshire	Stafford	750	Building	CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS, SANDON PARK, CHURCH LANE, SANDON	CHURCH	395406	329488
STA-HER1-PAS0-000767	HER	Staffordshire	Newport	767	Monument	STAFFORD TOWN WALL	TOWN DEFENCES	392108	323509
STA-HER1-PAS0-000770	HER	Staffordshire	Stafford	770	Monument	ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, STAFFORD	COLLEGE	392100	323189
STA-HER1-PAS0-000774	HER	Staffordshire	Gnosall	774	Monument	ST BERTELIN'S CHURCH, STAFFORD	CEMETERY	392102	323182
STA-HER1-PAS0-000775	HER	Staffordshire	Burton-on-Trent	775	Building	SAINT CHAD'S CHURCH, STAFFORD	CEMETERY	392255	323184
STA-HER1-PAS0-000788	HER	Staffordshire	Burton upon Trent	788	Findspot	ANGLO SAXON COIN HOARD, EASTGATE STREET, STAFFORD	FINDSPOT	392515	323237
STA-HER1-PAS0-000830	HER	Staffordshire	Barton-under- Needwood	830	Monument	MERETON MILL, FORTON	WATERMILL	375606	320965
STA-HER1-PAS0-000836	HER	Staffordshire	Burton-on-Trent	836	Findspot	OULTON COIN HOARD	FINDSPOT	378550	322550
STA-HER1-PAS0-000844	HER	Staffordshire	Burton-on-Trent	844	Building	CHURCH OF ST LAWRENCE, GNOSALL	CEMETERY	383012	320885
STA-HER1-PAS0-000894	HER	Staffordshire	Yoxall	894	Monument	CEMETERY, BRANSTON	CEMETERY	420549	320550
STA-HER1-PAS0-000905	HER	Staffordshire	King's Bromley	905	Monument	ANGLO SAXON CEMETERY, STAPENHILL	CEMETERY	425769	321250
STA-HER1-PAS0-000915	HER	Staffordshire	Lichfield	915	Monument	CREMATION CEMETERY, WEST OF RYLANCE FARM, BARTON UNDER NEEDWOOD	CREMATION CEMETERY?	420792	318516
STA-HER1-PAS0-000917	HER	Staffordshire	Lichfield	917	Monument	ANGLO-SAXON CEMETERY, WYCHNOR	CEMETERY	419350	315650
STA-HER1-PAS0-000920	HER	Staffordshire	Lichfield	920	Monument	WYCHNOR MILL / WYCHNOR FORGE, WYCHNOR	FORGE	418857	315719
STA-HER1-PAS0-000935	HER	Staffordshire	Stafford	935	Monument	CREMATION CEMETERY, YOXALL	CREMATION CEMETERY?	414021	319085
STA-HER1-PAS0-000936	HER	Staffordshire	Wheaton Aston	936	Building	CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS, KINGS BROMLEY	CHURCH	412207	317025
STA-HER1-PAS0-000943	HER	Staffordshire	Wolverhampton	943	Monument	HLAEW AND SETTLEMENT REMAINS, CROXALL	MOTTE	419800	313619
STA-HER1-PAS0-000945	HER	Staffordshire	Lichfield	945	Monument	CROXALL DESERTED SETTLEMENT	DESERTED SETTLEMENT	420000	313500
STA-HER1-PAS0-000972	HER	Staffordshire	Lichfield	972	Monument	ST. CHAD'S WELL, STOWE, LICHFIELD	HOLY WELL	412154	310232
STA-HER1-PAS0-001024	HER	Staffordshire	Sutton Coldfield	1024	Monument	HOLY WELL / LADY WELL, BRADLEY	HOLY WELL	387440	317200
STA-HER1-PAS0-001059	HER	Staffordshire	Dudley	1059	Monument	LAPLEY BENEDICTINE PRIORY	PRIORY	387236	312943
STA-HER1-PAS0-001065	HER	Staffordshire	Tamworth	1065	Monument	BREWOD MILL / BREWOOD FORGE	WATERMILL	389944	307596
STA-HER1-PAS0-001091	HER	Staffordshire	Tamworth	1091	Monument	OFFLOW BOWL BARROW	ROUND BARROW	412227	305997
STA-HER1-PAS0-001095	HER	Staffordshire	Tamworth	1095	Findspot	SPEAR HEAD FINDSPOT, LEAMONSLEY HOUSE	FINDSPOT	410069	309389
STA-HER1-PAS0-001110	HER	Staffordshire	Burton upon Trent	1110	Monument	SAINT MODWEN'S WELL, CANWELL HALL	HOLY WELL	414892	300589
STA-HER1-PAS0-001140	HER	Staffordshire	Tamworth	1140	Monument	WAR STONE / WARSTONE BOUNDARY MARKER, SEISDON	BOUNDARY STONE	383739	292239
STA-HER1-PAS0-001152	HER	Staffordshire	Tamworth	1152	Monument	SAXON PALACE, TAMWORTH	ROYAL PALACE	420760	304070
STA-HER1-PAS0-001173	HER	Staffordshire	Tamworth	1173	Monument	SYERSCOTE DESERTED SETTLEMENT	DESERTED SETTLEMENT	422464	307674
STA-HER1-PAS0-001200	HER	Staffordshire	Tamworth	1200	Monument	ROAD BRIDGE, TAMWORTH	ROAD BRIDGE	421195	303752
STA-HER1-PAS0-001228	HER	Staffordshire	Burton-on-Trent	1228	Monument	BURTON ON TRENT CASTLE	CASTLE	424998	323192
STA-HER1-PAS0-001307	HER	Staffordshire	Burton-on-Trent	1307	Monument	SAXON MILL AND 13TH CENTURY IRONWORKS, TAMWORTH	SETTLEMENT	420960	303950

STA-HER1-PAS0-001308	HER	Staffordshire	Buxton	1308	Monument	TOWN DEFENCES, SOUTH OF LICHFIELD ROAD, TAMWORTH	SETTLEMENT	420512	304039
STA-HER1-PAS0-001309	HER	Staffordshire	Burton-on-Trent	1309	Monument	TOWN DEFENCES, WEST OF MARMION STREET, TAMWORTH	TOWN DEFENCES	420989	304194
STA-HER1-PAS0-001310	HER	Staffordshire	Burton-on-Trent	1310	Monument	TOWN DEFENCES, SOUTH OF ALBERT ROAD, TAMWORTH	DITCH	420913	304318
STA-HER1-PAS0-001330	HER	Staffordshire	Burton-on-Trent	1330	Monument	RING DITCHES, BAGNALL FARM, ALREWAS	RING DITCH	415870	314550
STA-HER1-PAS0-001382	HER	Staffordshire	Barton-under-Needwood	1382	Monument	POSSIBLE SETTLEMENT, EAST OF ALREWAS STATION, ALREWAS	SETTLEMENT?	418300	314739
STA-HER1-PAS0-001390	HER	Staffordshire	Burton-on-Trent	1390	Monument	THE LOW BOWL BARROW, FAWFIELDHEAD	BOWL BARROW?	409000	362830
STA-HER1-PAS0-001393	HER	Staffordshire	Stafford	1393	Monument	FIELD SYSTEM, NORTH OF TIVEY'S HOUSE, TATENHILL	FIELD SYSTEM	420154	320488
STA-HER1-PAS0-001455	HER	Staffordshire	Stafford	1455	Monument	RING DITCH, ENCLOSURES AND LINEAR FEATURES, NORTH OF WYCHNOR	RING DITCH	417950	316659
STA-HER1-PAS0-001473	HER	Staffordshire	Wolverhampton	1473	Monument	SETTLEMENT, CATHOLME LANE, BARTON UNDER NEEDWOOD	SETTLEMENT	419653	315947
STA-HER1-PAS0-001477	HER	Staffordshire	Forsbrook	1477	Findspot	CRUCIFORM BROOCH, WYCHNOR	FINDSPOT	419500	315600
STA-HER1-PAS0-001478	HER	Staffordshire	Newcastle	1478	Monument	POSSIBLE FARMSTEAD / SETTLEMENT, CATHOLME, WYCHNOR	SETTLEMENT	419298	315472
STA-HER1-PAS0-001605	HER	Staffordshire	Stone	1605	Monument	OVENS, SAINT MARY'S GROVE, STAFFORD	OVEN	392100	323259
STA-HER1-PAS0-001606	HER	Staffordshire	Alnwick	1606	Monument	POTTERY KILNS, TIPPING STREET, STAFFORD	POTTERY KILN	392360	323200
STA-HER1-PAS0-001666	HER	Staffordshire	Stoke-on-Trent	1666	Monument	BOUNDARY MARKER, HILL FARM, ESSINGTON	BOUNDARY BANK	394775	304295
STA-HER1-PAS0-001674	HER	Staffordshire	Wrottesley	1674	Findspot	COIN PENDANT, FORSBROOK	FINDSPOT	396800	341419
STA-HER1-PAS0-001774	HER	Staffordshire	Wolverhampton	1774	Findspot	CROSS REMAINS, CHESTERTON	CROSS	383299	351099
STA-HER1-PAS0-001824	HER	Staffordshire	Oulton	1824	Findspot	COIN HOARD, OULTON	FINDSPOT	390559	335740
STA-HER1-PAS0-001877	HER	Staffordshire	Burton upon Trent	1877	Monument	ST. ANDREW'S CHAPEL, ST MODWEN'S ORCHARD, BURTON-UPON-TRENT	CHURCH	425210	608723
STA-HER1-PAS0-001888	HER	Staffordshire	Uttoxeter	1888	Monument	POSSIBLE SITE OF BARROW, TOTMONSLOW	ROUND BARROW	399325	339839
STA-HER1-PAS0-001893	HER	Staffordshire	Uttoxeter	1893	Monument	WROTTESEY PARK DESERTED SETTLEMENT	DESERTED SETTLEMENT	385023	301594
STA-HER1-PAS0-001929	HER	Staffordshire	Little Haywood	1929	Monument	EARTHWORKS, TINKER'S CASTLE, SEISDON	EARTHWORK	382326	294284
STA-HER1-PAS0-001951	HER	Staffordshire	Rugeley	1951	Monument	THOR'S FISSURE CAVE	CAVE	409799	354899
STA-HER1-PAS0-002021	HER	Staffordshire	Kinver	2021	Monument	STRETTON CEMETERY	CEMETERY	425350	325900
STA-HER1-PAS0-002025	HER	Staffordshire	Wombourne	2025	Findspot	POTTERY AND METALWORK FINDSPOT, UTTOXETER	FINDSPOT	409560	333499
STA-HER1-PAS0-002028	HER	Staffordshire	Stafford	2028	Findspot	POTTERY FINDSPOT, HANGING WICKET HOUSE	FINDSPOT	408899	329899
STA-HER1-PAS0-002037	HER	Staffordshire	Lichfield	2037	Findspot	LOOMWEIGHT FINDSPOT, RIVER TRENT, WOLSELEY BRIDGE	FINDSPOT	401999	320300
STA-HER1-PAS0-002038	HER	Staffordshire	Tamworth	2038	Building	CHURCH OF ST MARY, COLTON	CHURCH	404757	320411
STA-HER1-PAS0-002104	HER	Staffordshire	Lichfield	2104	Monument	POSSIBLE MILL SITE, WHITTINGTON	WATERMILL	385366	282894
STA-HER1-PAS0-002279	HER	Staffordshire	Lichfield	2279	Monument	SITE OF WOMBOURNE MILL	WATERMILL	387830	293005
STA-HER1-PAS0-002494	HER	Staffordshire	Stafford	2494	Monument	MARSTON / MERTONE DESERTED SETTLEMENT	DESERTED SETTLEMENT	392100	327500



STA-HER1-PAS0-002627	HER	Staffordshire	Stafford	2627	Monument	BURIALS, SAINT MICHAEL'S CEMETERY, LICHFIELD	BURIAL	412393	309498
STA-HER1-PAS0-002665	HER	Staffordshire	Stafford	2665	Monument	SITE OF EARLY MEDIEVAL AND MEDIEVAL BUILDINGS, CHURCH STREET, TAMWORTH	BUILDING	420766	304049
STA-HER1-PAS0-002668	HER	Staffordshire	Stafford	2668	Monument	MEDIEVAL TENEMENT, 18 WADE STREET	BUILDING?	411753	309354
STA-HER1-PAS0-002669	HER	Staffordshire	Chippenham	2669	Monument	CEMETERY AND STRUCTURES / NEOLITHIC SETTLEMENT, THE CLOSE, LICHFIELD	BUILDING?	411597	309700
STA-HER1-PAS0-003158	HER	Staffordshire	Swindon	3158	Findspot	POTTERY FINDS, CHELL ROAD, STAFFORD	FINDSPOT	391941	323405
STA-HER1-PAS0-003163	HER	Staffordshire	Lichfield	3163	Monument	TOWN DEFENCES, STAFFORD	TOWN DEFENCES	392090	323049
STA-HER1-PAS0-003166	HER	Staffordshire	Ashbourne	3166	Monument	MARSH DEPOSITS, NORTH WALLS, STAFFORD	SITE	392480	323310
STA-HER1-PAS0-003169	HER	Staffordshire	Kinver	3169	Monument	POTTERY KILN, EASTGATE STREET, STAFFORD	POTTERY KILN	392434	323167
STA-HER1-PAS0-003173	HER	Staffordshire	Edingale	3173	Monument	PITS, 11 SAINT MARY'S GATE, STAFFORD	PIT	392140	173832
STA-HER1-PAS0-003310	HER	Staffordshire	Lichfield	3310	Findspot	ANTLER FINDSPOT, HINKSFORD	FINDSPOT	386699	289800
STA-HER1-PAS0-003369	HER	Staffordshire	Abbots Bromley	3369	Monument	BORROWCOP HILL	MOUND	412388	308614
STA-HER1-PAS0-003413	HER	Staffordshire	Alrewas	3413	Findspot	BRONZE AGE, ROMAND AND MEDIEVAL FINDS, BACK OF ECTON, WETTON	FINDSPOT	410199	356999
STA-HER1-PAS0-003419	HER	Staffordshire	Tamworth	3419	Findspot	SPEARHEAD FINDSPOT, STOURTON FARM, KINVER	FINDSPOT	385800	285200
STA-HER1-PAS0-003566	HER	Staffordshire	Drayton Bassett	3566	Monument	EDINGALE SHRUNKEN SETTLEMENT	SHRUNKEN VILLAGE	421462	312325
STA-HER1-PAS0-003675	HER	Staffordshire	Whittington	3675	Monument	BUILDING, WALL	BUILDING	409679	306489
STA-HER1-PAS0-003693	HER	Staffordshire	Sutton Coldfield	3693	Findspot	COINS AND BUCKLE FINDSPOT, NEAR HIGH-ELMS, ABBOTS BROMLEY	FINDSPOT	407420	324070
STA-HER1-PAS0-003707	HER	Staffordshire	Stone	3707	Findspot	GLASS ORNAMENT, ALREWAS MILL	FINDSPOT	416739	315439
STA-HER1-PAS0-003711	HER	Staffordshire	Leek	3711	Monument	MEDIEVAL DEANERY, LOWER GUNGATE, TAMWORTH	CLERGY HOUSE	420830	304139
STA-HER1-PAS0-003720	HER	Staffordshire	Hanbury	3720	Monument	MOATED SITE, OLD MANOR CLOSE, DRAYTON BASSETT	AISLED BARN	419239	300250
STA-HER1-PAS0-003722	HER	Staffordshire	Wigginton	3722	Findspot	ROMAN AND SAXON FINDS, WHITTINGTON	FINDSPOT	415699	308199
STA-HER1-PAS0-003809	HER	Staffordshire	Shenstone	3809	Monument	EARTHWORKS, CANWELL	HOUSE PLATFORM?	414880	300500
STA-HER1-PAS0-003826	HER	Staffordshire	Tamworth	3826	Findspot	ROMAN BROOCHES AND COIN FINDSPOT, SWYNNERTON	FINDSPOT	384700	335099
STA-HER1-PAS0-003877	HER	Staffordshire	Alton	3877	Monument	CAVE, NEAR ST BERTRAM'S CAVE	FINDSPOT	410660	354053
STA-HER1-PAS0-003918	HER	Staffordshire	Stone	3918	Monument	ST WERBURGH'S NUNNERY, HANBURY	NUNNERY	417132	327887
STA-HER1-PAS0-004010	HER	Staffordshire	Stone	4010	Monument	WIGGINTON SHIFTED VILLAGE	SHIFTED VILLAGE	421039	306915
STA-HER1-PAS0-004017	HER	Staffordshire	Tamworth	4017	Building	CHURCH TOWER AND THE REMAINS OF THE CHURCH OF ST JOHN, SHENSTONE	CHURCH	410952	304385
STA-HER1-PAS0-004019	HER	Staffordshire	Stafford	4019	Building	ST. EDITHAS CHURCH, TAMWORTH	CHURCH	420787	304089
STA-HER1-PAS0-004190	HER	Staffordshire	Stafford	4190	Monument	TOFT AND CROFT, BRADLEY HALL FARM	SHIFTED VILLAGE?	406250	341170
STA-HER1-PAS0-004258	HER	Staffordshire	Shenstone	4258	Monument	MICKLOW (PLACENAME)	BARROW?	388700	332700
STA-HER1-PAS0-004285	HER	Staffordshire	Tamworth	4285	Monument	POSSIBLE SITE OF A BARROW, SWYNNERTON	BARROW?	386790	335360

STA-HER1-PAS0-004523	HER	Staffordshire	Elford	4523	Monument	DITCHES AND RUBBISH PITS, MARKET STREET/KING STREET	BOUNDARY DITCH?	420618	304027
STA-HER1-PAS0-004530	HER	Staffordshire	Cheltenham	4530	Monument	BUILDING, SALTER STREET, STAFFORD	BUILDING	392185	323427
STA-HER1-PAS0-004569	HER	Staffordshire	Lichfield	4569	Monument	EARTHWORK ENCLOSURE, STOWE	ENCLOSURE	400230	327295
STA-HER1-PAS0-004580	HER	Staffordshire	Newport	4580	Findspot	STIRRUP MOUNT FINDSPOT, SHENSTONE	FINDSPOT	412650	305399
STA-HER1-PAS0-004603	HER	Staffordshire	Burton-on-Trent	4603	Findspot	COIN FINDSPOT, TAMWORTH	FINDSPOT	423499	306099
STA-HER1-PAS0-004609	HER	Staffordshire	Burton-on-Trent	4609	Findspot	COIN FINDSPOT, ELFORD	FINDSPOT	419130	310329
STA-HER1-PAS0-004651	HER	Staffordshire	Lichfield	4651	Findspot	SAXON POTTERY SHERDS, COLTON	FINDSPOT	405960	224537
STA-HER1-PAS0-004660	HER	Staffordshire	Leek	4660	Monument	POSSIBLE ROMAN VILLA SITE, CURBOROUGH	VILLA?	412771	312050
STA-HER1-PAS0-004685	HER	Staffordshire	Stafford	4685	Findspot	LOG BOAT, AQUALATE MERE, FORTON	WATERCRAFT	377259	320149
STA-HER1-PAS0-004973	HER	Staffordshire	Madeley	4973	Monument	ENCLOSURE, DUNSTALL	ENCLOSURE	418421	321025
STA-HER1-PAS0-004989	HER	Staffordshire	Newcastle	4989	Monument	SETTLEMENT, CATHOLME	SETTLEMENT?	419369	316019
STA-HER1-PAS0-005060	HER	Staffordshire	Eccleshall	5060	Building	ST. CHAD'S CHURCH, STOWE, LICHFIELD	CHURCH	412210	310210
STA-HER1-PAS0-005090	HER	Staffordshire	Lichfield	5090	Building	ST EDWARD'S CHURCH, LEEK	CHURCH	398320	356630
STA-HER1-PAS0-005100	HER	Staffordshire	Lichfield	5100	Monument	CHURCHYARD AND POSSIBLE SITE OF CHURCH, CHURCH OF HOLY TRINITY, BASWICH	CHURCH	394373	322295
STA-HER1-PAS0-005102	HER	Staffordshire	Stoke-on-Trent	5102	Building	ALL SAINTS CHURCH, MADELEY	CHURCH	377299	344377
STA-HER1-PAS0-005105	HER	Staffordshire	Stafford	5105	Building	SAINT MARY AND ALL SAINTS CHURCH, WHITMORE	CHURCH	381038	341031
STA-HER1-PAS0-005112	HER	Staffordshire	Burton-on-Trent	5112	Building	HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ECCLESHALL	CHURCH	382748	329178
STA-HER1-PAS0-005115	HER	Staffordshire	Burton-on-Trent	5115	Building	CHURCH OF SAINT MICHAEL, LICHFIELD	CHURCH	412377	309510
STA-HER1-PAS0-005116	HER	Staffordshire	Yoxall	5116	Building	LICHFIELD CATHEDRAL, CATHEDRAL CLOSE, LICHFIELD	CATHEDRAL	411559	309769
STA-HER1-PAS0-005129	HER	Staffordshire	Portlethen	5129	Monument	REMAINS OF CROSS, ST MARY AND ALL SAINTS CHURCHYARD, TRENTAM	CROSS	386550	340938
STA-HER1-PAS0-005134	HER	Staffordshire	Kinver	5134	Building	CHURCH OF ST EDITH, CHURCH EATON	CHURCH	384863	317626
STA-HER1-PAS0-005154	HER	Staffordshire	Wolverhampton	5154	Building	SAINT MICHAEL'S CHURCH, TATENHILL	CHURCH	420547	322073
STA-HER1-PAS0-005157	HER	Staffordshire	Edingale	5157	Building	TUTBURY MILL	WATERMILL	422215	328813
STA-HER1-PAS0-005159	HER	Staffordshire	Tamworth	5159	Building	ST PETER'S CHURCH, YOXALL	CHURCH	414168	319041
STA-HER1-PAS0-005178	HER	Staffordshire	Alrewas	5178	Building	CHURCH OF ST MICHAEL AND ALL ANGELS, PENKRIDGE	MINSTER?	392140	795231
STA-HER1-PAS0-005192	HER	Staffordshire	Tamworth	5192	Building	CHURCH OF ST PETER, KINVER	CHURCH	384615	283050
STA-HER1-PAS0-005198	HER	Staffordshire	Lichfield	5198	Building	CHURCH OF ST CHAD, PATTINGHAM	CHURCH	382098	299139
STA-HER1-PAS0-005211	HER	Staffordshire	Tamworth	5211	Building	CHURCH OF HOLY TRINITY, EDINGALE	CHURCH	421420	312114
STA-HER1-PAS0-005232	HER	Staffordshire	Stone	5232	Building	ALL SAINTS CHURCH, STATFOLD, THORPE CONSTANTINE	CHURCH	423772	307171
STA-HER1-PAS0-005260	HER	Staffordshire	Knypersley	5260	Building	ALL SAINT'S CHURCH, ALREWAS	CHURCH	416767	315266
STA-HER1-PAS0-005962	HER	Staffordshire	Burton-on-Trent	5962	Monument	REMAINS OF BUILDINGS, TRUSTEE SAVINGS BANK, TAMWORTH	BUILDING	420848	304088

STA-HER1-PAS0-005965	HER	Staffordshire	Burton-on-Trent	5965	Findspot	BUCKLE RING, WALL	FINDSPOT	410399	306683
STA-HER1-PAS0-005966	HER	Staffordshire	Tamworth	5966	Findspot	COIN AND PIN FINDSPOT, TAMWORTH	FINDSPOT	423299	304499
STA-HER1-PAS0-005971	HER	Staffordshire	Stafford	5971	Monument	MOUND, DOWNS BANKS, STONE	BARROW?	389989	336999
STA-HER1-PAS0-006097	HER	Staffordshire	Wolverhampton	6097	Findspot	BIDDULPH CARVED STONE	FINDSPOT	387999	356999
STA-HER1-PAS0-006114	HER	Staffordshire	Lichfield	6114	Findspot	BRONZE AGE, ROMAN AND SAXON FINDS, HOAR CROSS	FINDSPOT	412099	323700
STA-HER1-PAS0-006119	HER	Staffordshire	Ashbourne	6119	Findspot	ARTEFACT, KINGS BROMLEY	FINDSPOT	413599	316799
STA-HER1-PAS0-006183	HER	Staffordshire	Ashbourne	6183	Monument	WIGGINTON PARK, TAMWORTH	EARTHWORK	419997	304962
STA-HER1-PAS0-006442	HER	Staffordshire	Tamworth	6442	Monument	STAFFORD TOWN DITCH (PART OF)	DITCH	392345	323108
STA-HER1-PAS0-006457	HER	Staffordshire	Uttoxeter	6457	Monument	BURIAL/ WALL FOUNDATIONS, ST CHADS CHURCH, PATTINGHAM	INHUMATION	382099	299149
STA-HER1-PAS0-006458	HER	Staffordshire	Leek	6458	Monument	BURIALS, LICHFIELD FRIARY, LICHFIELD	CEMETERY	411608	309406
STA-HER1-PAS0-006553	HER	Staffordshire	Leek	6553	Building	CHURCH OF ST PETER, ALSTONEFIELD	CHURCH	413277	355346
STA-HER1-PAS0-006554	HER	Staffordshire	Ilam	6554	Building	CHURCH OF THE HOLY CROSS, ILAM	CHURCH	413268	350692
STA-HER1-PAS0-010551	HER	Staffordshire	Penkridge	10551	Monument	CAUSEWAY WALLS, NORTH-EAST SIDE OF TAMWORTH CASTLE	WALL	420664	303929
STA-HER1-PAS0-011084	HER	Staffordshire	Wolverhampton	11084	Findspot	SWORD POMMEL FINDSPOT, UTTOXETER	FINDSPOT	406315	332860
STA-HER1-PAS0-011318	HER	Staffordshire	Leek	11318	Monument	BURGAGE PLOT, STOCKWELL STREET, LEEK	BURGAGE PLOT	398475	356585
STA-HER1-PAS0-011331	HER	Staffordshire	Leek	11331	Monument	CHURCHYARD, ST EDWARD'S CHURCH, LEEK	CHURCHYARD	398311	356653
STA-HER1-PAS0-011374	HER	Staffordshire	Rugeley	11374	Monument	REDWAY CLOSE FARM LYNCHETS	LYNCHET	409305	352287
STA-HER1-PAS0-011434	HER	Staffordshire	Lichfield	11434	Monument	PENKRIDGE MANOR	MANOR	392303	314200
STA-HER1-PAS0-011761	HER	Staffordshire	Penkridge	11761	Findspot	BROOCH FINDSPOT, SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE	FINDSPOT	382548	300792
STA-HER1-PAS0-011799	HER	Staffordshire	Shenstone	11799	Findspot	VESSEL FRAGMENT FINDSPOT, ALTON	FINDSPOT	405299	338100
STA-HER1-PAS0-011800	HER	Staffordshire	Croxden	11800	Findspot	BUCKLE FINDSPOT, CROXDEN	FINDSPOT	405100	961971
STA-HER1-PAS0-011844	HER	Staffordshire	Lichfield	11844	Findspot	STIRRUP MOUNT FINDSPOT, HAMSTALL RIDWARE	FINDSPOT	410994	319697
STA-HER1-PAS0-011997	HER	Staffordshire	Lichfield	11997	Findspot	STRAP FITTINGS FINDSPOT, LICHFIELD	FINDSPOT	411660	309223
STA-HER1-PAS0-012107	HER	Staffordshire	Lichfield	12107	Findspot	STRAP FITTING, PENKRIDGE	FINDSPOT	392700	310500
STA-HER1-PAS0-012121	HER	Staffordshire	Lichfield	12121	Findspot	STRAP FITTING, SHENSTONE	FINDSPOT	410300	302200
STA-HER1-PAS0-012141	HER	Staffordshire	Burton upon Trent	12141	Findspot	ROMAN AND LATER FINDS, WALL	FINDSPOT	409100	025352
STA-HER1-PAS0-012150	HER	Staffordshire	Burton-on-Trent	12150	Findspot	SWORD FINDSPOT, WALL	FINDSPOT	409465	307289
STA-HER1-PAS0-012151	HER	Staffordshire	Ashbourne	12151	Findspot	STRAP FITTING, WALL	FINDSPOT	409000	974648
STA-HER1-PAS0-012162	HER	Staffordshire	Perton	12162	Findspot	STRAP FITTING FINDSPOT, WALL	FINDSPOT	409465	307289
STA-HER1-PAS0-012175	HER	Staffordshire	Newcastle	12175	Findspot	SPINDLE WHORL FINDSPOT, WALL	FINDSPOT	409699	307099
STA-HER1-PAS0-012214	HER	Staffordshire	Bradley	12214	Monument	ST ANDREW'S WELL, ST. MODWEN'S ORCHARD, BURTON-UPON-TRENT	HOLY WELL	425221	322663
STA-HER1-PAS0-012243	HER	Staffordshire	Stafford	12243	Findspot	MILLSTONE FINDSPOT, KING'S BROMLEY	FINDSPOT	413893	316981

STA-HER1-PAS0-012311	HER	Staffordshire	Stafford	12311	Monument	ANGLO-SCANDINAVIAN CROSS, CHURCH OF THE HOLY CROSS, ILAM	CROSS	413261	350675
STA-HER1-PAS0-012349	HER	Staffordshire	Harlaston	12349	Monument	LINEAR FEATURES AND HOUSE PLATFORMS, PERTON	HOUSE PLATFORM	385641	298488
STA-HER1-PAS0-012382	HER	Staffordshire	Shareshill	12382	Monument	CEMETERY, ST MARY AND ALL SAINTS CHURCH, WHITMORE	CHURCHYARD	381029	341000
STA-HER1-PAS0-012970	HER	Staffordshire	Stafford	12970	Findspot	POTTERY, FORGE RISE, BRADLEY	FINDSPOT	387967	317869
STA-HER1-PAS0-012978	HER	Staffordshire	Ashbourne	12978	Monument	SAXON, MEDIEVAL AND POST MEDIEVAL ACTIVITY, NORTH WALLS, STAFFORD	DITCH	392544	323242
STA-HER1-PAS0-013003	HER	Staffordshire	Stretford	13003	Monument	SAXON AND MEDIEVAL ACTIVITY, SHERIDAN CENTRE, STAFFORD	DITCH	392049	323493
STA-HER1-PAS0-013067	HER	Staffordshire	Stafford	13067	Findspot	POTTERY FINDSPOT, THE GREENYARD, HARLASTON	FINDSPOT	421597	310917
STA-HER1-PAS0-013508	HER	Staffordshire	Stafford	13508	Findspot	POTTERY FINDS, SCHOOL LANE, SHARESILL	FINDSPOT	394516	306706
STA-HER1-PAS0-013535	HER	Staffordshire	Stafford	13535	Monument	BLAKEMOOR POOL / BLAKEMERE POOL, LOYNTON MOSS, NORBURY	POOL	378931	324463
STA-HER1-PAS0-013623	HER	Staffordshire	Stafford	13623	Findspot	STONE WEIGHT AND QUERNSTONE, WOOD PIECE, WOOTTON	FINDSPOT	411410	345949
STA-HER1-PAS0-013631	HER	Staffordshire	Stafford	13631	Findspot	COIN FINDSPOT, NORBURY	FINDSPOT	378900	396862
STA-HER1-PAS0-013826	HER	Staffordshire	Stafford	13826	Monument	BRADLEY SHIFTED VILLAGE	SHIFTED VILLAGE?	388100	318000
STA-HER1-PAS0-013914	HER	Staffordshire	Stafford	13914	Monument	BURIED SOIL LAYERS, CHAPEL STREET, STAFFORD	LAYER	392051	323337
STA-HER1-PAS0-013915	HER	Staffordshire	Lichfield	13915	Monument	MEDIEVAL AND POST-MEDIEVAL ACTIVITY, 41 EASTGATE STREET, STAFFORD	DITCH	392545	323241
STA-HER1-PAS0-013928	HER	Staffordshire	Stafford	13928	Monument	MEDIEVAL AND POST MEDIEVAL ACTIVITY, 25-27 GAOLGATE STREET, STAFFORD	DITCH	392137	323468
STA-HER1-PAS0-013946	HER	Staffordshire	Stoke-on-Trent	13946	Monument	MEDIEVAL AND POST-MEDIEVAL FEATURES, 25-27 GAOLGATE STREET, STAFFORD	DITCH	392144	323470
STA-HER1-PAS0-013958	HER	Staffordshire	Stafford	13958	Monument	PREHISTORIC, ROMAN, MEDIEVAL AND POST-MEDIEVAL FEATURES, 25-27 GAOLGATE STREET, STAFFORD	FEATURE	392161	323473
STA-HER1-PAS0-014310	HER	Staffordshire	Penkridge	14310	Monument	DITCHES, BROADEYE, STAFFORD	DITCH	391913	323246
STA-HER1-PAS0-014505	HER	Staffordshire	Lichfield	14505	Monument	MEDIEVAL AND POST MEDIEVAL ACTIVITY, REAR OF THE SWAN HOTEL, BIRD STREET, LICHFIELD	TANNERY	411505	309492
STA-HER1-PAS0-014781	HER	Staffordshire	Lichfield	14781	Findspot	STRAP FITTING FINDSPOT, DUNSTALL	FINDSPOT	419535	025352
STA-HER1-PAS0-014796	HER	Staffordshire	Swindon	14796	Findspot	POTTERY FINDS, CROXDEN	FINDSPOT	405799	337499
STA-HER1-PAS0-014814	HER	Staffordshire	Penkridge	14814	Findspot	POTTERY FINDS, CROXDEN	FINDSPOT	406832	025352
STA-HER1-PAS0-014833	HER	Staffordshire	Penkridge	14833	Findspot	SPINDLE WHORLS FINDSPOT, PENKRIDGE	FINDSPOT	391232	313235
STA-HER1-PAS0-014870	HER	Staffordshire	Lichfield	14870	Findspot	HANGING BOWL FINDSPOT, WALL	FINDSPOT	411200	987324
STA-HER1-PAS0-014933	HER	Staffordshire	Stourbridge	14933	Findspot	POSSIBLE COOKING VESSEL FRAGMENT, WALL	FINDSPOT	409799	307199
STA-HER1-PAS0-015048	HER	Staffordshire	Penkridge	15048	Findspot	POTTERY FINDSPOT, SWINDON	FINDSPOT	385699	290300
STA-HER1-PAS0-015079	HER	Staffordshire	Ashbourne	15079	Findspot	BUCKLE FINDSPOT, PENKRIDGE	FINDSPOT	388200	314400
STA-HER1-PAS0-015113	HER	Staffordshire	Leek	15113	Findspot	SPINDLE WHORL FINDSPOT, CROXDEN	FINDSPOT	405200	012676

STA-HER1-PAS0-015150	HER	Staffordshire	Stoke-on-Trent	15150	Findspot	COPPER ALLOY MOUNTS FINDSPOT, CROXDEN	FINDSPOT	405200	987324
STA-HER1-PAS0-015162	HER	Staffordshire	Ashbourne	15162	Findspot	BRIDLE FITTING FINDSPOT, SWINDON	FINDSPOT	382600	290399
STA-HER1-PAS0-015234	HER	Staffordshire	Shenstone	15234	Findspot	STRAP END FINDSPOT, PENKRIDGE	FINDSPOT	388500	314699
STA-HER1-PAS0-015236	HER	Staffordshire	Ashbourne	15236	Findspot	SPINDLE WHORL FINDSPOT, ELLASTONE	FINDSPOT	412125	343354
STA-HER1-PAS0-015296	HER	Staffordshire	Swindon	15296	Findspot	COIN FINDSPOT, WATERHOUSES	FINDSPOT	411300	352700
STA-HER1-PAS0-015312	HER	Staffordshire	Stafford	15312	Findspot	POTTERY FINDSPOT, CROXDEN	FINDSPOT	405699	337499
STA-HER1-PAS0-015409	HER	Staffordshire	Ashbourne	15409	Findspot	BRIDLE FITTING FINDSPOT, ILAM	FINDSPOT	412099	352500
STA-HER1-PAS0-015427	HER	Staffordshire	Swindon	15427	Findspot	SHENSTONE PARISH FINDS	FINDSPOT	409777	303314
STA-HER1-PAS0-015493	HER	Staffordshire	Ilam	15493	Findspot	SCABBARD CHAPE AND POSSIBLE PICK FINDSPOT, ILAM	FINDSPOT	411899	352300
STA-HER1-PAS0-015528	HER	Staffordshire	Swindon	15528	Findspot	BEADS FINDSPOT, SWINDON	FINDSPOT	386300	289099
STA-HER1-PAS0-015631	HER	Staffordshire	Swindon	15631	Findspot	STIRRUP STRAP MOUNT FINDSPOT, PENKRIDGE	FINDSPOT	393299	315600
STA-HER1-PAS0-015758	HER	Staffordshire	Ashbourne	15758	Findspot	ROMAN OR LATER FINDS, WOOTTON	FINDSPOT	410200	345700
STA-HER1-PAS0-015763	HER	Staffordshire	Lichfield	15763	Findspot	ROMAN OR LATER FINDS, SWINDON	FINDSPOT	386400	289199
STA-HER1-PAS0-015772	HER	Staffordshire	Lichfield	15772	Findspot	COPPER ALLOY OBJECT FINDSPOT, WATERHOUSES	FINDSPOT	411100	012676
STA-HER1-PAS0-015788	HER	Staffordshire	Leek	15788	Findspot	STRAP END AND HARNESS FITTING FINDSPOT, WATERHOUSES	FINDSPOT	411100	012676
STA-HER1-PAS0-015812	HER	Staffordshire	Lichfield	15812	Findspot	STIRRUP STRAP MOUNT FINDSPOT, SWINDON	FINDSPOT	386800	289199
STA-HER1-PAS0-015928	HER	Staffordshire	Wall	15928	Findspot	BROOCH FINDSPOT, ILAM	FINDSPOT	412500	352400
STA-HER1-PAS0-015929	HER	Staffordshire	Ashbourne	15929	Findspot	BRIDLE FITTING FINDSPOT, WALL	FINDSPOT	410400	307099
STA-HER1-PAS0-015965	HER	Staffordshire	Rugeley	15965	Findspot	STIRRUP STRAP MOUNT FINDSPOT, WALL	FINDSPOT	408800	306899
STA-HER1-PAS0-016006	HER	Staffordshire	Brewood	16006	Findspot	STRAP END FINDSPOT, WATERHOUSES	FINDSPOT	411499	352500
STA-HER1-PAS0-016020	HER	Staffordshire	Barton-under-Needwood	16020	Findspot	BRIDLE FITTING FINDSPOT, WALL	FINDSPOT	410500	307099
STA-HER1-PAS0-016027	HER	Staffordshire	Leek	16027	Findspot	POSSIBLE STRAP END FINDSPOT, WALL	FINDSPOT	409499	306500
STA-HER1-PAS0-016057	HER	Staffordshire	Burton-on-Trent	16057	Findspot	HOOKEED TAG FINDSPOT, ILAM	FINDSPOT	412600	352600
STA-HER1-PAS0-016098	HER	Staffordshire	Lichfield	16098	Findspot	SILVER PENNY FINDSPOT, MAVESYN RIDWARE	FINDSPOT	408400	316699
STA-HER1-PAS0-016120	HER	Staffordshire	Brewood	16120	Findspot	POSSIBLE LEAD WEIGHT FINDSPOT, BREWOOD	FINDSPOT	388800	309700
STA-HER1-PAS0-016136	HER	Staffordshire	Barton-under-Needwood	16136	Findspot	COPPER MOUNT FINDSPOT, BARTON UNDER NEEDWOOD	FINDSPOT	418700	318500
STA-HER1-PAS0-016186	HER	Staffordshire	Newport	16186	Findspot	STRAP END FINDSPOT, WATERHOUSES	FINDSPOT	411100	352600
STA-HER1-PAS0-016190	HER	Staffordshire	Ashbourne	16190	Findspot	BROOCH FINDSPOT, ALREWAS	FINDSPOT	416199	315500
STA-HER1-PAS0-016194	HER	Staffordshire	Leek	16194	Findspot	SILVER PENNY FINDSPOT, LICHFIELD	FINDSPOT	409999	308799
STA-HER1-PAS0-016259	HER	Staffordshire	Ashbourne	16259	Findspot	POTTERY FINDSPOT, CROXDEN	FINDSPOT	404900	338000
STA-HER1-PAS0-016277	HER	Staffordshire	Uttoxeter	16277	Findspot	RING FINDSPOT, HARLASTON	FINDSPOT	421400	025352
STA-HER1-PAS0-016316	HER	Staffordshire	Blymhill	16316	Findspot	LEAD WEIGHT FINDSPOT, BLYMHILL	FINDSPOT	379099	314599

STA-HER1-PAS0-016340	HER	Staffordshire	Burton-on-Trent	16340	Findspot	LEAD WEIGHT FINDSPOT, BLORE WITH SWINSCOE	FINDSPOT	413770	348990
STA-HER1-PAS0-016361	HER	Staffordshire	Lichfield	16361	Findspot	HOOKE TAG FINDSPOT, WATERHOUSES	FINDSPOT	411200	352700
STA-HER1-PAS0-016373	HER	Staffordshire	Penkridge	16373	Findspot	LEAD WEIGHT FINDSPOT, BLORE WITH SWINSCOE	FINDSPOT	413499	348999
STA-HER1-PAS0-016389	HER	Staffordshire	Burton-on-Trent	16389	Findspot	LEAD WEIGHTS FINDSPOT, LEIGH	FINDSPOT	404600	336500
STA-HER1-PAS0-016396	HER	Staffordshire	Lichfield	16396	Findspot	COPPER ALLOY OBJECT FINDSPOT, WALL	FINDSPOT	409200	974648
STA-HER1-PAS0-016397	HER	Staffordshire	Wheaton Aston	16397	Findspot	COPPER ALLOY OBJECT FINDSPOT, KINGS BROMLEY	FINDSPOT	412099	316300
STA-HER1-PAS0-016421	HER	Staffordshire	Lichfield	16421	Findspot	LEAD WEIGHT FINDSPOT, LICHFIELD	FINDSPOT	410500	308400
STA-HER1-PAS0-016424	HER	Staffordshire	Ashbourne	16424	Findspot	LEAD WEIGHTS FINDSPOT, PENKRIDGE	FINDSPOT	392900	316400
STA-HER1-PAS0-016444	HER	Staffordshire	Rugeley	16444	Findspot	STRAP END FINDSPOT, ALREWAS	FINDSPOT	415499	315600
STA-HER1-PAS0-016448	HER	Staffordshire	Ashbourne	16448	Findspot	LEAD WEIGHT FINDSPOT, WATERHOUSES	FINDSPOT	412099	350800
STA-HER1-PAS0-016455	HER	Staffordshire	Lapley	16455	Findspot	LEAD WEIGHT FINDSPOT, LAPLEY	FINDSPOT	386868	312982
STA-HER1-PAS0-016456	HER	Staffordshire	Lapley	16456	Findspot	STIRRUP TERMINAL FINDSPOT, LAPLEY	FINDSPOT	387000	974648
STA-HER1-PAS0-016492	HER	Staffordshire	Wootton	16492	Findspot	CONICAL WEIGHT FINDSPOT, WOOTTON	FINDSPOT	410100	345400
STA-HER1-PAS0-016508	HER	Staffordshire	Coven	16508	Findspot	STRAP END FINDSPOT, LONGDON	FINDSPOT	407899	314200
STA-HER1-PAS0-016518	HER	Staffordshire	Wheaton Aston	16518	Findspot	FINGER RING FINDSPOT, ILAM	FINDSPOT	412099	352400
STA-HER1-PAS0-016551	HER	Staffordshire	Wall	16551	Findspot	SPINDLE WHORL FINDSPOT, LEIGH	FINDSPOT	405122	012676
STA-HER1-PAS0-016555	HER	Staffordshire	Ashbourne	16555	Findspot	LEAD WEIGHT FINDSPOT, STREETHAY	FINDSPOT	413290	012676
STA-HER1-PAS0-016562	HER	Staffordshire	Coven	16562	Findspot	LEAD WEIGHT FINDSPOT, LEIGH	FINDSPOT	405100	012676
STA-HER1-PAS0-016578	HER	Staffordshire	Brewood	16578	Findspot	STIRRUP STRAP MOUNT FINDSPOT, BREWOOD	FINDSPOT	388300	306300
STA-HER1-PAS0-016586	HER	Staffordshire	Drayton Bassett	16586	Findspot	STIRRUP STRAP MOUNT FINDSPOT, BREWOOD	FINDSPOT	387599	310599
STA-HER1-PAS0-016608	HER	Staffordshire	Ashbourne	16608	Findspot	STRAP END FINDSPOT, WALL	FINDSPOT	409399	306500
STA-HER1-PAS0-016614	HER	Staffordshire	Stafford	16614	Findspot	MOUNT FINDSPOT, ILAM	FINDSPOT	412500	352700
STA-HER1-PAS0-016617	HER	Staffordshire	Abbots Bromley	16617	Findspot	STRAP END AND MOUNT FINDSPOT, BREWOOD	FINDSPOT	391299	309199
STA-HER1-PAS0-016623	HER	Staffordshire	Penkridge	16623	Findspot	BELL FINDSPOT, HAMMERWICH	FINDSPOT	409200	974648
STA-HER1-PAS0-016624	HER	Staffordshire	Ashbourne	16624	Findspot	COIN FINDSPOT, DRAYTON BASSETT	FINDSPOT	418199	300300
STA-HER1-PAS0-016632	HER	Staffordshire	Ilam	16632	Findspot	SOCKETED SPEARHEAD FINDSPOT, ILAM	FINDSPOT	412300	352500
STA-HER1-PAS0-016636	HER	Staffordshire	Drayton Bassett	16636	Findspot	PIN FINDSPOT, ACTON TRUSSELL AND BEDNALL	FINDSPOT	393299	318400
STA-HER1-PAS0-016684	HER	Staffordshire	Abbots Bromley	16684	Findspot	MOUNT FINDSPOT, ABBOTS BROMLEY	FINDSPOT	408300	322699
STA-HER1-PAS0-016690	HER	Staffordshire	Ashbourne	16690	Findspot	STIRRUP STRAP MOUNT FINDSPOT, PENKRIDGE	FINDSPOT	392600	314899
STA-HER1-PAS0-016736	HER	Staffordshire	Ashbourne	16736	Findspot	ZOOMORPHIC MOUNT FINDSPOT, BLORE WITH SWINSCOE	FINDSPOT	413399	349499
STA-HER1-PAS0-016746	HER	Staffordshire	Leek	16746	Findspot	RING FINDSPOT, WATERHOUSES	FINDSPOT	408900	352400
STA-HER1-PAS0-016789	HER	Staffordshire	Ashbourne	16789	Findspot	STRAP END FINDSPOT, DRAYTON BASSETT	FINDSPOT	419599	300400

STA-HER1-PAS0-016793	HER	Staffordshire	Drayton Bassett	16793	Findspot	STUD FINDSPOT, DRAYTON BASSETT	FINDSPOT	419100	012676
STA-HER1-PAS0-016851	HER	Staffordshire	Ilam	16851	Findspot	MEDIEVAL FINDS, ILAM	FINDSPOT	412200	352400
STA-HER1-PAS0-016875	HER	Staffordshire	Burntwood	16875	Findspot	STRAP ENDS FINDSPOT, ILAM	FINDSPOT	414500	351099
STA-HER1-PAS0-016961	HER	Staffordshire	Ashbourne	16961	Findspot	STIRRUP STRAP MOUNT, WATERHOUSES	FINDSPOT	411100	352700
STA-HER1-PAS0-016975	HER	Staffordshire	Ashbourne	16975	Findspot	SLEEVE CLASP FINDSPOT, ILAM	FINDSPOT	412099	352300
STA-HER1-PAS0-017037	HER	Staffordshire	Lichfield	17037	Findspot	STIRRUP STRAP MOUNT FINDSPOT, DRAYTON BASSETT	FINDSPOT	419200	025352
STA-HER1-PAS0-017057	HER	Staffordshire	Wheaton Aston	17057	Findspot	SILVER PENNY FINDSPOT, WALL	FINDSPOT	411300	012676
STA-HER1-PAS0-017085	HER	Staffordshire	Lichfield	17085	Findspot	STIRRUP STRAP MOUNT FINDSPOT, LICHFIELD	FINDSPOT	409399	308400
STA-HER1-PAS0-017100	HER	Staffordshire	Eccleshall	17100	Monument	FIELD SYSTEM AND ENCLOSURES, SOUTH-EAST OF PRIORY FARM, NARROWDALE	FIELD SYSTEM	412629	357378
STA-HER1-PAS0-017101	HER	Staffordshire	Kinver	17101	Monument	ENCLOSURES, NARROWDALE, ALSTONEFIELD	ENCLOSURE	412059	357291
STA-HER1-PAS0-017637	HER	Staffordshire	Lichfield	17637	Monument	BOUNDARY DITCH, REAR OF 15 SANDFORD STREET, LICHFIELD	DITCH	411563	309393
STA-HER1-PAS0-017773	HER	Staffordshire	Madeley	17773	Findspot	POTTERY FINDS, FROG LANE, WHEATON ASTON	FINDSPOT	385127	312504
STA-HER1-PAS0-017874	HER	Staffordshire	Stoke-on-Trent	17874	Monument	SITE OF WATERMILL, STOWE, LICHFIELD	WATERMILL	412165	310197
STA-HER1-PAS0-017900	HER	Staffordshire	Stafford	17900	Monument	CEMETERY, HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ECCLESHALL	CEMETERY	382750	329199
STA-HER1-PAS0-018001	HER	Staffordshire	Tamworth	18001	Monument	PLOUGH MARKS, KINVER EDGE HILLFORT	PLOUGH MARKS?	383594	283332
STA-HER1-PAS0-018005	HER	Staffordshire	Stafford	18005	Monument	CHURCHYARD, CHURCH OF SAINT MICHAEL, LICHFIELD	CEMETERY	412438	309534
STA-HER1-PAS0-018088	HER	Staffordshire	Stafford	18088	Monument	CHURCHYARD, ALL SAINTS CHURCH, MADELEY	EXTENDED INHUMATION	377301	344407
STA-HER1-PAS0-018115	HER	Staffordshire	Rugeley	18115	Findspot	SILVER FINGER RING FINDSPOT, DRAYCOTT IN THE MOORS	FINDSPOT	399000	339400
STA-HER1-PAS0-018119	HER	Staffordshire	Burton-on-Trent	18119	Findspot	GOLD FITTING, ACTON TRUSSELL	FINDSPOT	393436	317700
STA-HER1-PAS0-018120	HER	Staffordshire	Yoxall	18120	Findspot	GOLD DOMED OBJECT, DRAYTON BASSETT	FINDSPOT	419800	300000
STA-HER1-PAS0-018293	HER	Staffordshire	Newtown	18293	Monument	EARTHWORK MOUND, DOXEY MARSHES, STAFFORD	EARTHWORK	391359	323966
STA-HER1-PAS0-018294	HER	Staffordshire	Stafford	18294	Monument	EARTHWORK MOUND, DOXEY MARSHES, STAFFORD	EARTHWORK	391388	324028
STA-HER1-PAS0-018592	HER	Staffordshire	Stafford	18592	Monument	POSSIBLE SITE OF EARLY MEDIEVAL/MEDIEVAL MANOR HOUSE, COLTON	MANOR HOUSE	404748	320367
STA-HER1-PAS0-018854	HER	Staffordshire	Lichfield	18854	Monument	LINEAR FEATURE, NORTH OF TIVEY'S HOUSE, TATENHILL	LINEAR FEATURE	420065	320708
STA-HER1-PAS0-020308	HER	Staffordshire	Burton-on-Trent	20308	Monument	CHURCHYARD, ST PETER'S CHURCH, YOXALL	CHURCHYARD	414173	319072
STA-HER1-PAS0-020866	HER	Staffordshire	Rocester	20866	Findspot	THE STAFFORDSHIRE HOARD, HAMMERWICH	FINDSPOT	406370	306399
STA-HER1-PAS0-020872	HER	Staffordshire	Rocester	20872	Monument	SAXON KILNS, TIPPING STREET, STAFFORD	KILN	392349	323143
STA-HER1-PAS0-020877	HER	Staffordshire	Stafford	20877	Monument	MEDIEVAL STRUCTURES AND ASSOCIATED FEATURES, TIPPING STREET, STAFFORD	FEATURE	392376	323132

STA-HER1-PAS0-020935	HER	Staffordshire	Lichfield	20935	Monument	SAXON FEATURES AND ASSOCIATED FINDS, BARTON QUARRY, BARTON UNDER NEEDWOOD	FEATURE	419339	315256
STA-HER1-PAS0-020943	HER	Staffordshire	Tamworth	20943	Monument	LATE SAXON ACTIVITY, BARTON QUARRY, BARTON UNDER NEEDWOOD	ENCLOSURE	420800	317890
STA-HER1-PAS0-020981	HER	Staffordshire	Tamworth	20981	Monument	MULTI-PHASE ACTIVITY, NEW CEMETERY, ROCESTER	IRON WORKING SITE	411094	339481
STA-HER1-PAS0-021362	HER	Staffordshire	Ashbourne	21362	Findspot	SAXON POTTERY FINDS, CASTRUM COURT, ROCESTER	FINDSPOT	411049	339381
STA-HER1-PAS0-021723	HER	Staffordshire	Stramshall	21723	Findspot	FINDSPOT, EAST OF MOUNT FARM, HIXON	FINDSPOT	400300	326181
STA-HER1-PAS0-022119	HER	Staffordshire	Stramshall	22119	Monument	SITE OF 5TH TO 11TH CENTURY ACTIVITY, CROSS KEYS, LICHFIELD	BUILDING	411859	309733
STA-HER1-PAS0-022147	HER	Staffordshire	King's Bromley	22147	Monument	TOWN DEFENCES, ORCHARD STREET, TAMWORTH	TOWN DEFENCES	420538	304144
STA-HER1-PAS0-022148	HER	Staffordshire	Shenstone	22148	Monument	TOWN DEFENCES, BOLEBRIDGE STREET, TAMWORTH	TOWN DEFENCES	421004	304001
STA-HER1-PAS0-022247	HER	Staffordshire	Polesworth	22247	Monument	CHURCHYARD, CHURCH OF ST BARTHOLOMEW, BLORE	CHURCHYARD	413750	349308
STA-HER1-PAS0-022288	HER	Staffordshire	Atherstone	22288	Monument	SITE OF BENEDICTINE NUNNERY, STRAMSHALL, UTTOXETER	BENEDICTINE NUNNERY	407934	335870
STA-HER1-PAS0-022289	HER	Staffordshire	Coleshill	22289	Monument	CHURCHYARD, CHURCH OF ST MICHAEL, ST MICHAEL'S ROAD, STRAMSHALL, UTTOXETER	CHURCHYARD	407935	335875
STA-HER1-PAS0-022290	HER	Staffordshire	Alcester	22290	Monument	CHURCHYARD, CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS, KINGS BROMLEY	CHURCHYARD	412208	317040
STA-HER1-PAS0-022291	HER	Staffordshire	Hartshill	22291	Monument	CHURCHYARD, CHURCH OF ST JOHN, SHENSTONE	CHURCHYARD?	410968	304347
WAR-HER1-PAS0-000203	HER	Warwickshire	Studley	203	Monument	POLESWORTH ABBEY		426323	302450
WAR-HER1-PAS0-000261	HER	Warwickshire	Alcester	261	Findspot	FINDSPOT - MIGRATION OR EARLY MEDIEVAL CLAY LOOMWEIGHTS	FINDSPOT	430600	298300
WAR-HER1-PAS0-000286	HER	Warwickshire	Alcester	286	Building	CHURCH OF ST PETER AND ST PAUL, COLESHILL		420108	289046
WAR-HER1-PAS0-000303	HER	Warwickshire	Bidford-on-Avon	303	Findspot	FINDSPOT - MIGRATION PERIOD BRONZE BROOCHES	FINDSPOT	410860	251850
WAR-HER1-PAS0-000305	HER	Warwickshire	Bidford-on-Avon	305	Monument	UNDATED ENCLOSURE 300M E OF WOODFORD LODGE		433972	295404
WAR-HER1-PAS0-000438	HER	Warwickshire	Bidford-on-Avon	438	Findspot	FINDSPOT - EARLY MEDIEVAL AXE HEAD	FINDSPOT	408150	263710
WAR-HER1-PAS0-000504	HER	Warwickshire	Banbury	504	Monument	ROMAN WELL, ALCESTER.		408798	257098
WAR-HER1-PAS0-000529	HER	Warwickshire	Northend	529	Monument	CEMETERY 200M E OF BOTELER'S CASTLE, ALCESTER		408691	255993
WAR-HER1-PAS0-000591	HER	Warwickshire	Lighthorne	591	Monument	FORD (?BYDA'S FORD)		410126	251774
WAR-HER1-PAS0-000602	HER	Warwickshire	Lighthorne	602	Monument	IRON AGE TO ANGLO-SAXON BURIALS		410008	251901
WAR-HER1-PAS0-000605	HER	Warwickshire	Napton on the Hill	605	Monument	SITE OF SAXON CEMETERY 100M N OF BIDFORD BRIDGE		409889	251880
WAR-HER1-PAS0-000619	HER	Warwickshire	Southam	619	Findspot	FINDSPOT - MIGRATION PERIOD FINDS, FARNBOROUGH	FINDSPOT	443700	249000
WAR-HER1-PAS0-000649	HER	Warwickshire	Stratford-upon-Avon	649	Monument	SITE OF SAXON CEMETERY ON PLEASANT HILL, BURTON DASSETT.		439547	252319
WAR-HER1-PAS0-000676	HER	Warwickshire	Stratford-upon-Avon	676	Monument	SITE OF UNDATED CEMETERY, LIGHTHORNE		433649	255564
WAR-HER1-PAS0-000680	HER	Warwickshire	Warwick	680	Monument	ANGLO-SAXON CEMETERY 300M N OF LIGHTHORNE CHURCH		433613	256244
WAR-HER1-PAS0-000739	HER	Warwickshire	Stratford-upon-Avon	739	Monument	MIGRATION OR EARLY MEDIEVAL BURIAL		445539	261244



WAR-HER1-PAS0-000772	HER	Warwickshire	Stratford-upon-Avon	772	Monument	SITE OF BOUNDARY STONE 800M E OF SOUTHAM FIELDS FM		442049	263399
WAR-HER1-PAS0-000870	HER	Warwickshire	Stratford-upon-Avon	870	Monument	EARLY MEDIEVAL BURIALS AT TIDDINGTON		421000	255000
WAR-HER1-PAS0-000873	HER	Warwickshire	Alveston	873	Monument	MIGRATION PERIOD BURIAL, CLOPTON		420555	255666
WAR-HER1-PAS0-000952	HER	Warwickshire	Alveston	952	Monument	DODDA'S FORD (POSSIBLE SITE)		423437	257154
WAR-HER1-PAS0-000960	HER	Warwickshire	Stratford-upon-Avon	960	Monument	SITE OF HIGH STATUS ANGLO-SAXON SETTLEMENT 425M NE OF HATTON ROCK FARM.		423715	257702
WAR-HER1-PAS0-001026	HER	Warwickshire	Stratford-upon-Avon	1026	Monument	SITE OF EARLY MEDIEVAL MONASTERY AT STRATFORD		420101	254300
WAR-HER1-PAS0-001031	HER	Warwickshire	Stratford-upon-Avon	1031	Monument	EARLY MEDIEVAL PIT & POST HOLES		419995	254488
WAR-HER1-PAS0-001036	HER	Warwickshire	Warwick	1036	Building	ALVESTON OLD CHURCH		423068	256690
WAR-HER1-PAS0-001038	HER	Warwickshire	Kineton	1038	Monument	ALVESTON MILL		423280	257056
WAR-HER1-PAS0-001055	HER	Warwickshire	Warwick	1055	Monument	SITE OF TIDDINGTON FORD		421772	256144
WAR-HER1-PAS0-001066	HER	Warwickshire	Henley-in-Arden	1066	Monument	SITE OF FORD AT STRATFORD		420575	254865
WAR-HER1-PAS0-001067	HER	Warwickshire	Stratford-upon-Avon	1067	Monument	SITE OF EARLY MEDIEVAL FORD AT CLIFFORD BRIDGE		419674	252773
WAR-HER1-PAS0-001143	HER	Warwickshire	Clifford Chambers	1143	Findspot	FINDSPOT - EARLY MEDIEVAL POTTERY	FINDSPOT	426700	255900
WAR-HER1-PAS0-001169	HER	Warwickshire	Southam	1169	Monument	MIGRATION PERIOD CEMETERY		432642	251663
WAR-HER1-PAS0-001185	HER	Warwickshire	Stratford-upon-Avon	1185	Monument	SITE OF ANGLO SAXON BURIALS AT COMPTON VERNEY		431088	252558
WAR-HER1-PAS0-001225	HER	Warwickshire	Leamington Spa	1225	Monument	UNDATED TRACKWAY AT EDGE LANE		416156	267567
WAR-HER1-PAS0-001254	HER	Warwickshire	Alcester	1254	Findspot	FINDSPOT - MIGRATION PERIOD SPEARHEADS	FINDSPOT	424960	247170
WAR-HER1-PAS0-001288	HER	Warwickshire	Alcester	1288	Monument	UNDATED CEMETERY AT MANOR HOUSE		419889	251807
WAR-HER1-PAS0-001315	HER	Warwickshire	Kinwarton	1315	Monument	WILMA'S FORD, WORMLEIGHTON		444848	256219
WAR-HER1-PAS0-001328	HER	Warwickshire	Kinwarton	1328	Monument	UNDATED CEMETERY NEAR MILCOTE HALL		419087	252791
WAR-HER1-PAS0-001384	HER	Warwickshire	Wootton Wawen	1384	Findspot	FINDSPOT - MIGRATION GLASS BEAD	FINDSPOT	430000	260000
WAR-HER1-PAS0-001517	HER	Warwickshire	Southam	1517	Monument	MIGRATION PERIOD BURIAL		407897	255710
WAR-HER1-PAS0-001542	HER	Warwickshire	Rugby	1542	Monument	MIGRATION PERIOD BURIAL		413410	259590
WAR-HER1-PAS0-001562	HER	Warwickshire	Long Itchington	1562	Monument	POSSIBLE SITE OF ANGLO SAXON CEMETERY AT CHURCHYARD		410521	258379
WAR-HER1-PAS0-001563	HER	Warwickshire	Stratford-upon-Avon	1563	Findspot	FINDSPOT - ROMAN AND MIGRATION PERIOD SWORDS	FINDSPOT	410600	258300
WAR-HER1-PAS0-001596	HER	Warwickshire	Evesham	1596	Building	CHURCH OF ST PETER, WOOTTON WAWEN		415310	263276
WAR-HER1-PAS0-001641	HER	Warwickshire	Stretton-on-Fosse	1641	Monument	ANGLO-SAXON BURIAL & FINDS		445000	263600
WAR-HER1-PAS0-001648	HER	Warwickshire	Stretton-on-Fosse	1648	Monument	SITE OF ROMANO-BRITISH OR EARLY MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT OR POSSIBLE PALACE AT SNOWFORD		439680	267166
WAR-HER1-PAS0-001706	HER	Warwickshire	Warwick	1706	Monument	MIGRATION TO EARLY MEDIEVAL BURIAL		441383	265869
WAR-HER1-PAS0-001712	HER	Warwickshire	Warwick	1712	Findspot	FINDSPOT - MIGRATION PERIOD LOOMWEIGHT FROM BINTON	FINDSPOT	414200	254100

WAR-HER1-PAS0-001734	HER	Warwickshire	Warwick	1734	Findspot	FINDSPOT - MIGRATION PERIOD SPEARHEAD	FINDSPOT	405000	252000
WAR-HER1-PAS0-001832	HER	Warwickshire	Warwick	1832	Monument	EARLY ANGLO-SAXON SETTLEMENT SITE AND CEMETERY AT STRETTON ON FOSSE SITE 1		421590	238266
WAR-HER1-PAS0-001838	HER	Warwickshire	Shipston-on-Stour	1838	Monument	ROMANO-BRITISH OCCUPATION, STRETTON ON FOSSE SITE 4		421478	238205
WAR-HER1-PAS0-001944	HER	Warwickshire	Shipston-on-Stour	1944	Building	SITE OF MEDIEVAL CHURCH OF ST NICHOLAS, WARWICK		428630	264940
WAR-HER1-PAS0-001972	HER	Warwickshire	Shipston-on-Stour	1972	Monument	POSSIBLE SITE OF EARLY MEDIEVAL/MEDIEVAL MINT		428268	265016
WAR-HER1-PAS0-001982	HER	Warwickshire	Rugby	1982	Monument	SITE OF ANGLO SAXON CEMETERY AT LONGBRIDGE		427489	263204
WAR-HER1-PAS0-001983	HER	Warwickshire	Emscote	1983	Monument	SITE OF MIGRATION CEMETERY AT EMSCOTE		429631	265266
WAR-HER1-PAS0-002119	HER	Warwickshire	Warwick	2119	Monument	SHIPSTON GREENWAY/RIDGEWAY		424400	240300
WAR-HER1-PAS0-002120	HER	Warwickshire	Shipston-on-Stour	2120	Monument	NEAL'S FORD		425978	240850
WAR-HER1-PAS0-002122	HER	Warwickshire	Lighthorne	2122	Monument	SITE OF SAXON CEMETERY N OF SHIPSTON		425376	241920
WAR-HER1-PAS0-002191	HER	Warwickshire	Shipston-on-Stour	2191	Monument	POSSIBLE LOCATION OF SAXON DEFENCES FOR WARWICK		446410	264795
WAR-HER1-PAS0-002222	HER	Warwickshire	Chipping Norton	2222	Monument	SITE OF MIGRATION CEMETERY E OF OFFCHURCH		437991	265556
WAR-HER1-PAS0-002233	HER	Warwickshire	Warwick	2233	Monument	GUY'S CAVE		429357	266768
WAR-HER1-PAS0-002293	HER	Warwickshire	Baginton	2293	Monument	MIGRATION PERIOD BURIALS & GRAVE GOODS NEAR HALFORD BRIDGE		425900	245300
WAR-HER1-PAS0-002298	HER	Warwickshire	Shipston-on-Stour	2298	Findspot	FINDSPOT - BYZANTINE COIN FOUND S OF CHESTERTON WOOD	FINDSPOT	434150	256850
WAR-HER1-PAS0-002380	HER	Warwickshire	Shipston-on-Stour	2380	Monument	SUGGESTED SITE OF PAGAN SAXON TEMPLE ON HARROW HILL, LONG COMPTON		428482	233725
WAR-HER1-PAS0-002396	HER	Warwickshire	Rugby	2396	Monument	ANGLO SAXON CEMETERY SE OF THE HOLLOWS		429830	230995
WAR-HER1-PAS0-002539	HER	Warwickshire	Lutterworth	2539	Monument	SITE OF POSSIBLE SAXON RELIGIOUS SITE AT BLACKLOW HILL		429032	267531
WAR-HER1-PAS0-002679	HER	Warwickshire	Baginton	2679	Monument	SITE OF MIGRATION CEMETERY 500M E OF BAGINTON CHURCH		434845	274811
WAR-HER1-PAS0-002740	HER	Warwickshire	Stretton-on-Fosse	2740	Findspot	FINDSPOT - MIGRATION OR EARLY MEDIEVAL POTTERY	FINDSPOT	425700	245250
WAR-HER1-PAS0-002748	HER	Warwickshire	Marton	2748	Building	CHURCH OF ST GREGORY, TREDINGTON		425917	243571
WAR-HER1-PAS0-002782	HER	Warwickshire	Kenilworth	2782	Findspot	FINDSPOT - MIGRATION OR EARLY MEDIEVAL SWORD	FINDSPOT	452000	280000
WAR-HER1-PAS0-002785	HER	Warwickshire	Kenilworth	2785	Monument	SITE OF SAXON CEMETERY TO SE OF BRANSFORD BRIDGE		452346	281572
WAR-HER1-PAS0-002966	HER	Warwickshire	Rugby	2966	Findspot	ASSORTED FINDS FOUND IN SAND & GRAVEL PITS, BAGINTON	FINDSPOT	434750	274950
WAR-HER1-PAS0-003002	HER	Warwickshire	Wellesbourne	3002	Findspot	MIGRATION OR EARLY MEDIEVAL POTTERY FROM STRETTON-ON-FOSSE SITE 8	FINDSPOT	421980	238300
WAR-HER1-PAS0-003153	HER	Warwickshire	Rugby	3153	Monument	SITE OF SAXON CEMETERY 600M NW OF TOP FARM, MARTON		441426	268118
WAR-HER1-PAS0-003229	HER	Warwickshire	Lutterworth	3229	Findspot	FINDSPOT - ROMAN? COIN	FINDSPOT	428930	272420
WAR-HER1-PAS0-003291	HER	Warwickshire	Alcester	3291	Monument	SITE OF MOUND, BERKELEY ROAD, KENILWORTH		428356	272699

WAR-HER1-PAS0-003355	HER	Warwickshire	Alcester	3355	Findspot	FINDSPOT - EARLY MEDIEVAL STONE CROSS SHAFT FRAGMENT	FINDSPOT	450500	274700
WAR-HER1-PAS0-003363	HER	Warwickshire	Alcester	3363	Monument	SITE OF POSSIBLE EARLY MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT TO W OF CHURCH ON BRIDGE STREET		427815	255420
WAR-HER1-PAS0-003654	HER	Warwickshire	Alcester	3654	Monument	MIGRATION OR EARLY MEDIEVAL CREMATION BURIAL		443000	277000
WAR-HER1-PAS0-003677	HER	Warwickshire	Bidford-on-Avon	3677	Findspot	MIGRATION PERIOD GOLD OBJECT	FINDSPOT	447700	287600
WAR-HER1-PAS0-003958	HER	Warwickshire	Bidford-on-Avon	3958	Findspot	ANGLO SAXON SWORD MOUNT FOUND ON ALCESTER BYPASS	FINDSPOT	408500	256500
WAR-HER1-PAS0-003998	HER	Warwickshire	Alcester	3998	Findspot	FINDSPOT - ANGLO SAXON BROOCH ON ALCESTER HEATH.	FINDSPOT	408300	258300
WAR-HER1-PAS0-004012	HER	Warwickshire	Warwick	4012	Findspot	FINDSPOT - MIGRATION PERIOD BRONZE OBJECTS, BIDFORD ON AVON.	FINDSPOT	410100	250150
WAR-HER1-PAS0-004021	HER	Warwickshire	Clifton upon Dunsmore	4021	Findspot	ASSORTED SAXON FINDS FROM TOWER HILL, BIDFORD	FINDSPOT	410800	252100
WAR-HER1-PAS0-004027	HER	Warwickshire	Rugby	4027	Findspot	ASSORTED SAXON FINDS FROM EAST OF BIDFORD	FINDSPOT	410760	252629
WAR-HER1-PAS0-004033	HER	Warwickshire	Coventry	4033	Findspot	ASSORTED SAXON FINDS FROM BIDFORD ON AVON.	FINDSPOT	410700	252300
WAR-HER1-PAS0-004046	HER	Warwickshire	Street Ashton	4046	Findspot	ASSORTED ANGLO SAXON FINDS FOUND IN MARLCLIFF TOP FIELD, BIDFORD ON AVON	FINDSPOT	409900	250300
WAR-HER1-PAS0-004072	HER	Warwickshire	Southam	4072	Findspot	FINDSPOT - MIGRATION PERIOD BRONZE BROOCH	FINDSPOT	428000	263000
WAR-HER1-PAS0-004158	HER	Warwickshire	Alcester	4158	Monument	MIGRATION PERIOD CEMETERY		453450	276611
WAR-HER1-PAS0-004170	HER	Warwickshire	Bidford-on-Avon	4170	Monument	BURIAL AT 'THE BIGGIN' TO E OF COTON FARM		453000	279000
WAR-HER1-PAS0-004217	HER	Warwickshire	Moreton-in-Marsh	4217	Monument	WATERMILL TO W OF ANSTY WASTE BRIDGE		438683	283264
WAR-HER1-PAS0-004245	HER	Warwickshire	Stretton-on-Fosse	4245	Findspot	FINDSPOT - MIGRATION PERIOD SPEARHEAD	FINDSPOT	445900	282100
WAR-HER1-PAS0-004295	HER	Warwickshire	Warwick	4295	Findspot	FINDSPOT - MIGRATION PERIOD POTTERY	FINDSPOT	442000	264000
WAR-HER1-PAS0-004516	HER	Warwickshire	Southam	4516	Findspot	FINDSPOT - MIGRATION ITEM IN ALCESTER	FINDSPOT	409750	257250
WAR-HER1-PAS0-004555	HER	Warwickshire	Royal Leamington Spa	4555	Findspot	FINDSPOT - MIGRATION PERIOD FINDS	FINDSPOT	410750	252870
WAR-HER1-PAS0-004650	HER	Warwickshire	Bidford-on-Avon	4650	Monument	JURASSIC WAY		426700	228900
WAR-HER1-PAS0-004752	HER	Warwickshire	Wixford	4752	Monument	SITE OF ROMANO-BRITISH OR ANGLO-SAXON SETTLEMENT 450M W OF STRETTON ON FOSSE		421592	238264
WAR-HER1-PAS0-004760	HER	Warwickshire	Rugby	4760	Monument	POSSIBLE ROMAN ROAD		426369	255070
WAR-HER1-PAS0-004761	HER	Warwickshire	Alcester	4761	Monument	POSSIBLE ROMAN ROAD, WATERGALL TO PRIORS HARDWICK		442100	255160
WAR-HER1-PAS0-004790	HER	Warwickshire	Stratford-upon-Avon	4790	Monument	UNDATED ENCLOSURES AND TRACKWAY		433210	264305
WAR-HER1-PAS0-004867	HER	Warwickshire	Stratford-upon-Avon	4867	Findspot	FINDSPOT - EARLY MEDIEVAL COIN	FINDSPOT	410700	252680
WAR-HER1-PAS0-005011	HER	Warwickshire	Shipston-on-Stour	5011	Findspot	FINDSPOT - MEDIEVAL FINDS	FINDSPOT	408900	254900
WAR-HER1-PAS0-005038	HER	Warwickshire	Coventry	5038	Monument	DOCUMENTARY REFERENCE TO SITE OF ANGLO SAXON CEMETERY 600M N OF NEWTON LODGE		451824	278615
WAR-HER1-PAS0-005101	HER	Warwickshire	Baginton	5101	Monument	SAXON SETTLEMENT 500M S OF MARLCLIFF		409869	250189

WAR-HER1-PAS0-005162	HER	Warwickshire	Lutterworth	5162	Monument	SITE OF SAXON CEMETERY TO E OF ALVESTON MANOR		420932	254810
WAR-HER1-PAS0-005163	HER	Warwickshire	Rugby	5163	Monument	SITE OF SAXON SETTLEMENT TO E OF ALVESTON MANOR		420932	254809
WAR-HER1-PAS0-005256	HER	Warwickshire	Stratford-upon-Avon	5256	Findspot	FINDSPOT - MIGRATION OR EARLY MEDIEVAL POTTERY SHERDS	FINDSPOT	428650	244550
WAR-HER1-PAS0-005291	HER	Warwickshire	Alcester	5291	Monument	UNDATED MOUND AT MOTSLow HILL		433076	272350
WAR-HER1-PAS0-005303	HER	Warwickshire	Wasperton	5303	Monument	SITE OF SAXON SETTLEMENT TO W OF BAGINTON CHURCH		434202	274692
WAR-HER1-PAS0-005342	HER	Warwickshire	Warwick	5342	Monument	FIND OF SAXON PERIOD BURIALS		452346	281572
WAR-HER1-PAS0-005375	HER	Warwickshire	Alcester	5375	Monument	SITE OF ANGLO SAXON CEMETERY 400M S OF PRIORY FARM		439939	270284
WAR-HER1-PAS0-005461	HER	Warwickshire	Bidford-on-Avon	5461	Monument	ANGLO-SAXON BURIAL (POSSIBLY A CEMETERY), MEON HILL, LOWER QUINTON		417437	245354
WAR-HER1-PAS0-005497	HER	Warwickshire	Alcester	5497	Monument	ROMAN WELL		408793	257106
WAR-HER1-PAS0-005504	HER	Warwickshire	Bidford-on-Avon	5504	Monument	EXCAVATION OF ANGLO SAXON CEMETERY AT WASPERTON		426379	258644
WAR-HER1-PAS0-005530	HER	Warwickshire	Stratford-upon-Avon	5530	Monument	EXCAVATION OF EARLY MEDIEVAL PITS AT CASTLE LANE		428218	264746
WAR-HER1-PAS0-005566	HER	Warwickshire	Stratford-upon-Avon	5566	Findspot	FINDSPOT - MIGRATION PERIOD FINDS	FINDSPOT	410100	258000
WAR-HER1-PAS0-005573	HER	Warwickshire	Coventry	5573	Findspot	FINDSPOT - MIGRATION BROOCH	FINDSPOT	410100	250950
WAR-HER1-PAS0-005579	HER	Warwickshire	Warwick	5579	Findspot	FINDSPOT - MIGRATION PERIOD FINDS	FINDSPOT	410150	257350
WAR-HER1-PAS0-005594	HER	Warwickshire	Warwick	5594	Findspot	FINDSPOT - MIGRATION TO EARLY MEDIEVAL ITEMS IN BIDFORD ON AVON	FINDSPOT	410700	252300
WAR-HER1-PAS0-005635	HER	Warwickshire	Kenilworth	5635	Findspot	FINDSPOT - MIGRATION PERIOD POT SHERD	FINDSPOT	421750	249200
WAR-HER1-PAS0-005648	HER	Warwickshire	Kenilworth	5648	Monument	EARLY MEDIEVAL BOUNDARY MARKER		422290	245440
WAR-HER1-PAS0-005653	HER	Warwickshire	Alcester	5653	Monument	SAXON SETTLEMENT 600M SW OF BRANDON WOOD FARM		439134	275912
WAR-HER1-PAS0-005660	HER	Warwickshire	Alcester	5660	Monument	MEDIEVAL PITS BELOW THE FORMER MULBERRY TREE PUBLIC HOUSE		427992	264820
WAR-HER1-PAS0-005661	HER	Warwickshire	Alcester	5661	Findspot	FINDSPOT - EARLY MEDIEVAL SILVER COIN	FINDSPOT	427985	264823
WAR-HER1-PAS0-005670	HER	Warwickshire	Leamington Spa	5670	Findspot	FINDSPOT - EARLY MEDIEVAL COIN IN SCHOOL LANE, KENILWORTH.	FINDSPOT	428930	272420
WAR-HER1-PAS0-005671	HER	Warwickshire	Bidford-on-Avon	5671	Findspot	FINDSPOT - EARLY MEDIEVAL COIN	FINDSPOT	426800	273000
WAR-HER1-PAS0-005687	HER	Warwickshire	Warwick	5687	Monument	SITE OF POSS ANGLO SAXON CEMETERY 400M S OF MARLCLIFF		409836	250282
WAR-HER1-PAS0-005688	HER	Warwickshire	Wasperton	5688	Findspot	FINDSPOT - MIGRATION TO EARLY MEDIEVAL FINDS	FINDSPOT	409810	250010
WAR-HER1-PAS0-005696	HER	Warwickshire	Princethorpe	5696	Findspot	FINDSPOT - MIGRATION PERIOD BROOCH	FINDSPOT	410700	252000
WAR-HER1-PAS0-005708	HER	Warwickshire	Arley	5708	Monument	SAXON OCCUPATION AT CHESTERTON ROMAN CAMP		434091	259797
WAR-HER1-PAS0-005758	HER	Warwickshire	Alcester	5758	Findspot	VARIOUS IRON AGE TO MEDIEVAL FINDS, PROPOSED LIBRARY SITE, BIDFORD-ON-AVON	FINDSPOT	409910	252000
WAR-HER1-PAS0-005851	HER	Warwickshire	Great Wolford	5851	Findspot	FINDSPOT - EARLY MEDIEVAL ANNULAR BROOCH	FINDSPOT	427800	248200
WAR-HER1-PAS0-005869	HER	Warwickshire	Nuneaton	5869	Findspot	ANGLO SAXON BROOCH TO S OF WASPERTON	FINDSPOT	426550	258450

WAR-HER1-PAS0-005913	HER	Warwickshire	Stratford-upon-Avon	5913	Findspot	FINDSPOT - MIGRATION PERIOD IRON SPEARHEAD	FINDSPOT	440170	270200
WAR-HER1-PAS0-005959	HER	Warwickshire	Shipston-on-Stour	5959	Findspot	ANGLO SAXON SCEAT FOUND NEAR ATHERSTONE	FINDSPOT	430000	290000
WAR-HER1-PAS0-005963	HER	Warwickshire	Pathlow	5963	Findspot	AS BROOCH, 400M SW OF KINWARTON	FINDSPOT	410000	258100
WAR-HER1-PAS0-005988	HER	Warwickshire	Alcester	5988	Findspot	ANGLO SAXON BROOCH FOUND TO E OF NETHERCOTE, WOLFORD	FINDSPOT	425753	234550
WAR-HER1-PAS0-006001	HER	Warwickshire	Bidford-on-Avon	6001	Monument	SAXON BURIAL FOUND DURING EXCAVATION OF BA BARROW		431756	294328
WAR-HER1-PAS0-006020	HER	Warwickshire	Bidford-on-Avon	6020	Findspot	FINDSPOT - MIGRATION POT SHERD	FINDSPOT	421750	249200
WAR-HER1-PAS0-006027	HER	Warwickshire	Northend	6027	Findspot	POSSIBLE MIGRATION DATE SITE, IDLICOTE.	FINDSPOT	428650	244550
WAR-HER1-PAS0-006082	HER	Warwickshire	Southam	6082	Monument	EARLY MEDIEVAL/MEDIEVAL HUNDRED MOUND 500M W OF PATHLOW		418456	258763
WAR-HER1-PAS0-006118	HER	Warwickshire	Stratford-upon-Avon	6118	Findspot	FINDSPOT - ANGLO SAXON COIN FRAGMENTS, BIDFORD ON AVON.	FINDSPOT	410959	252461
WAR-HER1-PAS0-006132	HER	Warwickshire	Stratford-upon-Avon	6132	Monument	EARLY MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT 200M N OF BIDFORD BRIDGE		409936	251946
WAR-HER1-PAS0-006175	HER	Warwickshire	Stratford-upon-Avon	6175	Findspot	FINDSPOT - MIGRATION/EARLY MEDIEVAL COIN	FINDSPOT	409900	251960
WAR-HER1-PAS0-006186	HER	Warwickshire	Kinwarton	6186	Findspot	FINDSPOT - MIGRATION PERIOD POTTERY	FINDSPOT	439500	252300
WAR-HER1-PAS0-006190	HER	Warwickshire	Ilmington	6190	Monument	POSSIBLE SITE OF EARLY MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT AT BURTON DASSETT		439890	251384
WAR-HER1-PAS0-006268	HER	Warwickshire	Stratford-upon-Avon	6268	Monument	POSSIBLE MIGRATION PERIOD CEMETERY		421259	255342
WAR-HER1-PAS0-006292	HER	Warwickshire	Rugby	6292	Monument	SITE OF EARLY MEDIEVAL CHURCH 500M E OF HATTON ROCK		423716	257702
WAR-HER1-PAS0-006329	HER	Warwickshire	Great Wolford	6329	Findspot	MIGRATION PERIOD LEAD OBJECT	FINDSPOT	412350	251400
WAR-HER1-PAS0-006330	HER	Warwickshire	Stoneleigh	6330	Findspot	FINDSPOT - MIGRATION POTTERY	FINDSPOT	410600	258300
WAR-HER1-PAS0-006336	HER	Warwickshire	Evesham	6336	Findspot	FINDSPOT - EARLY MEDIEVAL POTTERY SHERDS	FINDSPOT	421200	243500
WAR-HER1-PAS0-006398	HER	Warwickshire	Alcester	6398	Monument	ANGLO SAXON FEATURES AT 117, TIDDINGTON ROAD.		421708	255701
WAR-HER1-PAS0-006406	HER	Warwickshire	Tamworth	6406	Monument	SAXON AND MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT EVIDENCE, MANOR FARM, FLECKNOE		451682	263470
WAR-HER1-PAS0-006630	HER	Warwickshire	Witherley	6630	Findspot	FINDSPOT - EARLY MEDIEVAL & MEDIEVAL COINS, GREAT WOLFORD, STRATFORD ON AVON	FINDSPOT	425507	234110
WAR-HER1-PAS0-006982	HER	Warwickshire	Ettington	6982	Findspot	MIGRATION PERIOD BROOCH FRAGMENT	FINDSPOT	431600	271900
WAR-HER1-PAS0-007033	HER	Warwickshire	Chipping Campden	7033	Monument	MOUND OF UNCERTAIN DATE AT ABBOTS SALFORD		407179	249542
WAR-HER1-PAS0-007230	HER	Warwickshire	Polesworth	7230	Monument	SAXON OCCUPATION NEAR BROOM		408412	253790
WAR-HER1-PAS0-007368	HER	Warwickshire	Alcester	7368	Findspot	FINDSPOT - MIGRATION OR EARLY MEDIEVAL BROOCH FRAGMENT	FINDSPOT	426700	307500
WAR-HER1-PAS0-007379	HER	Warwickshire	Lutterworth	7379	Findspot	ANGLO SAXON CRUCIFORM BROOCH, MANCETTER	FINDSPOT	433300	296600
WAR-HER1-PAS0-007431	HER	Warwickshire	Atherstone	7431	Monument	EARLY MEDIEVAL AND MEDIEVAL FEATURES, INDICATING A SETTLEMENT, WEST OF HOCKLEY LANE		427151	248932
WAR-HER1-PAS0-007475	HER	Warwickshire	Stratford-upon-Avon	7475	Findspot	MIGRATION OR EARLY MEDIEVAL ANNULAR LOOMWEIGHT	FINDSPOT	418000	243000
WAR-HER1-PAS0-007495	HER	Warwickshire	Stratford-upon-Avon	7495	Monument	MOUND E OF POLESWORTH CHURCH		426418	302432

WAR-HER1-PAS0-007805	HER	Warwickshire	Stratford-upon-Avon	7805	Findspot	FINDSPOT - MIGRATION PERIOD BROOCH	FINDSPOT	410800	252200
WAR-HER1-PAS0-007868	HER	Warwickshire	Bidford-on-Avon	7868	Findspot	HUMAN BONES RECOVERED NEAR BRANSFORD SPINNEY	FINDSPOT	451928	281589
WAR-HER1-PAS0-008090	HER	Warwickshire	Bidford-on-Avon	8090	Monument	SAXO-NORMAN IRON PRODUCTION SE OF QUARRY LANE		432137	296276
WAR-HER1-PAS0-008154	HER	Warwickshire	Kenilworth	8154	Findspot	SAXON POTTERY FOUND AT 10 TIDDINGTON ROAD	FINDSPOT	420910	254912
WAR-HER1-PAS0-008155	HER	Warwickshire	Alderminster	8155	Monument	SAXON POTTERY FROM 6/7 TIDDINGTON ROAD		420838	254865
WAR-HER1-PAS0-008217	HER	Warwickshire	Stratford-upon-Avon	8217	Monument	SEALT STRET (EARLY MED SALTWAY)		416544	254756
WAR-HER1-PAS0-008269	HER	Warwickshire	Alveston	8269	Findspot	FINDSPOT - MIGRATION PERIOD COPPER ALLOY BROOCH	FINDSPOT	410400	251800
WAR-HER1-PAS0-008270	HER	Warwickshire	Warwick	8270	Findspot	FINDSPOT - MIGRATION OR EARLY MEDIEVAL COPPER ALLOY STRAP END	FINDSPOT	410200	253000
WAR-HER1-PAS0-008361	HER	Warwickshire	Goldicote	8361	Findspot	FINDSPOT - PREHISTORIC OR ANGLO SAXON POTTERY SHERD	FINDSPOT	429800	274200
WAR-HER1-PAS0-008409	HER	Warwickshire	Stratford-upon-Avon	8409	Findspot	ANGLO SAXON CROSS FRAGMENT, WHITCHURCH	FINDSPOT	422600	248500
WAR-HER1-PAS0-008635	HER	Warwickshire	Stratford-upon-Avon	8635	Monument	HEREPATH ALONG CLIFFORD CHAMBERS/ MILCOTE BOUNDARY		419174	252364
WAR-HER1-PAS0-008636	HER	Warwickshire	Stratford-upon-Avon	8636	Monument	DODDA'S FORD (POSSIBLE SITE)		423776	256485
WAR-HER1-PAS0-008637	HER	Warwickshire	Stratford-upon-Avon	8637	Monument	ANGLO-SAXON ROUTEWAY BETWEEN STRATFORD AND LOXLEY		424600	253705
WAR-HER1-PAS0-008638	HER	Warwickshire	Stratford-upon-Avon	8638	Monument	HRYCG WEG (ANGLO-SAXON RIDGEWAY)		423904	252185
WAR-HER1-PAS0-008639	HER	Warwickshire	Various	8639	Monument	MYCELAN STRAET (GREAT ROAD TO STRATFORD)/ SALTSTRETE		425147	250420
WAR-HER1-PAS0-008640	HER	Warwickshire	Bidford-on-Avon	8640	Monument	GRENAN WEG (ANGLO-SAXON GREENWAY)		422168	252323
WAR-HER1-PAS0-008641	HER	Warwickshire	Wixford	8641	Monument	FELDENE STRET (ANGLO-SAXON ROUTEWAY)		418436	257919
WAR-HER1-PAS0-008642	HER	Warwickshire	Wixford	8642	Monument	AELFRIC'S BRIDGE, BISHOPTON		419126	256488
WAR-HER1-PAS0-008643	HER	Warwickshire	Shipston-on-Stour	8643	Monument	ANGLO-SAXON GREENWAY		418244	258507
WAR-HER1-PAS0-008644	HER	Warwickshire	Shipston-on-Stour	8644	Monument	EARLY MEDIEVAL HOLLOWAY FROM CLEEVE PRIOR TO MARLCLIFF		409310	249771
WAR-HER1-PAS0-008645	HER	Warwickshire	Shipston-on-Stour	8645	Monument	FORD ACROSS AVON AT SALFORD		408304	251395
WAR-HER1-PAS0-008646	HER	Warwickshire	Shipston-on-Stour	8646	Monument	WIHTLAC'S FORD (POSSIBLE SITE)		408726	254523
WAR-HER1-PAS0-008647	HER	Warwickshire	Shipston-on-Stour	8647	Monument	WIHTLAC'S FORD (POSSIBLE SITE)		409182	254454
WAR-HER1-PAS0-008648	HER	Warwickshire	Darlingstons	8648	Monument	STANFORD (THE STONY FORD)		421895	241704
WAR-HER1-PAS0-008649	HER	Warwickshire	Shipston-on-Stour	8649	Monument	WAY OF THE ROE DEER, LONGDON		422040	241017
WAR-HER1-PAS0-008650	HER	Warwickshire	Shipston-on-Stour	8650	Monument	ANGLO-SAXON RIDGEWAY		424512	240234
WAR-HER1-PAS0-008651	HER	Warwickshire	Shipston-on-Stour	8651	Monument	SITE OF ANGLO-SAXON FINGERPOST		424792	241495
WAR-HER1-PAS0-008652	HER	Warwickshire	Stratford-upon-Avon	8652	Monument	POSSIBLE ANGLO-SAXON ROUTEWAY		424862	241437
WAR-HER1-PAS0-008653	HER	Warwickshire	Moreton-in-Marsh	8653	Monument	EARLY MEDIEVAL WAGON WAY TO DARLINGSCOTE		422812	242115
WAR-HER1-PAS0-008654	HER	Warwickshire	Various	8654	Monument	EARLY MEDIEVAL ROUTEWAY		423890	242732
WAR-HER1-PAS0-008655	HER	Warwickshire	Solihull	8655	Monument	FORD ON BLACKWELL/ DARLINGSCOTT BOUNDARY		423966	242631

WAR-HER1-PAS0-008656	HER	Warwickshire	Henley-in-Arden	8656	Monument	THE FOS		423670	240439
WAR-HER1-PAS0-008657	HER	Warwickshire	Henley-in-Arden	8657	Monument	EALDAN STRAET (EARLY MEDIEVAL ROUTE ALONG STOUR VALLEY)		421780	249799
WAR-HER1-PAS0-008658	HER	Warwickshire	Various	8658	Monument	DITCHFORD FORD		422400	237604
WAR-HER1-PAS0-008659	HER	Warwickshire	Southam	8659	Monument	BRODAN STRET (THE BROAD ROAD), WOOTTON WAWEN		412252	264700
WAR-HER1-PAS0-008660	HER	Warwickshire	Southam	8660	Monument	SHINING FORD		412504	269145
WAR-HER1-PAS0-008661	HER	Warwickshire	Kineton	8661	Monument	THE WAY TO THE BOUNDARY WOOD/ THE OLD WAY		411935	267879
WAR-HER1-PAS0-008662	HER	Warwickshire	Upper Radbourne	8662	Monument	FORD OF THE DARK MERE		411544	269194
WAR-HER1-PAS0-008663	HER	Warwickshire	Long Itchington	8663	Monument	EARLY MEDIEVAL ROUTEWAY, ASPLEY		409891	269638
WAR-HER1-PAS0-008665	HER	Warwickshire	Southam	8665	Monument	BANBURY - SOUTHAM ROAD		443119	253504
WAR-HER1-PAS0-008666	HER	Warwickshire	Goldcote	8666	Monument	SALTWAY RUNNING EAST FROM WELLESBOURNE		443222	255716
WAR-HER1-PAS0-008667	HER	Warwickshire	Warwick	8667	Monument	EARLY MEDIEVAL ROUTEWAY		432930	251269
WAR-HER1-PAS0-008668	HER	Warwickshire	Binley Woods	8668	Monument	STANHEMEFORDE		445510	257736
WAR-HER1-PAS0-008669	HER	Warwickshire	Binley Woods	8669	Monument	STONE FORD		442636	264724
WAR-HER1-PAS0-008670	HER	Warwickshire	Lutterworth	8670	Monument	SNOW FORD		439380	266364
WAR-HER1-PAS0-008671	HER	Warwickshire	Shipston-on-Stour	8671	Monument	FISHPOND AND POSSIBLE 'SALT MERE'		424126	252131
WAR-HER1-PAS0-008739	HER	Warwickshire	Shipston-on-Stour	8739	Monument	ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES AT CASTLE HILL BAPTIST CHURCH, WARWICK		428447	264972
WAR-HER1-PAS0-008763	HER	Warwickshire	Warwick	8763	Woodland	PILES COPPICE		438610	276940
WAR-HER1-PAS0-008764	HER	Warwickshire	Leamington Spa	8764	Woodland	BINLEY COMMON WOOD		438874	277509
WAR-HER1-PAS0-008794	HER	Warwickshire	Wootton Wawen	8794	Findspot	FINDSPOT - MIGRATION PERIOD SAUCER BROOCH	FINDSPOT	452137	281995
WAR-HER1-PAS0-008803	HER	Warwickshire	Wootton Wawen	8803	Monument	EARLY MEDIEVAL TO MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT SITE, BARCHESTON PARISH		427204	239417
WAR-HER1-PAS0-008804	HER	Warwickshire	Southam	8804	Findspot	FIND OF POTSDERDS IN HALFORD PARISH	FINDSPOT	425975	244335
WAR-HER1-PAS0-008813	HER	Warwickshire	Copston Magna	8813	Monument	SAXON OCCUPATION, MARKET STREET, WARWICK		428008	264892
WAR-HER1-PAS0-008826	HER	Warwickshire	Wellesbourne	8826	Findspot	ANGLO SAXON POTTERY SHERDS, CHESTERTON	FINDSPOT	433358	259898
WAR-HER1-PAS0-008880	HER	Warwickshire	Alcester	8880	Monument	SITE OF EARLY MEDIEVAL GRAVEYARD		415298	263304
WAR-HER1-PAS0-008881	HER	Warwickshire	Alveston	8881	Monument	SITE OF ANGLO-SAXON TIMBER BUILDINGS, WOOTTON WAWEN CHURCHYARD		415298	263304
WAR-HER1-PAS0-008889	HER	Warwickshire	Banbury	8889	Monument	ANCIENT CHARTER BOUNDARY RELATING TO LONG ITCHINGTON		438767	262760
WAR-HER1-PAS0-008890	HER	Warwickshire	Stratford-upon-Avon	8890	Monument	MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT AT COPSTON MAGNA		445268	288402
WAR-HER1-PAS0-009005	HER	Warwickshire	Warwick	9005	Monument	MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT OF WELLESBOURNE HASTINGS		427801	255555
WAR-HER1-PAS0-009033	HER	Warwickshire	Shipston-on-Stour	9033	Monument	EXHALL MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT, STRATFORD DISTRICT		410194	255155
WAR-HER1-PAS0-009136	HER	Warwickshire	Birmingham	9136	Monument	ALVESTON MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT		423382	256569
WAR-HER1-PAS0-009358	HER	Warwickshire	Alcester	9358	Findspot	ANGLO SAXON FINDS FROM BRAILES	FINDSPOT	430500	239500

WAR-HER1-PAS0-009574	HER	Warwickshire	Hunningham	9574	Monument	MIGRATION PERIOD BURIAL NW OF DRAYTON BARN COTTAGES, BILLESLEY		415214	255977
WAR-HER1-PAS0-009639	HER	Warwickshire	Birmingham	9639	Findspot	FINDS RECOVERED DURING FIELDWALKING OF LAND ADJACENT TO LONGBRIDGE ISLAND, WARWICK	FINDSPOT	426740	262197
WAR-HER1-PAS0-009721	HER	Warwickshire	Shipston-on-Stour	9721	Monument	A LARGE UNDATED DITCH AT TREDINGTON HOUSE, TREDINGTON.		425849	243475
WAR-HER1-PAS0-009772	HER	Warwickshire	Warwick	9772	Findspot	FIND OF EARLY MEDIEVAL COIN IN WATER ORTON	FINDSPOT	417851	289973
WAR-HER1-PAS0-009798	HER	Warwickshire	Wasperton	9798	Findspot	FIND OF EARLY MEDIEVAL STRAP END IN BIDFORD ON AVON	FINDSPOT	410650	252102
WAR-HER1-PAS0-009802	HER	Warwickshire	Shipston-on-Stour	9802	Findspot	FIND OF A BRONZE MOUNT OR MORE LIKELY A FRAGMENT OF A CRUCIFORM BROOCH FROM THE SIXTH CENTURY IN HUNNINGHAM	FINDSPOT	437553	268247
WAR-HER1-PAS0-009810	HER	Warwickshire	Heathcote	9810	Findspot	FIND OF A SAXON BROOCH FRAGMENT IN WATER ORTON	FINDSPOT	418000	290000
WAR-HER1-PAS0-009820	HER	Warwickshire	Warwick	9820	Findspot	FIND OF ANGLO SAXON MATERIAL WEST OF SHIPSTON ON STOUR.	FINDSPOT	424358	240458
WAR-HER1-PAS0-009828	HER	Warwickshire	Stratford-upon-Avon	9828	Findspot	FIND OF FRAGMENT OF ANGLO SAXON BROOCH	FINDSPOT	428503	256511
WAR-HER1-PAS0-009829	HER	Warwickshire	Alcester	9829	Findspot	FIND OF ANGLO SAXON DISC BROOCH IN WASPERTON	FINDSPOT	426550	258551
WAR-HER1-PAS0-009869	HER	Warwickshire	Birmingham	9869	Findspot	STRAY FIND OF GLASS BEAD IN STOURTON	FINDSPOT	430457	236062
WAR-HER1-PAS0-009903	HER	Warwickshire	Alcester	9903	Findspot	FIND OF AN ANGLO SAXON BROOCH	FINDSPOT	430322	263266
WAR-HER1-PAS0-009909	HER	Warwickshire	Mancetter	9909	Findspot	FIND OF A SIXTH TO SEVENTH CENTURY SASSANIAN COIN IN BARFORD	FINDSPOT	428522	261469
WAR-HER1-PAS0-009920	HER	Warwickshire	Witherley	9920	Monument	ROMAN DITCHES AND GULLIES, 121 TIDDINGTON ROAD		421761	255758
WAR-HER1-PAS0-009936	HER	Warwickshire	Rugby	9936	Findspot	FIND OF AN ANGLO SAXON PENNY IN BIDFORD	FINDSPOT	410858	252302
WAR-HER1-PAS0-009964	HER	Warwickshire	Alcester	9964	Findspot	GOLD FOIL ITEM FOUND IN NETHER WHITACRE.	FINDSPOT	422497	293800
WAR-HER1-PAS0-010033	HER	Warwickshire	Bidford-on-Avon	10033	Findspot	FIND OF AN ANGLO SAXON DRESS FITTING IN BIDFORD ON AVON	FINDSPOT	410562	251897
WAR-HER1-PAS0-010037	HER	Warwickshire	Rugby	10037	Findspot	FIND OF ANGLO SAXON STIRRUP MOUNT NEAR MANCETTER	FINDSPOT	432546	295538
WAR-HER1-PAS0-010058	HER	Warwickshire	Earlwood	10058	Findspot	FIND OF AN ANGLO SAXON CRUCIFORM BROOCH NEAR MANCETTER	FINDSPOT	432998	297000
WAR-HER1-PAS0-010065	HER	Warwickshire	Warwick	10065	Findspot	FIND OF ANGLO SAXON BROOCH NEAR BRANDON GRANGE	FINDSPOT	442240	276931
WAR-HER1-PAS0-010169	HER	Warwickshire	Bretford	10169	Findspot	FIND OF ITEMS FROM THE MIGRATION PERIOD IN ALCESTER	FINDSPOT	409493	257203
WAR-HER1-PAS0-010211	HER	Warwickshire	Long Lawford	10211	Findspot	FIND OF AN ANGLO SAXON BROOCH, BIDFORD ON AVON	FINDSPOT	410604	252086
WAR-HER1-PAS0-010223	HER	Warwickshire	Wootton Wawen	10223	Findspot	ANGLO SAXON BROOCH FOUND IN EASENHALL	FINDSPOT	446051	279053
WAR-HER1-PAS0-010240	HER	Warwickshire	Southam	10240	Monument	MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT OF FORSHAW HEATH		409000	273500
WAR-HER1-PAS0-010256	HER	Warwickshire	Tamworth	10256	Monument	ANGLO-SAXON OCCUPATION WEST OF BARFORD		426530	260905
WAR-HER1-PAS0-010259	HER	Warwickshire	Bretford	10259	Monument	BRETFORD MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT		442982	277094
WAR-HER1-PAS0-010277	HER	Warwickshire	Bretford	10277	Monument	POSSIBLE ANGLO SAXON SITE IN LONG LAWFORD.		447122	275957
WAR-HER1-PAS0-010286	HER	Warwickshire	Stratford-upon-Avon	10286	Monument	REMAINS OF MEDIEVAL WALLS IN WOOTTON WAWEN CHURCHYARD		415292	263276



WAR-HER1-PAS0-010316	HER	Warwickshire	Stratford-upon-Avon	10316	Monument	ANGLO-SAXON PIT FOUND DURING EXCAVATION		439816	267010
WAR-HER1-PAS0-012000	HER	Warwickshire	Coventry	12000	Monument	CROPMARKS IN FIELDS NEAR DRAYTON BASSET		419631	299634
WAR-HER1-PAS0-012180	HER	Warwickshire	Alcester	12180	Monument	DITCHES AND BANKS AT COATES BARN IN THE PARISH OF LONG COMPTON		427211	233092
WAR-HER1-PAS0-012284	HER	Warwickshire	Warwick	12284	Monument	LINEAR BANKS BESIDE THE FOSSE WAY AT BRETTFORD		443086	277111
WAR-HER1-PAS0-012342	HER	Warwickshire	Welford-on-Avon	12342	Monument	ANGLO-SAXON SETTLEMENT AT RAYFORD CARAVAN PARK, TIDDINGTON ROAD		421497	255610
WAR-HER1-PAS0-012347	HER	Warwickshire	Stratford-upon-Avon	12347	Monument	ANGLO SAXON FEATURES AT 119, TIDDINGTON ROAD.		421736	255730
WAR-HER1-PAS0-012386	HER	Warwickshire	Alcester	12386	Monument	CROP MARK LINEAR FEATURES IN COMBE FIELDS PARISH		440447	278471
WAR-HER1-PAS0-012467	HER	Warwickshire	Barford	12467	Findspot	BROOCH AND HERALDIC PENDANT, NEAR COUGHTON FORD	FINDSPOT	408632	260487
WAR-HER1-PAS0-012468	HER	Warwickshire	Rugby	12468	Findspot	POTTERY FINDS, WARWICK TO HATTON PIPELINE	FINDSPOT	427500	263600
WAR-HER1-PAS0-012503	HER	Warwickshire	Coventry	12503	Monument	SAXON SETTLEMENT FEATURES, BANK FARM, WELFORD ON AVON		415088	251340
WAR-HER1-PAS0-012518	HER	Warwickshire	Rugby	12518	Monument	ANGLO SAXON POTTERY SHERD, 77 TIDDINGTON ROAD		421303	255395
WAR-HER1-PAS0-012540	HER	Warwickshire	Rugby	12540	Findspot	FINDSPOT, SAXON GOLDWORK, BIDFORD-ON-AVON	FINDSPOT	410751	252318
WAR-HER1-PAS0-012586	HER	Warwickshire	Long Lawford	12586	Monument	BOUNDARY DITCH AND POSTHOLE AT AVONSIDE, 1 HIGH STREET, BARFORD		427263	261047
WAR-HER1-PAS0-012648	HER	Warwickshire	Rugby	12648	Monument	HILLMORTON HOUSE/GORSE HOUSE GARDEN, ASHLAWN ROAD, RUGBY		451102	272782
WAR-HER1-PAS0-012652	HER	Warwickshire	Tamworth	12652	Monument	HOPSFORD HALL GARDEN, WITHYBROOK, RUGBY		441728	283404
WAR-HER1-PAS0-012662	HER	Warwickshire	Rugby	12662	Monument	NEWBOLD GRANGE GARDEN, NEWBOLD ON AVON, RUGBY.		449412	276523
WAR-HER1-PAS0-012674	HER	Warwickshire	Rugby	12674	Monument	MEDIEVAL ROAD AND HOUSE PLATFORMS AT SAWBRIDGE		450581	265912
WAR-HER1-PAS0-012675	HER	Warwickshire	Willoughby	12675	Monument	UNDATED DITCH NORTH OF BACK LANE, LONG LAWFORD		447375	275772
WAR-HER1-PAS0-012682	HER	Warwickshire	Withybrook	12682	Monument	SOUTHFIELD HOUSE GARDEN, HORTON CRESCENT, RUGBY		450620	274624
WAR-HER1-PAS0-012689	HER	Warwickshire	Rugby	12689	Monument	BOUNDARY DITCH WEST OF CONEYBURY WOOD, MIDDLETON		418965	297366
WAR-HER1-PAS0-012694	HER	Warwickshire	Wolston	12694	Monument	THURLASTON GRANGE GARDEN, DUNCHURCH, RUGBY		445783	270750
WAR-HER1-PAS0-012696	HER	Warwickshire	Wolvey	12696	Monument	VICTORIA NURSERY, LOWER HILLMORTON ROAD, RUGBY		450968	274966
WAR-HER1-PAS0-012707	HER	Warwickshire	Wolvey	12707	Monument	WILLOUGHBY VICARAGE GARDEN, WILLOUGHBY, RUGBY		451832	267558
WAR-HER1-PAS0-012708	HER	Warwickshire	Blackdown	12708	Monument	WITHYBROOK HALL GARDEN, WITHYBROOK, RUGBY		443492	283970
WAR-HER1-PAS0-012709	HER	Warwickshire	Budbrooke	12709	Monument	WOLFHAMPCOTE HALL GARDEN, WOLFHAMPCOTE, RUGBY		452710	265330
WAR-HER1-PAS0-012710	HER	Warwickshire	Royal Leamington Spa	12710	Monument	WOLSTON HEATH GARDEN, WOLSTON, RUGBY		443264	274343
WAR-HER1-PAS0-012720	HER	Warwickshire	Kenilworth	12720	Monument	WOLVEY GRANGE GARDEN, WOLVEY, RUGBY		443128	288018
WAR-HER1-PAS0-012722	HER	Warwickshire	Warwick	12722	Monument	WOVEY VILLA GARDEN, WOLVEY, RUGBY		442746	286909
WAR-HER1-PAS0-012734	HER	Warwickshire	Alcester	12734	Monument	BERICOTE HOUSE GARDEN, BLACKDOWN, WARWICK		432097	268760

WAR-HER1-PAS0-012851	HER	Warwickshire	Budbrooke	12851	Monument	BUDBROOKE HOUSE GARDEN, BUDBROOKE	426323	265956
WAR-HER1-PAS0-012868	HER	Warwickshire	Warwick	12868	Monument	EDMONSCOTE MANOR HOUSE GARDENS, WARWICK NEW ROAD, MILVERTON	430353	265694
WAR-HER1-PAS0-012872	HER	Warwickshire	Shrewley	12872	Monument	FIELDGATE HOUSE GARDEN, KENILWORTH	428415	272988
WAR-HER1-PAS0-012873	HER	Warwickshire	Lapworth	12873	Monument	FINWOOD LAWN GARDEN, LAPWORTH	419052	268964
WAR-HER1-PAS0-012878	HER	Warwickshire	Kenilworth	12878	Monument	ROMAN BUILDING, POSSIBLY A MANSIO, AT ALCESTER	409077	257169
WAR-HER1-PAS0-012880	HER	Warwickshire	Leamington Spa	12880	Monument	HAMPTON LODGE GARDEN, HAMPTON ON THE HILL, WARWICK	425542	263780
WAR-HER1-PAS0-012891	HER	Warwickshire	Banbury	12891	Monument	AREA OF MIDDLE-LATE IRON AGE PITS AND L-SHAPED DITCH UNCOVERED IN ADVANCE OF CONSTRUCTION OF THE BARFORD BYPASS	426544	260871
WAR-HER1-PAS0-012894	HER	Warwickshire	Earlswood	12894	Monument	HOLYWELL FARM GARDEN, ROWINGTON	419812	266398
WAR-HER1-PAS0-012900	HER	Warwickshire	Warwick	12900	Monument	KINGSWOOD VILLA GROUP GARDENS, LAPWORTH	418738	272000
WAR-HER1-PAS0-012919	HER	Warwickshire	Leamington Spa	12919	Monument	NEW WOODCOTE GARDEN, LEEK WOOTTON, WARWICK	428428	269840
WAR-HER1-PAS0-012926	HER	Warwickshire	Warwick	12926	Monument	NURSERY, SANDY LANE/LEICESTER LANE, CUBBINGTON	432273	268192
WAR-HER1-PAS0-012933	HER	Warwickshire	Stratford-upon-Avon	12933	Monument	POSSIBLE BURIAL MOUND OR BARROW AND MIDDLE SAXON CEMETERY AT RIDGE HOUSE, RATLEY AND UPTON	438319	248419
WAR-HER1-PAS0-012955	HER	Warwickshire	Alcester	12955	Monument	SALTER STREET TRACKWAY	411138	272004
WAR-HER1-PAS0-012956	HER	Warwickshire	Fenny Compton	12956	Monument	THE CLIFF GARDEN, COVENTRY ROAD, WARWICK	428960	265688
WAR-HER1-PAS0-012977	HER	Warwickshire	Great Wolford	12977	Monument	WALLERCOTE HOUSE GARDEN, SANDY LANE, BLACKDOWN	431466	268779
WAR-HER1-PAS0-012991	HER	Warwickshire	Southam	12991	Monument	WOODLOES GARDEN, LEEK WOOTTON	427761	266951
WAR-HER1-PAS0-013002	HER	Warwickshire	Kenilworth	13002	Monument	BRAGGINTON HOUSE GARDEN	413744	250170
WAR-HER1-PAS0-013018	HER	Warwickshire	Dorsington	13018	Monument	EXHALL COURT GARDEN, EXHALL	410124	254864
WAR-HER1-PAS0-013019	HER	Warwickshire	Evesham	13019	Monument	FENNY COMPTON VILLA GROUP GARDENS	441751	252112
WAR-HER1-PAS0-013024	HER	Warwickshire	Lower Quinton	13024	Monument	GREAT WOLFORD VICARAGE GARDEN, GREAT WOLFORD	424872	234488
WAR-HER1-PAS0-013025	HER	Warwickshire	Alcester	13025	Monument	GREENHILL FARM GARDEN, HARBURY	438856	259378
WAR-HER1-PAS0-013036	HER	Warwickshire	Salford Priors	13036	Monument	STONE BUILDING OF UNCERTAIN DATE AT THE BLUNDELLS, KENILWORTH	428941	272109
WAR-HER1-PAS0-013048	HER	Warwickshire	Banbury	13048	Monument	MOAT HOUSE GARDEN, DORSINGTON, STRATFORD	413418	249652
WAR-HER1-PAS0-013060	HER	Warwickshire	Solihull	13060	Monument	PITCHILL GARDEN, SALFORD PRIORS	405218	251653
WAR-HER1-PAS0-013061	HER	Warwickshire	Banbury	13061	Monument	QUINTON HOUSE GARDEN, LOWER QUINTON	417457	247284
WAR-HER1-PAS0-013064	HER	Warwickshire	Banbury	13064	Monument	SALFORD FARM GARDEN, SALFORD PRIORS	406479	252064
WAR-HER1-PAS0-013066	HER	Warwickshire	Southam	13066	Monument	SALFORD PRIORS VICARAGE GARDEN, SALFORD PRIORS	407772	251056
WAR-HER1-PAS0-013074	HER	Warwickshire	Wormleighton	13074	Monument	SUTTON UNDER BRAILES RECTORY	429972	237397
WAR-HER1-PAS0-013075	HER	Warwickshire	Redditch	13075	Monument	TANWORTH VICARAGE GARDEN, TANWORTH IN ARDEN	411070	270669

WAR-HER1-PAS0-013080	HER	Warwickshire	Coleshill	13080	Monument	MULTI-PHASE SETTLEMENT AT HENBROOK LANE, BRAILES		430524	239392
WAR-HER1-PAS0-013090	HER	Warwickshire	Coleshill	13090	Monument	UPPER CHELMSCOTE GARDEN, BRAILES		431552	241656
WAR-HER1-PAS0-013100	HER	Warwickshire	Coleshill	13100	Monument	WORMLEIGHTON HILL/GRANGE, WORMLEIGHTON		443247	255059
WAR-HER1-PAS0-013101	HER	Warwickshire	Warwick	13101	Monument	WORMLEIGHTON VICARAGE GARDEN, WORMLEIGHTON		444794	253682
WAR-HER1-PAS0-013122	HER	Warwickshire	Coleshill	13122	Monument	MARL PITS WITHIN SKILTS PARK, MAPPLEBOROUGH GREEN		409507	267703
WAR-HER1-PAS0-013139	HER	Warwickshire	Dordon	13139	Monument	SITE OF POSSIBLE MINSTER CHURCH, COLESHILL		420121	289052
WAR-HER1-PAS0-013140	HER	Warwickshire	Napton on the Hill	13140	Monument	SITE OF ANGLO-SAXON SETTLEMENT AT COLESHILL		420118	289060
WAR-HER1-PAS0-013143	HER	Warwickshire	Long Compton	13143	Monument	POSSIBLE SITE OF THE HUNDRED COURT, COLESHILL		420144	288977
WAR-HER1-PAS0-013144	HER	Warwickshire	Stoneleigh	13144	Monument	EARTH BANK ACTING AS POSSIBLE DAM, WROXALL ABBEY		421762	270405
WAR-HER1-PAS0-013148	HER	Warwickshire	Leek Wootton	13148	Monument	SITE OF POSSIBLE MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT OF HEATH END		420150	287928
WAR-HER1-PAS0-013160	HER	Warwickshire	Wolston	13160	Monument	SITE OF MEDIEVAL AND POST MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT OF FREASLEY, POLESWORTH		424071	299670
WAR-HER1-PAS0-013166	HER	Warwickshire	Nuneaton	13166	Monument	DITCH 4M NORTH OF CHURCH OF ST.LAWRENCE, NAPTON-ON-THE HILL, WARWICKSHIRE		446303	261296
WAR-HER1-PAS0-013169	HER	Warwickshire	Church Lawford	13169	Monument	MEDIEVAL OCCUPATION AT WHEELWRIGHT HOUSE, LONG COMPTON		429031	231847
WAR-HER1-PAS0-013225	HER	Warwickshire	Bulkington	13225	Monument	SITE OF POSSIBLE OLD MINSTER CHURCH, STONELEIGH		433040	272590
WAR-HER1-PAS0-013226	HER	Warwickshire	Rugby	13226	Monument	SITE OF POSSIBLE OLD MINSTER CHURCH, LEEK WOOTTON		428873	268766
WAR-HER1-PAS0-013227	HER	Warwickshire	Kingsbury	13227	Monument	SITE OF POSSIBLE MINSTER CHURCH, WOLSTON		440960	275752
WAR-HER1-PAS0-013228	HER	Warwickshire	Long Itchington	13228	Monument	SITE OF POSSIBLE OLD MINSTER CHURCH, NUNEATON		436549	291653
WAR-HER1-PAS0-013229	HER	Warwickshire	Ufton	13229	Monument	SITE OF POSSIBLE OLD MINSTER CHURCH, CHURCH LAWFORD		445311	276338
WAR-HER1-PAS0-013231	HER	Warwickshire	Coventry	13231	Monument	SITE OF POSSIBLE OLD MINSTER CHURCH, BULKINGTON		439125	286769
WAR-HER1-PAS0-013232	HER	Warwickshire	Southam	13232	Monument	SITE OF POSSIBLE OLD MINSTER CHURCH, MONKS KIRBY		446320	283149
WAR-HER1-PAS0-013233	HER	Warwickshire	Stratford-upon-Avon	13233	Monument	SITE OF POSSIBLE MINSTER CHURCH, KINGSBURY		421494	296296
WAR-HER1-PAS0-013235	HER	Warwickshire	Coventry	13235	Monument	SITE OF POSSIBLE MINSTER CHURCH, LONG ITCHINGTON		441198	265118
WAR-HER1-PAS0-013236	HER	Warwickshire	Stratford-upon-Avon	13236	Monument	SITE OF POSSIBLE MINSTER CHURCH, UFTON		437872	262173
WAR-HER1-PAS0-013254	HER	Warwickshire	Stratford-upon-Avon	13254	Monument	MEDIEVAL DEER PARK ASSOCIATED WITH CASTLE YARD, FILLONGLEY		428185	286480
WAR-HER1-PAS0-013267	HER	Warwickshire	Dunchurch	13267	Findspot	MEDIEVAL, POST-MEDIEVAL AND ROMANO-BRITISH FINDS FROM SOUTH-WEST OF STONETON DESERTED MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT	FINDSPOT	445838	254487
WAR-HER1-PAS0-013319	HER	Warwickshire	Dunchurch	13319	Monument	STRATFORD UPON AVON 'OLD TOWN'		420017	254319
WAR-HER1-PAS0-013379	HER	Warwickshire	Wappenbury	13379	Monument	CROPMARKS OF A POSSIBLE ENCLOSURE, RING DITCH AND LINEAR FEATURES 500M NORTH OF COMBE ABBEY		440270	280466

WAR-HER1-PAS0-013402	HER	Warwickshire	Warwick	13402	Monument	UNDATED LINEAR FEATURES AT SHIPSTON ROAD, STRATFORD-UPON-AVON		420677	253516
WAR-HER1-PAS0-013512	HER	Warwickshire	Leamington Spa	13512	Monument	EARLY MEDIEVAL CEMETERY, CENTENARY GARDENS, STRATFORD-UPON-AVON		420121	254390
WAR-HER1-PAS0-014506	HER	Warwickshire	Bidford-on-Avon	14506	Findspot	DUNCHURCH ROMANO-BRITISH FINDS	FINDSPOT	447996	271701
WAR-HER1-PAS0-014523	HER	Warwickshire	Stratford-upon-Avon	14523	Findspot	DUNCHURCH FIELD 421 ROMANO-BRITISH FINDS	FINDSPOT	448500	270500
WAR-HER1-PAS0-015229	HER	Warwickshire	Banbury	15229	Findspot	WARWICKSHIRE WAPPENBURY ROMAN KILN SITE	FINDSPOT	438100	269200
WAR-HER1-PAS0-015259	HER	Warwickshire	Bidford-on-Avon	15259	Findspot	BADDESLEY CLINTON ROMANO-BRITISH FINDS	FINDSPOT	421300	270400
WAR-HER1-PAS0-015269	HER	Warwickshire	Shipston-on-Stour	15269	Findspot	WAPPENBURY FIELD 57 ROMANO-BRITISH FINDS	FINDSPOT	438024	270050
WAR-HER1-PAS0-015596	HER	Warwickshire	Bidford-on-Avon	15596	Findspot	BIDFORD ON AVON FIELD 364 EARLY MEDIAEVAL FINDS	FINDSPOT	410700	252300
WAR-HER1-PAS0-017265	HER	Warwickshire	Upper Brailes	17265	Findspot	RUNE INSCRIBED EARLY MEDIEVAL AMULET, BILLESLEY	FINDSPOT	414937	256241
WAR-HER1-PAS0-018585	HER	Warwickshire	Upper Brailes	18585	Findspot	BRAILES FIELDS 474/475 JUNCTION ROMAN FINDS	FINDSPOT	429578	240563
WAR-HER1-PAS0-018647	HER	Warwickshire	Banbury	18647	Findspot	BIDFORD ON AVON (FIELD 341) EARLY MEDIAEVAL FINDS	FINDSPOT	410500	252600
WAR-HER1-PAS0-018667	HER	Warwickshire	Alcester	18667	Findspot	LONG COMPTON (FIELD 460) ROMANO-BRITISH	FINDSPOT	429000	230900
WAR-HER1-PAS0-018672	HER	Warwickshire	Solihull	18672	Findspot	BIFORD ON AVON (FIELD 312) EARLY MEDIAEVAL FINDS	FINDSPOT	410300	253100
WAR-HER1-PAS0-018844	HER	Warwickshire	Stratford-upon-Avon	18844	Findspot	BRAILES FIELD 290/421 JUNCTION ROMANO-BRITISH FINDS	FINDSPOT	430900	240400
WAR-HER1-PAS0-018878	HER	Warwickshire	Alcester	18878	Findspot	BRAILES FIELD 419 ROMANO-BRITISH FINDS	FINDSPOT	430800	241000
WAR-HER1-PAS0-018885	HER	Warwickshire	Alcester	18885	Findspot	BRAILES FIELD 256 ROMANO-BRITISH FINDS	FINDSPOT	431060	239780
WAR-HER1-PAS0-018998	HER	Warwickshire	Lower Brailes	18998	Findspot	TEMPLE GRAFTON (FIELD 185) ROMANO-BRITISH FINDS	FINDSPOT	412124	254249
WAR-HER1-PAS0-019003	HER	Warwickshire	Evesham	19003	Findspot	TANWORTH IN ARDEN ROMANO-BRITISH FINDS	FINDSPOT	413500	273300
WAR-HER1-PAS0-019015	HER	Warwickshire	Coventry	19015	Findspot	WELFORD ON AVON FIELD 94 ROMANO-BRITISH FINDS	FINDSPOT	414103	251108
WAR-HER1-PAS0-019035	HER	Warwickshire	Middleton	19035	Findspot	ALCESTER ROMAN FINDS SOUTH WEST OF BEAUCHAMP COURT ROUNDABOUT	FINDSPOT	407944	258224
WAR-HER1-PAS0-019065	HER	Warwickshire	Warwick	19065	Findspot	BIDFORD ON AVON (FIELD 429/445 JUNCTION) EARLY MEDIAEVAL	FINDSPOT	410348	251451
WAR-HER1-PAS0-019090	HER	Warwickshire	Banbury	19090	Findspot	BRAILES (FIELD 253) EARLY MEDIAEVAL FINDS	FINDSPOT	431785	239875
WAR-HER1-PAS0-019103	HER	Warwickshire	Banbury	19103	Monument	ANGLO-SAXON INHUMATION, RIVER ARROW AND RIVER AVON CONFLUENCE, WORCESTERSHIRE		408234	250746
WAR-HER1-PAS0-019114	HER	Warwickshire	Stratford-upon-Avon	19114	Monument	POSSIBLE ROMAN ENCLOSURE, COOMBE ABBEY		439228	279818
WAR-HER1-PAS0-019224	HER	Warwickshire	Wolston	19224	Monument	POSSIBLE SUNKEN-FEATURED BUILDING, CHURCH LANE, MIDDLETON		417802	298309
WAR-HER1-PAS0-019286	HER	Warwickshire	Shipston-on-Stour	19286	Monument	CHURCHYARD CROSS, NORTON LINDSEY		422920	263073
WAR-HER1-PAS0-019310	HER	Warwickshire	Upper Tysoe	19310	Monument	A POSSIBLE RING-DITCH OR MILL MOUND		442464	244499
WAR-HER1-PAS0-019323	HER	Warwickshire	Alderminster	19323	Monument	THREE POSSIBLE BARROWS AND NEARBY DITCHES VISIBLE ON AIR PHOTOS		432037	237951

WAR-HER1-PAS0-019338	HER	Warwickshire	Southam	19338	Monument	ROMAN ROAD BETWEEN FULREADY AND CLOPTON BRIDGE		426599	248314
WAR-HER1-PAS0-019352	HER	Warwickshire	Mancetter	19352	Monument	SETTLEMENT EARTHWORKS, POSSIBLY INCLUDING LEPPER HOSPITAL		442951	276801
WAR-HER1-PAS0-019403	HER	Warwickshire	Leamington Spa	19403	Monument	A POSSIBLE RING DITCH OR FORMER MILL MOUND		430767	243758
WAR-HER1-PAS0-019405	HER	Warwickshire	Leamington Spa	19405	Monument	A STRETCH OF MEDIEVAL HOLLOW WAY		433842	243352
WAR-HER1-PAS0-019429	HER	Warwickshire	Lower Brailes	19429	Monument	TWO PITS, POSSIBLY DATING FROM BETWEEN THE IRON AGE TO ANGLO-SAXON PERIODS, VISIBLE ON AIR PHOTOS.		422266	248818
WAR-HER1-PAS0-019451	HER	Warwickshire	Warwick	19451	Monument	A GROUP OF PLOUGH HEADLANDS RECORDED FROM AIR PHOTOS.		443735	255169
WAR-HER1-PAS0-019517	HER	Warwickshire	Fenny Compton	19517	Monument	UNDATED SEMI-CIRCULAR EARTHWORK 200M SOUTH OF CRAB TREE FARM, ATHERSTONE		432874	296105
WAR-HER1-PAS0-019865	HER	Warwickshire	Wolverhampton	19865	Monument	A SERIES OF UNDATED POSSIBLE FIELD BOUNDARIES OR GEOLOGICAL MARKS NOTED FROM AIR PHOTOS. THEY LIE SOUTH AND SW OF EWFIELDS FARM.		435025	257833
WAR-HER1-PAS0-019866	HER	Warwickshire	Wolverhampton	19866	Monument	A SERIES OF UNDATED PROBABLE GEOLOGICAL MARKS NOTED FROM AIR PHOTOS. THEY LIE JUST WEST OF EWFIELDS FARM.		435040	258279
WAR-HER1-PAS0-020214	HER	Warwickshire	Wolverhampton	20214	Monument	SITE OF POSSIBLE MINSTER CHURCH, BRAILES		431535	239318
WAR-HER1-PAS0-020493	HER	Warwickshire	Wolverhampton	20493	Monument	EARLY MEDIEVAL FLOOR SURFACE/OCCUPATION LAYERS AT WARWICK BUS STATION		427984	264832
WAR-HER1-PAS0-020499	HER	Warwickshire	Wolverhampton	20499	Monument	UNDATED DITCH ON THE NORTH SIDE OF FENNY COMPTON, TO THE REAR OF STATION ROAD		442009	252815
WOL-HER1-PAS0-000325	HER	Wolverhampton and Walsall	Wolverhampton	325	Monument	HORSELOW BARROW?	BARROW?	392500	299000
WOL-HER1-PAS0-000326	HER	Wolverhampton and Walsall	Wolverhampton	326	Monument	ABLOW BARROW; NR WORCESTER RD, WOLVERHAMPTON.	BARROW?	391110	298029
WOL-HER1-PAS0-000327	HER	Wolverhampton and Walsall	Wolverhampton	327	Monument	STOWMAN LOW BARROW; SW OF NEACHELLS	BARROW?	394313	298431
WOL-HER1-PAS0-000328	HER	Wolverhampton and Walsall	Wolverhampton	328	Monument	LOW HILL BARROW (SITE OF): BUSHBURY	BARROW?	392140	301538
WOL-HER1-PAS0-000331	HER	Wolverhampton and Walsall	Bilston	331	Monument	LITTLE LOWE & GREAT LOWE BARROWS (SITE); WEDNESFIELD	BARROW?	392951	299332
WOL-HER1-PAS0-000332	HER	Wolverhampton and Walsall	Bilston	332	Monument	BARROW (SITE OF) BETWEEN TETTENHALL AND WERGS	BARROW	387902	301126
WOL-HER1-PAS0-000337	HER	Wolverhampton and Walsall	Wolverhampton	337	Monument	SAXON CROSS SHAFT; ST PETERS CHURCHYARD; WOLVERHAMPTON	CROSS	391419	298764
WOL-HER1-PAS0-000338	HER	Wolverhampton and Walsall	Willenhall	338	Monument	CROSS; CHURCHYARD; BUSHBURY LANE; BUSHBURY	CROSS	392434	302450
WOL-HER1-PAS0-000339	HER	Wolverhampton and Walsall	Wolverhampton	339	Monument	'PORCUPINE' SCEATTA; COMPTON	FINDSPOT	387999	297999
WOL-HER1-PAS0-000340	HER	Wolverhampton and Walsall	Wolverhampton	340	Monument	SITE OF SAXON MANOR HOUSE (?), ETTINGSHALL	MANOR HOUSE?	393505	294267
WOL-HER1-PAS0-000341	HER	Wolverhampton and Walsall	Wolverhampton	341	Monument	BILSTON SAXON TEMPLE (SUPPOSED)	TEMPLE?	394999	296000
WOL-HER1-PAS0-000342	HER	Wolverhampton and Walsall	Wolverhampton	342	Monument	SITE OF THE BATTLE OF WEDNESFIELD/TETTENHALL	BATTLEFIELD	393949	299770
WOL-HER1-PAS0-000342	HER	Wolverhampton and Walsall	Wolverhampton	342	Monument	SITE OF THE BATTLE OF WEDNESFIELD/TETTENHALL	BATTLEFIELD	395611	299531
WOL-HER1-PAS0-000355	HER	Wolverhampton and Walsall	Wolverhampton	355	Building	CHURCH OF ST MICHAEL'S AND ALL; ANGELS, CHURCH ROAD, TETTENHALL	CHURCH	389116	300300

WOL-HER1-PAS0-000356	HER	Wolverhampton and Walsall	Wolverhampton	356	Monument	SHOWELL FARM AND MOAT, BUSHBURY	SETTLEMENT?	391917	300901
WOL-HER1-PAS0-000363	HER	Wolverhampton and Walsall	Wolverhampton	363	Monument	STONE BUILDING (TEMP PRISON); WOLVERHAMPTON	BUILDING	391389	298739
WOL-HER1-PAS0-000386	HER	Wolverhampton and Walsall	Wolverhampton	386	Monument	TUMULUS/BURIAL MOUND (SITE OF), CLOSE TO WIGHTWICK MILL, WOLVERHAMPTON	BARROW?	387549	298629
WOL-HER1-PAS0-000391	HER	Wolverhampton and Walsall	Bilston	391	Monument	WULFRUNA'S WELL	HOLY WELL?	391031	300441
WOL-HER1-PAS0-000395	HER	Wolverhampton and Walsall	Wolverhampton	395	Monument	DITCH: TOWER ST/BILSTON ST, WOLVERHAMPTON	BOUNDARY DITCH?	391597	298513
WOL-HER1-PAS0-000426	HER	Wolverhampton and Walsall	Wolverhampton	426	Monument	NORTH LOW BARROW: WEDNESFIELD	BARROW?	394340	300550
WOL-HER1-PAS0-000445	HER	Wolverhampton and Walsall	Wolverhampton	445	Monument	MINSTER CHURCH, TETTENHALL	MINSTER	389129	300295
WOL-HER1-PAS0-000674	HER	Wolverhampton and Walsall	Wolverhampton	674	Monument	LADY GODIVAS CROSS; CH OF ST BART; VICARAGE RD; UPPER PENN	CROSS	389445	295272
WOL-HER1-PAS0-000711	HER	Wolverhampton and Walsall	Wolverhampton	711	Monument	SETTLEMENT; BILSTON	SETTLEMENT	394630	296160
WOL-HER1-PAS0-000712	HER	Wolverhampton and Walsall	Wolverhampton	712	Monument	SETTLEMENT (TETTENHALL CLERICORUM?); LOWER GREEN; TETTENHALL	SETTLEMENT	389247	300622
WOL-HER1-PAS0-000713	HER	Wolverhampton and Walsall	Wolverhampton	713	Monument	SETTLEMENT: WEDNESFIELD	SETTLEMENT	394378	300198
WOL-HER1-PAS0-000726	HER	Wolverhampton and Walsall	Wolverhampton	726	Monument	SETTLEMENT; PENN	SETTLEMENT	389508	295215
WOL-HER1-PAS0-000733	HER	Wolverhampton and Walsall	Wolverhampton	733	Monument	SETTLEMENT; BUSHBURY	SETTLEMENT	392449	302450
WOL-HER1-PAS0-000774	HER	Wolverhampton and Walsall	Wolverhampton	774	Monument	MINSTER CHURCH, WOLVERHAMPTON	MINSTER	391419	298791
WOL-HER1-PAS0-001058	HER	Wolverhampton and Walsall	Wolverhampton	1058	Monument	SITE OF SPA WELL; W OF NINE ELMS LANE; DUNSTALL HILL	WELL	391820	300199
WOL-HER1-PAS0-001087	HER	Wolverhampton and Walsall	Bilston	1087	Monument	ETTINGSALL PARK FARM (SITE OF...); CRANBOURNE AVE; ETTINGSALL PARK	SETTLEMENT	392370	295311
WOL-HER1-PAS0-001111	HER	Wolverhampton and Walsall	Bilston	1111	Monument	OPEN FIELD/SETTLEMENT?; BROADMEADOW	SETTLEMENT?	390862	298690
WOL-HER1-PAS0-001112	HER	Wolverhampton and Walsall	Bilston	1112	Monument	SETTLEMENT (SITE); DUNSTALL HILL	SETTLEMENT	391136	300260
WOL-HER1-PAS0-001115	HER	Wolverhampton and Walsall	Walsall	1115	Monument	TROMELOWE BARROW(S) (SITE OF): FALLINGS PARK	BARROW?	392592	300347
WOL-HER1-PAS0-001125	HER	Wolverhampton and Walsall	Walsall	1125	Monument	SETTLEMENT (SITE); MOSELEY	SETTLEMENT	393099	304049
WOL-HER1-PAS0-001151	HER	Wolverhampton and Walsall	Walsall	1151	Monument	CRUDDLEY WELL; LICHFIELD ST; BILSTON	HOLY WELL	394920	296720
WOL-HER1-PAS0-001153	HER	Wolverhampton and Walsall	Walsall	1153	Monument	FORD (KIRNESFORD); NR MOSELEY HOLE; MOSELEY RD; PORTOBELLO	FORD	394799	298020
WOL-HER1-PAS0-001156	HER	Wolverhampton and Walsall	Brownhills	1156	Monument	SETTLEMENT; BRADLEY	SETTLEMENT	395349	295220
WOL-HER1-PAS0-001704	HER	Wolverhampton and Walsall	Aldridge	1704	Monument	BARR BEACON STANDING STONES (SITE)	STANDING STONE?	406100	297199
WOL-HER1-PAS0-001717	HER	Wolverhampton and Walsall	Aldridge	1717	Monument	MOUND NEAR RUSHALL HALL; LEIGH ROAD	BARROW?	402535	299924
WOL-HER1-PAS0-001734	HER	Wolverhampton and Walsall	Walsall	1734	Monument	DANE SHAFTS; THE DELVES; WALSALL	IRONSTONE MINE	401999	295899
WOL-HER1-PAS0-001764	HER	Wolverhampton and Walsall	Walsall	1764	Monument	BARR BEACON	HILLFORT?	406120	297250
WOL-HER1-PAS0-001767	HER	Wolverhampton and Walsall	Wednesbury	1767	Monument	KNAVES CASTLE (SITE OF); BY WATLING STREET	BARROW?	404949	306437

WOL-HER1-PAS0-001796	HER	Wolverhampton and Walsall	Walsall	1796	Monument	CAMP SITE (SECONDARY NUMBER); BOURNE POOL	ENCLOSURE	407249	299650
WOL-HER1-PAS0-001868	HER	Wolverhampton and Walsall	Walsall	1868	Monument	SETTLEMENT; ALDRIDGE	SETTLEMENT	406026	300524
WOL-HER1-PAS0-001869	HER	Wolverhampton and Walsall	Pelsall	1869	Monument	SETTLEMENT: BLOXWICH	SETTLEMENT	399808	302576
WOL-HER1-PAS0-001869	HER	Wolverhampton and Walsall	Walsall	1869	Monument	SETTLEMENT: BLOXWICH	SETTLEMENT	399400	302426
WOL-HER1-PAS0-001871	HER	Wolverhampton and Walsall	Walsall	1871	Monument	SETTLEMENT; DARLASTON	SETTLEMENT	397779	296709
WOL-HER1-PAS0-001872	HER	Wolverhampton and Walsall	Aldridge	1872	Monument	SETTLEMENT; GREAT BARR	SETTLEMENT	404907	296085
WOL-HER1-PAS0-001873	HER	Wolverhampton and Walsall	Aldridge	1873	Monument	SETTLEMENT: PELSALL	SETTLEMENT	401697	303347
WOL-HER1-PAS0-001873	HER	Wolverhampton and Walsall	Pelsall	1873	Monument	SETTLEMENT: PELSALL	SETTLEMENT	401564	303221
WOL-HER1-PAS0-001873	HER	Wolverhampton and Walsall	Brownhills	1873	Monument	SETTLEMENT: PELSALL	SETTLEMENT	401671	303536
WOL-HER1-PAS0-001927	HER	Wolverhampton and Walsall	Wolverhampton	1927	Monument	LIME PIT LANE; W OF LANGWOOD RD; GT BARR PARK	LIME KILN?	405499	298699
WOL-HER1-PAS0-001937	HER	Wolverhampton and Walsall	Walsall	1937	Monument	SETTLEMENT; POOL GREEN; S OF ALDRIDGE	SETTLEMENT?	405412	300211
WOL-HER1-PAS0-001943	HER	Wolverhampton and Walsall	Wolverhampton	1943	Monument	QUARRY; OLD HALL LANE; GT BARR PARK	QUARRY	405900	296559
WOL-HER1-PAS0-002309	HER	Wolverhampton and Walsall	Pelsall	2309	Monument	RYDERS HAYES LANE; PELSALL	ROAD	402349	303720
WOL-HER1-PAS0-002361	HER	Wolverhampton and Walsall	Brownhills	2361	Monument	OGLEY HAY; BROWNHILLS	DEER PARK	405000	305500
WOL-HER1-PAS0-004880	HER	Wolverhampton and Walsall	Wolverhampton	4880	Monument	WOLVERHAMPTON: SAXON SETTLEMENT	SETTLEMENT	391343	298644
WOL-HER1-PAS0-005611	HER	Wolverhampton and Walsall	Walsall	5611	Monument	WALSALL: SAXON SETTLEMENT	SETTLEMENT	401648	298252
WOL-HER1-PAS0-006376	HER	Wolverhampton and Walsall	Wolverhampton	6376	Monument	FEATURES, COMPTON PARK	ENCLOSURE?	388758	299326
WOL-HER1-PAS0-006571	HER	Wolverhampton and Walsall	Wolverhampton	6571	Building	7-13 LOWER GREEN, TETTENHALL	BUILDING	389140	300144

ID	Description
BED-HER0-PAS1-008117	of Ceolwulf, Rochester mint, Ealhtstan monier badly damaged
BED-HER0-PAS1-008941	A cheek piece from a bridle bit with small slightly domed solid central boss and two arms each ending in a circular terminal with large drop-shaped perforation; when oriented with the central boss dome uppermost in section the terminals are flat at the bottom and curve inwards towards the perforation forming a flat bottomed D.
BED-HER0-PAS1-061609	Copper-alloy strap-end of probable 9th C. AD date. The piece has two equal length sides and is wider at one end. This wider end measures 9.3mm wide and has a double rounded terminal and two small rivet holes. The plate here is split in two, forming a slit into which the opposing strap-end attachment would have gone. The gap between the two plates measures a maximum of 1.2mm wide. The opposite end of the strap-end is 6.3mm wide. The entire display surface of the piece is decorated with geometric incised lines and, in the middle of the central decoration plate, a stylised flower. An unidentified white paste has been applied to the central decoration plate and to a small plate at the narrow end of the piece. The reverse is undecorated and has a corrosion product attached at the narrow end. This may be iron or mineralised leather. The total dimensions of the piece are 28.4mm long, by 6.3mm wide and up to 4.8mm thick. Weight = 4.24g.
BED-HER0-PAS1-075969	A copper-alloy stirrup-strap mount of probable mid 11th to late 12th C. AD date. A Class B, Type 4 mount (see ref.). This style of piece usually occurs in East Anglia. The central design is raised and is comprised of a human or zoomorphic face with accentuated eyes and nose. The vertical and top edges are scalloped. There is a small portion of the top right hand corner (as you look at it) missing. It has a small circular hole (damaged) just above the head. Below the head the plate is folded horizontally so that a small rectangular section angles backwards. This attachment end has two corroded iron rivets in situ. The surface of the object has a black corrosion product. The piece measures 47.7mm high by 30mm wide and 1.8mm thick. It weighs 20.07g.
BED-HER0-PAS1-082412	A copper-alloy hanging bowl mount of probable early seventh century AD date. The object consists of a decorated circular disc with a suspension hook and ring at the top. The disc measures 36.6mm diameter by 1.8mm thick. Its upper surface has an ornate cast decorative circular panel within a thin border. At the centre of the design are two peltas which are joined by a narrow horizontal channel and are filled with a lozenge pattern. A pair of circular swirls sit above and below the peltas. Traces of red enamel remain within the recessed design. The reverse of the disc shows traces of tinning. The hook emanates from the top of the disc. It is backward facing and has two moulded collars at its base and a zoomorphic head at its distal end. A copper-alloy ring found nearby is likely to have been associated with the mount. It is heavily pitted and measures 22mm diameter by 4.1mm thick. The object as a whole (including the ring) measures 58.8mm high by 36.6mm wide and 12.5mm thick. It weighs 19.36g. It is damaged and corroded. These objects are status household goods, originating from late Roman table ware and continuing during the Anglo-Saxon period. Later, but differing decorative forms are known in the Viking period. They are of non-Saxon manufacture but the country of their origin is still not determined. No exact parallel for this piece could be found but elements of the design, for example the peltas, are comparable with examples from Driffield and Market Rasen, Lincolnshire. The lozenge grid pattern decorating the central field is paralleled on a latchet dress fastener from Dowris, Co. Offaly, Ireland (6th - 7th century), and on other pieces of the period. The object would have been one of four discs which would have adorned a hanging bowl.
BED-HER0-PAS1-175524	A copper alloy sword pommel of 'cocked hat' form. It is hollow, with an open top and a round perforation at the base. Both faces are decorated with oblique lines in the lower corners, while intersecting ring-and-dot motifs of various sizes cover the remaining space on each surface. It can be dated to the Middle or Late Saxon (Viking) periods. While not of the very highest standards of workmanship, the pommel, and the sword to which it belonged, nonetheless represents considerable investment in time and resources, and would have been a prized possession. The pommel has a deep brown/green patina, and is well-preserved. It measures 49.4mm long, 15.3mm wide, and 10.7mm in total thickness (depth). It weighs 10.7g.
BED-HER0-PAS1-181896	A fragment of Late Anglo-Saxon strap-end made from copper alloy. The attachment end has a pair of iron rivets at the corners, and is separated from the body of the strap-end by a transverse ridge. Beyond the ridge is symmetrical openwork decoration with a few details added in relief; there are two complete crescentic holes and the strap-end is then broken through the next pair of holes. The reverse is flat and undecorated. Despite much of the strap-end being lost, it is clearly of Thomas's Class E1, with symmetrical ornament of a central stem and branching stems or leaves, ultimately derived from Winchester style. This type dates broadly to the tenth century AD (Thomas 2004).
BED-HER0-PAS1-181906	A fragment from an openwork Late Saxon stirrup-strap mount of Williams' Class A, Type 12. Like all stirrup strap mounts of this type, the present example is diamond-shaped, with a flat base, with four preforations. The edges have been lost, and the original mount may once have had circular bosses projecting from it. Stirrup-strap mounts date broadly to the 11th century.
BED-HER0-PAS1-192035	The silver ingot is of short, flattened cigar shape, the top surface scuffed and the underneath with slightly bevelled edges; length, 44 mm. The ingot is of typical Viking form, dating to around the late 9th to 11th century AD, as in the well-known silver hoard from Cuerdale, Lancashire, deposited around 905. Such ingots could have been used as bullion in payments or trade transactions, as well as a source of metal for jewellery making, and a number have been reported as potential Treasure finds over recent years, e.g. from Horton Kirby, Kent, and Barmby Moor, East Riding of Yorkshire Treasure Annual Report 2004, p. 75 nos. 100-101).
BED-HER0-PAS1-195811	A copper-alloy stirrup-strap mount of probable 11th century AD date. This mount is classified as a Williams Class A, Type 12 mount (1997; pp. 69-74). The corroded mount is lozenge-shaped and has an apex loop with small circular aperture at the centre. Arranged around a central knob are four rough lozenge-shaped voids. At the bottom is a right-angle flange which has adhering iron corrosion on the back. Protruding from the top of this iron corrosion is the remnant of a thin copper-alloy sheet - this may originally have covered the entire back of the mount. The head of an iron rivet can be seen at the centre of the flange's underside. The object measures 44.4mm high, 26.6mm wide and 12mm deep. The weight is 18.11g.
BED-HER0-PAS1-199098	An incomplete copper-alloy strap-end of Early-medieval (Anglo-Saxon) to medieval date. This strap-end is classified as a Thomas type B and probably dates from the late 8th to late 11th/early 12th century. The attachment end consists of two plates separated by a gap into which the leather strap would have fitted. The upper plate has slightly convex sides and a scalloped top edge; the back plate has square edges. At the top of the attachment end (in both plates) are two small circular rivet holes. The object narrows into the body, which has straight, parallel sides and is undecorated. The top of the body section is marked by three transverse grooves. The lower body section is missing. The object measures 27.6mm long, 6.1mm wide, and 2.3mm thick. It weighs 2.6g.
BED-HER0-PAS1-204001	An incomplete copper-alloy object. The form of this piece suggests that it is probably a Thomas type A strap-end (see G. Thomas; 2003) of early-medieval (Anglo-Saxon) date. Alternatively, it may be part of a Roman bracelet (possibly snake-form) which has been re-worked to form another artefact. The object is tongue-shaped, expanding to a maximum width one third of the way from the top and then tapering to a point at the bottom. There is no evidence of a split attachment at the top and the only decoration on the upper surface consists of three incised longitudinal lines, one being central, the other two marking the edges. The piece is bent and corroded. It measures 47.8mm long, 9.8mm wide and 1.3mm thick. The weight is 2.8g.
BED-HER0-PAS1-222028	A cut quarter penny of Eadgar (957-75), possibly North 752 (reformed portrait), dating c972/3-5.



BED-HER0-PAS1-266789	Anglo-Saxon silver penny of Edward the Confessor, moneyer Godric, uncertain mint (beginning with L, ending in R - Leicester?), bust facing/small cross type (1062-1065), North 830. Diameter 17.3mm, thickness 1.1mm, weight 1.07mm
BED-HER0-PAS1-268506	Early Medieval cast copper alloy single loop D-shaped buckle, with two animals biting the strap bar, 9th-11th century. Narrowed and off-set short strap bar with a heavily stylised animal head biting each end, thick sub-circular sectioned frame; no notch for pin. Incomplete; the pin is missing. Length 23.6mm, width 17.9mm, thickness 5.9mm, thickness of strap bar 2.3mm, interior length 12.8mm, interior width 8.2mm, weight 6.71g. See Marshall, 'Buckles Through the Ages' (in <i>Treasure Hunting</i> April 1986) p.7-8 Type II, in particular no.s 29 & 30 (from Meols).
BED-HER0-PAS1-280798	A copper-alloy strap-end of early-medieval date. This artefact is a good example of a Thomas Class A, Type 1 strap-end with Trewiddle style decoration (see Thomas 2003: 2-3). It survives in very good condition, with little wear or corrosion. The upper portion of the strap-end is vertically split, creating two attachment plates joined by two in-situ domed-head rivets. The upper side of the top plate has a central 'V-shaped' depression. The vertical sides are slightly bowed and taper towards the bottom of the artefact. Extending down each vertical edge is a beaded line border. The upper surface of the strap-end is heavily decorated, the key elements of the 'chip carved' design executed in low-relief and surrounded by recessed fields. The uppermost decorative element consists of a pelta-shaped panel in which a sub-triangular central moulding terminates in two wing-like projections, their convex upper sides following the contours both of the pelta and of the rivet heads. The strap-end's main panel is situated below and has a curved upper edge in correspondence with the bottom side of the above pelta. Within the main panel are two symmetrical, thin, shield-shaped fields, each containing a stylised animal with the heads at the top, facing towards the top right and left hand corners respectively. Each head is roughly semi-circular in plan, the mouth represented by a long, straight groove; the eye consists of a sub-oval depression at the distal end, and there is a projecting, rounded ear. The remainder of the animal takes the form of an elongated 'S-shape', the wider upper portion representing the body, the lower curve a hind leg and foot. The animal's other hind leg extends upwards, the base of its semi-circular foot aligned parallel to the border. This is also true for the aforementioned hindquarter and for a third foot, located below the head. The space between the bases of the two shield-shaped fields is occupied by a sub-triangular moulding, vertically divided, with angled groove divisions in each side. Protruding below, and extending into the zoomorphic terminal, is a pointed moulding with an oval at the end. It is possible that this represents a stylised bird holding an object in its beak. At the top of the stylised animal head terminal is a pair of ears, each represented by a moulded oval with a crescentic depression above a curved groove. Each eye is portrayed by a panel defined by a groove and is of truncated crescentic form, having a vertical inner side. The nose comprises a two-lobed basal projection, with angled grooves in its upper surface, a crescentic recess on the bottom side and a recessed pellet nostril at each point. On the reverse of the strap-end is an area of iron corrosion or mineralised leather which extends approximately two thirds of the way up from the bottom. The surfaces of the artefact are black, suggesting the possible presence of a niello coating. In some damaged areas the underlying copper-alloy is visible. The object measures 31mm long, 10.1mm wide and 3.9mm thick. The weight is 3.29g. The Trewiddle style of decoration (as defined in Wilson 1964: 21-35) is thought to date to around the 9th century. Thomas's Class A, Type 1 group encompasses a diverse corpus of strap-ends, with numerous (possibly regional) variations on the mainstream Trewiddle style (Thomas 2003: 2).
BED-HER0-PAS1-406573	A fragment of a penny of Aethelred II, First hand series. Minted in London by an uncertain moneyer.
BED-HER0-PAS1-432724	Early medieval copper alloy strap end. The plate is bow-sided giving it the object an almost oval form and the decoration resembles stylised foliage and consists of crescents formed of stamped dots. The object has two rivet holes at the upper end and the metal here splits into two sheets to accommodate the strap. The back is undecorated and slightly damaged. 750-1100. Similar to Thomas Class A4 type 10. Measurements: length: 37mm; width: 12mm; thick: 1mm; weight: 2.04g
BED-HER0-PAS1-438368	An incomplete copper-alloy strap-end of Late Saxon date. The attachment end has been lost, the damage revealing that the strap end comprises two plates of equal form. The long sides are slightly bowed and converge towards the basal terminal. The upper surface is decorated with a crudely incised pattern of cross-hatching, which has created a panel of lozenges. A segmented transverse band separates this panel from a zoomorphic terminal, the latter of which is stylistically portrayed. A pair of recessed pellets at the top probably represents the ears; below this, on either side of the terminal, is a curved groove, probably representing the eyes; the nostrils are shown through the use of a second pair of recessed pellets at the bottom. The strap-end is corroded in places. It measures 25.3mm long, 8.6mm wide and 1.3mm thick. The weight is 0.5g. This is an example of a Class A, Type 2 strap-end (cf. Thomas 2003: 2, fig. 1, no. 5). Class A strap-ends were probably first manufactured in the late 8th century, in some areas continuing until the late 10th/early 11th centuries.
BED-HER0-PAS1-475302	A hammered silver coin of Cnut. The coin is of fragile condition and in 2 pieces.
BED-HER0-PAS1-475515	A hammered silver 'cut half' penny of Edward the Confessor (1042-66) from the 'expanding cross' heavy coinage issue circa 1050-1053. The obverse has a diademed bust facing left holding a sceptre which has a trefoil head formed with three annulets. The visible inscription is RD REX. (The complete legend would probably have been EDPERD REX) The reverse has a 'short cross' with expanding limbs and two circles in the centre the inner circle is an annulet and a pellet within whereas the outer circle is created by circumference lines in only the four largest angles formed by the cross. The inscription is ENTP+ED this is a moneyer called Edwerd from the Canterbury mint. North Number 823.
BED-HER0-PAS1-495433	A silver penny of Cnut (1016-1035). Short cross type, minted 1029-1036. Moneyer: LEOPOLD (Leofwold) ON LV (London). North no. 790 (1980: 129). Dimensions: Not recorded.
BED-HER0-PAS1-497902	Large circular disc brooch made from silver, gold and niello, now incomplete and bent. The shape is essentially that of a flat cross with outward-curved ends to the arms and inward-curved angles between; the end of one arm is missing. The cross has a narrow undecorated border, and in the centre is a circular reserved area with a central perforation for a missing rivet. Reserved strips run from the border to the central reserved circle, forming a diagonal cross. In the centre of each surviving arm-terminal is another reserved circle, each with a separate silver rivet. The rivets are set within a beaded gold wire collar which appears to have been soldered to a separate silver washer; in places one can just see the cut edges of this washer. The beading has been made with a swage, and most beads have a central medial seam or Äquatorschnitt. Three further very short reserved strips run between the outer rivets and the border, forming edges to a single panel of animal ornament on each arm and two subsidiary triangular panels at the terminals of the arms. Each of the panels on the arms has reserved ornament within an engraved field; there is surviving decomposed niello inlay in some parts of the engraving, and this probably originally extended throughout. Each of the surviving pairs of triangular panels at the ends of the arms has a slightly different design. One pair is filled with a triquetra each; another three drop-shapes, the points extending into the corners of the triangle; and the third has a central clockwise scroll with three pointed tendrils or leaves. The main field on each arm has a single profile animal, the bodies facing the centre but the heads turned to look backwards. The animals are bold and almost cartoonish, with big round reserved eyes and three-toed front paws; there is a nick into the body to the front and back of each foreleg, and the hindquarters are absent, having seamlessly changed into a plant scroll with fleshy single or triple leaves. All of the animals' heads are slightly different. The arm with the triquetras has a head with a high rounded brow, no ears, and a long tongue crossing the centre of the body and ending in a little rounded lobe. The arm with the plant-scroll ends has three oval lobes at the back and top of the head, perhaps an ear and a horn, and another long tongue crossing the

	<p>body and ending in a small lobe. The third complete surviving panel is now bent, so a little harder to see; it has a comma-shaped ear curving forwards, and open jaws with a short upward-pointing blunt-ended tongue. The fourth animal (opposite the third) has a similar head with comma-shaped ear, but also has the long tongue crossing over the body. One animal (the one over the pin spring) is in mirror-image both with its two adjacent animals and its opposite animal, rather than having two pairs in mirror-image. The 'spandrels' (in the sense of the spaces left over between the cross-arms) are filled with profile animal heads that spring from the reserved border at the outer corners of each arm. The outer edge of the cross-arm continues round to sweep under the animal heads, the line continuing underneath a projecting downward-curving ear which ends in a small circular lobe, and eventually becoming the lower jaw of the animal head. The eye is a ring-and-dot, and the muzzle is decorated with five curving grooves giving it a wrinkled appearance. There is a longitudinal groove along the upper but not the lower jaw; the upper jaw touches the edge of the cross, leaving an openwork perforation between the two. A long tongue issues from the open jaws, bends down and curls upwards to touch the edge of the cross and then end in a rounded lobe. Of the original eight of these animal heads, five now survive; a pair at either end of the pin and one other. They are all now bent, but do not appear to have originally touched each other. On the reverse are the remains of a one-piece spring and pin mechanism made from silver and originally attached by three rivets; the central one, as already said, is missing. This consists of a flat rectangular strip 5-6mm wide that becomes circular in cross-section at either end, one end coiling a full turn to form the start of the spring, and the other end curled over to form the catchplate. The pin proper is missing. It appears that the catchplate would not have protruded beyond the edge of the brooch, but the spring probably did just a little. The presence of the pin mechanism appears to have strengthened the part of the brooch that it runs across, as the two cross arms supported by it are more complete, and are less bent and distorted, than the other two. The reverse is undecorated. All of the breaks appear neither very fresh nor very worn. Dimensions: The maximum diameter of the brooch in its slightly bent form (along the axis of the pin mechanism) is 56mm. The plate is 0.8-1mm thick. The wire collars around the rivets are c. 7mm in diameter. the diameter of the beaded wire is difficult to measure, but is about 0.7mm. It weighs 18.1 g. Analysis: Non-destructive X-ray fluorescence analysis of the surface of the brooch indicated a silver content of approximately 96%, the rest being copper, lead and gold. The beaded-wire collars showed a gold content of 69-75%, with 15-26% silver and 5-11% copper. There is no evidence for gilding anywhere on the brooch. Discussion and Date: This brooch fits into a series of medium-sized circular brooches with separate one-piece pin mechanisms held on by rivets. Examples include the early 9th-century copper-alloy brooch from the Evington Brook, Leicester (Webster and Backhouse 1991, no. 186) and the 9th-century brooch from Elmsett, Suffolk (West 1998, fig. 24.6). Brooches in this style continued to be made into the late 9th century, for example the smaller Beeston Tor silver brooch (Webster and Backhouse 1991, no. 245(a), Wilson 1964, no. 2), found in a hoard of c. 875 and, from the Trewiddle-style animals it bears, made not long before. The mid 9th-century Strickland brooch gives a good parallel for the general decorative schema, with independent animals not enmeshed in interlace; this brooch also has beaded-wire collars to the rivet heads, and the decoration is partly in silver and partly in inlaid gold. It is difficult, however, to find precise parallels to the animal ornament. The high rounded brows of the animals on the cross-arms can be paralleled on the Tiberius Bede of the early 9th century (Webster 2012, fig. 92), and the wrinkled muzzles recall the muzzle of the animal at the end of the crest on the late 8th-century Coppergate helmet (Webster and Backhouse 1991, no. 47); the fleshy triangular leaves at their rears are like those on the smallest of the Pentney brooches (Webster and Backhouse no. 187f), dating to the end of the 8th century. The downward-curving comma-shaped ears and the kinked tongues of the spandrel animals are difficult to parallel. Leslie Webster has commented that the ornament has an unusual, archaic look, with the backward-biting beasts echoing those on 7th-century (Style II) and 8th-century (Franks Casket) objects. It may be that the bold cartoonish feel derives from the well-modelled figure style of the 'Tiberius' group of manuscripts (Webster and Backhouse 1991, 195) of the mid and later 8th and early 9th century. Taking all of this together, it seems likely that this brooch dates to the late 8th century. Update: The downward-scrolling ears on the Wilden brooch have now been paralleled by similar spirals on a small mount from near Chelmsford, ESS-D6ACD5.</p>
BED-HER0-PAS1-500440	<p>An unidentified copper-alloy object, probably dating from the Late Early-Medieval to Medieval periods. The artefact comprises a sub-rectangular plate with relief-moulded decoration of typical Winchester style knotwork. The central element of the design consists of a vertical strand which bifurcates at either end. The base of the central strand is overlain by a horizontal strand which extends into an elaborate border. It is possible that the central element of the panel is a depiction of a human-like figure standing facing, his arms and legs splayed as if tied up. A moulded ornament at the top of the central strand resembles a head. Traces of gilding adhere to the surface of the object and there is no evident means by which it would have been attached. Dimensions: 19mm long, 16.5mm wide, 1.8mm thick. Weight: 2.81g.</p>
BED-HER0-PAS1-511496	<p>A styca issued by Archbishop Wigmund in York, moneyer Coenred, Pirie's Phase A.</p>
BED-HER0-PAS1-546394	<p>An early medieval silver penny of Coenwulf of Mercia (796 - 821 AD). A Group III type with a cross moline reverse; North no. 365. Three similar examples are recorded on the as EMC: 2012.0263, 2000.0015 and 2012.0239. Two of those are closest parallels with moneyer Wihtræd (PIHTRED). Dr. Martin Allen of the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge states: This can be classified with Naismith type E12.5 (North 365), which consists of EMC 2012.0239, a coin in the BM (BMC 91) and this coin. The three coins differ in the appearance of pellets in the angles of the cross - two, one or none. Dr. Michael Lewis adds: It was minted in East Anglia, probably at Ipswich, which at this time was controlled by the Mercians. ... Coenwulf is probably best known for his campaign against the Kingdom of Kent, and its king Eadberht in AD 798. Coenwulf gained the support of the Pope to re-conquer Kent, a campaign which also resulted in the brutal mutilation of the Kentish king</p>
BED-HER0-PAS1-577815	<p>An early medieval silver penny of Offa of Mercia (757-96), moneyer: Pehtwald; mint: Canterbury; Chick 130/Blunt 73/North 277 (c.787-92). The coin is slightly bent along one side and possibly across the centre of the coin, and the edge of the coin is damaged and cracked. Diameter: 15.42 mm Thickness: 0.96 mm Weight: 1.0 g</p>
BED-HER0-PAS1-582449	<p>Description: Fragment of gilded copper-alloy openwork object, probably an 8th- or 9th-century brooch, with a central silver rivet and the remains of iron fittings. About a quarter of the brooch survives, with two iron rivets which originally appear to have attached an iron pin. It can be read as a cross with four flaring arms, each one attached by a pointed apex to the small central roundel through which the tall, round-topped decorative silver rivet is fixed. The best-surviving arm consists of two back-to-back openwork crescent shapes, each with a transverse central bar; the ends of the crescents nearest the centre are extended at the back to meet the central roundel, and the ends nearest the edge are curled round to form a solid flat circular terminal. On one side, this circular terminal meets its neighbour from the other arm. There is also a strip of metal that runs around the whole of the original edge of the brooch, and this is interrupted at the junction between the arms by a wide, flat, solid (not openwork) D-shaped projecting lobe. This lobe has the remains of gilding and iron corrosion; the gilding appears also to have been added to the reverse, where it survives only next to the iron corrosion. The decoration on this projecting lobe is hard to see clearly, but appears to consist of two deep obliquely set chip-carved crescents or triangles with reserved circles on their edges. There are the remains of an iron rivet in between, set in a circular rivet hole, and a second circular rivet hole blocked with iron corrosion is placed between the circular terminals of the central cross's corners. On the reverse, iron corrosion runs in a wide strip between these rivets. It is likely that there were four lobes, alternating with the cross arms, but there is no trace of the next lobe at the other side of the more complete cross arm. It is therefore possible that there were only two lobes; alternatively, as the surviving lobe is set slightly unevenly, overlapping the edge of one cross arm more than the other, the next lobe round may simply have been set further away and be completely lost. Dimensions: Surviving length 26.9mm, surviving width 28.9mm, maximum thickness 6.1mm, weight: 3.4g. If approximately a quarter of the object survives, and if it had four projecting lobes, then it can be reconstructed with a maximum width of c. 48mm and a central</p>

	disc of diameter c. 35mm.Discussion: Similar objects on the PAS database with separate central rivets, often in a different metal, include NARC-E11208, NCL-771FB5 and CAM-C37AC3. The last of these is a complete brooch, but the first two have multiple rivet holes which may have served to attach separately made pins. Brooches are not the only object to have been made in this form; the central pin from the late 8th-century Witham linked pin set also has a separately made disc head 48mm in diameter, with three rivet holes to attach linking plates and a pin shaft. Pin heads of such large diameter, however, are uncommon and the Chawston object is more likely to be a brooch.The design of the Chawston object is close to that of the Elmsett brooch, a fragmentary nielloed silver brooch in the shape of a cross with large flaring arms whose corners have circular terminals (West 1998, fig. 24.6). Two further similar examples of this brooch type in silver were found within a hoard in Norfolk, coin-dated to c. 870 AD (NMS-972E58 a and c) and a third fragmentary example is recorded at BM-138695 and LIN-9B7487. These can all be dated by their Trewiddle-style ornament broadly to the 9th century. Another silver brooch, this time with ornament which may date a little earlier, is recorded at BH-685AA3. A gilded copper-alloy example with simple decoration, missing its central rivet, is recorded at LIN-01DE95. These brooches are uncommon finds (although the corpus is increasing) and the Chawston fragment is an interesting addition to the group.The projecting lobe is an unusual embellishment. It recalls the shape of the 8th-century Whitby book- or shrine-mounts (Webster and Backhouse 1991, no. 107a).Date: This object cannot be dated very precisely, but belongs somewhere in a broad date-range covering the later 8th and 9th centuries.
BED-HER0-PAS1-582452	A copper-alloy sword scabbard chape, probably dating from the 9th to 11th centuries.The cast chape is shield-shaped, its two openwork faces separated by a central gap and joined together by curved sides. The chape is damaged at the top, the remaining portion of the upper sides suggesting they originally had a wavy form, with two concave areas flanking a central point. On both openwork faces the decoration consists of four columns of interlocking triangular perforations, with grooves visible on some of the dividing ribs. A solid knob extends vertically downwards from the base of the chape. This knob is of circular section, has three ring-shaped mouldings at the top and a flat underside.Length: 67.7mm; width: 47.1mm; depth: 16mm; weight: 48.4mm.No exact parallel could be found for this piece; however, its form can be compared to a series of suggested Anglo-Scandinavian chapes, dated from the 9th to 11th centuries and often containing anthropomorphic elements within their designs. Examples of such chapes include PAS records NLM-FD16A4 and DENO-527092, both of which were found in Lincolnshire.
BED-HER0-PAS1-582528	An early medieval base silver styca of Wigmund, Archbishop of York (837-5); moneyer: Coenred.Diameter: 12.4 mmCoin has been photographed and recorded through a cardboard coin presentation card.
BED-HER0-PAS1-594914	A copper-alloy strap-end, dating from the Late Early-Medieval period.Beneath the strap-end's split attachment end, the two sides bow outwards, reaching a maximum width halfway down, after which they converge towards the basal terminal. The lower two thirds of the strap-end are solid; in the upper third it bifurcates, creating a central gap flanked above and below by two plates of equal form. A pair of rivet holes is located a short distance down from the scalloped top side of the attachment, with opposing holes in the lower plate. An incised, pelta-shaped panel of decoration is located beneath the two upper rivet holes and the curve of this panel mirrored by the concave top side of the main decorative panel below. This main panel is decorated with an incised, broadly symmetrical interlace design in which a series of loops spring from a vertical central strand. The terminal takes the form of a forward-facing zoomorphic head, albeit of heavily stylised form. A central lozenge-shaped cell and two flanking triangular cells create the impression of the ears. The only possible facial feature visible is a lightly incised chevron, which may be part of the brow. The underside of the strap-end is flat and plain.Length: 42.3mm; maximum width: 12.8mm; thickness: 3mm; weight: 4.6g.The general form of this strap-end is typical of Gabor Thomas's Class A, a type possibly produced from as early as the late 8th century and certainly common by the 9th (Thomas 2003: Part 1, p. 2). The use of the 'Winchester' style of ornamentation is indicative of a probable mid 10th to 11th century date. Its use on Class A strap-ends is uncommon: it is usually associated with the generally larger, more robust strap-ends of Thomas's Class E, Type 1 (Thomas 2003: Part 2, p. 2).
BED-HER0-PAS1-594917	A copper-alloy stirrup-strap mount, dating from the Early-Medieval to Medieval periods.The piece is of flat-section and sub-pentagonal in plan, having an apex loop and three projecting lobes on either side. The upper surface bears an incised design, picked out in niello and broadly symmetrical. The central element of this design is a saltire, each of the two upper ends of which terminates in a downward-facing zoomorphic head. These heads extend along the outer sides of the mount, from the mid point downwards, with the upper projecting lobe forming the brow and the lower representing an upturned snout. A single drop-shaped eye has been incised beneath the brow of each animal. The lower jaw is also incised, creating the impression of a gaping mouth. Grooves extending above this central saltire hint at the remains of an interlace design. Two circular perforations are located a short distance above the horizontal bottom side, on the reverse of which there is a right-angled flange.Height: 48.2mm; width: 30.8mm; thickness: 2.2mm; weight: 14.3g.This is a typical example of Williams's Class A, Type 1 stirrup-strap mounts, a diverse group whose decorative content appears to be derived from the Scandinavian Urnes style (Williams 1997: 26 - 34). Stirrup-strap mounts are thought to date mainly from the 11th century.
BED-HER0-PAS1-596743	A complete copper alloy disc with enameled and silvered decoration. Early Medieval date ( AD 450 - 650). This is a mount which would have been an escutcheon for an Early Medieval hanging bowl. The reverse is undecorated with some green corrosion in areas which maybe as a result of an adhesion product used to hold the mount in place. The front carries a design of four spirals and a triskele motif emanating from the central spiral. The design is infilled with yellow enamel, some of which has faded to white. The arms of the triskele and the spirals are all connected.The surface is silvered.There are traces of brown, iron staining on the surface, and a pattern which indicates the presence of wood or textile near the centre. Some of the yellow enamel has faded into a white colour, possibly due to natural degradation of th enamel in the ground, and some light cleaning by the finder. The mount was cleaned by the finder using water.Comparable designs occur on a range of hanging bowl fittings from Linconshire (Bruce Mitford 1993, Late Celtic Hanging Bowls, in Vince [ed.], Pre-Viking Lindsey, 45-70). Several similar mounts can be found on this database; see SF-A42672 and HAMP-FDD421.
BED-HER0-PAS1-618552	Three silver pennies of Cnut, king of England (1016-35) of the Short Cross type (c. 1029-35), one of the moneyer Wulfwine of Lincoln, one of the moneyer Brihtmær of London, and the third, in fragmentary condition, probably of the moneyer Brihtric of Lincoln, and one silver cut halfpenny of Edward the Confessor (1042-66), of the expanding cross type (c. 1050-53), probably of the moneyer Wulfwig of Bedford. Other coins of similar period were apparently recovered close by at the same time by other individuals, but the identities of the other finders are unknown and the details of the finds unrecorded.1.Silver penny of Cnut, Short Cross type (N790), Wulfwine of Lincoln.Obv:+CNVT/?RECX:Diademed bust left, in front sceptreRev:+PVLFPINEONLIN Short cross voided, annulet in centre.Weight: 1.06g.Die axis: 2702.Silver penny of Cnut, Short Cross type (N790), Brihtmær of LondonObv:+CNVT/?RECX:Diademed bust left, in front sceptreRev:+BR___MÆRONLV:Short cross voided, annulet in centre.Weight: 1.08g Die axis: 903.Silver penny of Cnut, Short Cross type (N790), probably Brihtric of Lincoln, fragmentaryObv:+CNV?/[TREC]X Diademed bust left, in front sceptre.Rev: +B___ONLIN: Short cross voided, annulet in centre.Weight: 0.63g Die axis: 04.Silver cut halfpenny of Edward the Confessor, Expanding Cross type (Heavy sub-type) (N823), moneyer probably Wulfwig of Bedford.Obv:___[P]ER-/D___Diademed bust left, in front sceptreRev:___[P]IONBED[E]___Short cross voided with expanding limbs, joined at the base by two circlesWeight: 0.81g Die axis:UncertainDiscussion: All of the coins were found in close proximity during a metal detecting rally. The four reported coins all date from the eleventh century, but while three of the coins are of the same type, the fourth is of another type dating from 15-20 years later than the others. Coins hoards of this period typically contain a single type, or more rarely coins of consecutive types. Given the small size of the hoard it would be most unusual to find a single coin of the 1050s as part of a hoard

	otherwise dating from the 1030s, although the chances of finding three unrelated coins of the same type which were not from same hoard in close proximity are slight. It is possible that all four coins come from a larger multi-type hoard, in which intervening types were also re-presented. However, on the current evidence it seems more likely that the three Cnut coins represent part or all of a single dispersed hoard, and should thus be considered together as associated finds, but that coin no. 4, being of later date, is unassociated with the others, and should therefore be considered separately. Conclusions: The metal content of the coins has not been analysed, but coins of this period typically have a silver content well in excess of 50%, and certainly far in excess of the 10% threshold required for Treasure. Consequently, in terms of age and precious metal content, all four coins potentially qualify as Treasure under the stipulations of the Treasure Act (1996). However, if coin no. 4 is not associated with the other coins, which on current evidence seems the most likely interpretation, then as a single coin it would not qualify as Treasure, whereas coins nos. 1-3 appear to represent a single group, and therefore would qualify as Treasure. It is therefore my recommendation that coins 1-3 do constitute Treasure under the terms of the Treasure Act (1996), but that coin no. 4 does not. Given the lack of complete certainty, should any further missing coins discovered at the same time be located, they may potentially also be considered Treasure by association either with coins 1-3 in the current case, or with coin 4, or with both. Gareth Williams Curator of Early Medieval Coins The British Museum 23.10.2014
BED-HER0-PAS1-628377	An incomplete cast copper alloy openwork harness fitting, a probable cheek piece from a bridle fitting of the late Early-medieval period (11th century AD). The object is Anglo-Scandinavian in design and is a fragment of a larger fitting. This is likely to be one half of the cheek piece, the other side of the plate was probably symmetrical with a central hole and a projecting arm for the attachment to the leather harness strap (Williams 2007:2). The plate is faintly decorated in what is probably Jelling Style, with a curled beast apparently consuming its own tail. This was a common decorative theme during this period. This example is probably a Williams (2007) Type 1. Similar examples recorded on this database include SF-BC3504, SUSS-2D5753 and ESS-C06D96, BERK-801C92.
BED-HER0-PAS1-656044	A gilded copper alloy finger-ring decorated with a gold cloisonné setting inlaid with enamel. The hoop is made from copper alloy and thickly gilded across much of its surface except towards the back, where much of the gilding has been lost. Patches of green corrosion are present in several places. The hoop is D-shaped in section, flatter and narrow at the back, and expanding towards the front to form a lozenge-shaped integral bezel. The hoop has split open at the back. In the centre of the bezel is an applied, diamond-shaped cloisonné setting inlaid with different coloured enamel. The setting is made from gold strips and set within a gilded-copper alloy beaded collar. The gold setting is divided into individual cells by further gold strips, some of which are missing. In the centre is a circular cell inlaid with bright blue enamel. At the cardinal points are of the diamond are inward-projecting triangular cells, three of the four surviving, and inlaid with now-discoloured white enamel. The field between the circular and triangular cells is sub-divided into further cells, probably originally four but with some of the cell walls lost. Three-quarters of the field retains dark green enamel inlay. The left and right of the cloisonné setting, covering the shoulders of the finger-ring, is tendril-like decoration in plain gilded copper alloy wire. Each tendril terminates in a tight scroll, at the centre of which is a granule. Further granules are interspersed among the tendrils, but damage and corrosion obscures some of the pattern. Dimensions: Diameter: 28 mm Height (of bezel): 18 mm Weight: 11.6 g Discussion: This finger-ring fits into a small group of early medieval finger-rings with applied cloisonné panels inlaid with enamel, and hoops decorated with filigree and / or granulation. Examples recorded on the Portable Antiquities Scheme database include LON-3478C7 (Morden area, Essex), FAKL-6C1815 (West Acre, Norfolk) while another, found in Ireland, is held by the V&A Museum (4917-1901). The Stagsden finger-ring differs in its more massive form, the diamond-shaped as opposed to circular cloisonné setting, and being made from copper alloy rather than gold. These rings have been dated to between the later ninth and tenth centuries. Another gilded copper alloy ring with an enamelled cloisonné setting is currently under review on the PAS database (LON-A2FD02). Its setting is also not circular, but square. Decoration in the form of plain gold wire tendrils with granules in the terminals can be paralleled on metalwork of a similar period e.g. a so-called 'aestel' from Harrogate, North Yorkshire (PAS database SWYOR-69C958); plain wire and granulation also appear on a pendant from Monkton, Kent (PAS database KENT-8EC696) and a finger-ring from Osyth, Essex (PAS database ESS-FA05C2). The cloisonné setting alone is gold, while the collar surrounding it and the wire decoration flanking appear to be gilded copper alloy. Under a microscope, it is possible to see where gilding has come away from the top of the wire work, probably through damage and wear, so that gilding only remains on each side of the wire which would have been more protected. Similar signals characterise the granules set within the tendrils. Date: Later ninth to tenth century
BED-HER0-PAS1-659466	Part of an Early-Medieval to Medieval copper-alloy cheek piece. The surviving piece consists of a D-sectioned arm which flares towards the inner end, where it bifurcates. A rounded moulding is located halfway along the straight-sided arm, and the distal end terminates in a hemispherical lobe. Length: 43.8mm; width: 12.1mm; thickness: 6.3mm. Weight: 11.47g. A similar, but more complete, cheek piece is illustrated by David Williams (2007: Fig. 3e). These objects typically display Anglo-Scandinavian styles of ornamentation and are considered to date from the 11th century.
BED-HER0-PAS1-715888	An Early-Medieval (Anglo-Saxon) silver penny of Aethelred II (978-1016). Helmet type (c. 1003-1009; North 775; bmc viii). Minted by Eadric at Thetford. Obverse: +EDELRED REX ANGL; Bust left in armour and radiate helmet Reverse: +[EADRIC MON DEODF]? Long cross voided, each limb terminating in three crescents over square with trefoil at each point There is a feint crack forming across the centre of the coin (from the 3 o'clock position to its centre) possibly caused where it has bent backwards slightly along a weak point in the metal. Reference: Spink (2010) cf. 1152.
BED-HER0-PAS1-723386	An incomplete silver penny of Cnut. In Fine condition, although only c.50% survives. "Short Cross type" (1029 - 1036). The legend still present on the reverse reads [...]FPINE or [...]EPINE for both of which there are many options (for example, Aelfwine, Leofwine, Hunewine, wulfwine) Some of these names occur at several different mints and so further defining the mint and moneyer is not possible. (With thanks to Laura Burnett, FLO for Somerset, for comments. 28.05.15) Reference: North cf. 790
BED-HER0-PAS1-723493	A copper alloy Early Medieval stirrup terminal mount of Williams (1997) Group 4. Simple zoomorphic terminal; the object is worn but tendrils can be seen on either side. White residue in the concave underside is the remains of solder. Stirrup terminals of this form date from the 10th to the second half of the 11th Century AD.
BED-HER0-PAS1-765140	An incomplete copper-alloy strap end of early-medieval date. The strap end corresponds to Thomas' Class A, which he describes as comprising 'split-end strap ends of convex form with zoomorphic terminals and an average ratio of width to length of 1:3:5' (Thomas 2003, 2). In terms of decoration, the strap end correlates with his Type 1, Sub-type bii: 'multifield Trewiddle style strap ends with four fields of Trewiddle style decoration' (Thomas 2000, 71, 87). The object is in very good condition and demonstrates a relatively even green patina, except on its undecorated lower side where fairly extensive black and brown mineralised deposits are visible. The strap end is 41.9mm long, 10.1mm wide at its base, 14mm wide at its midpoint, 8.2mm wide at its top, and 3.5mm thick. It weighs 5.53g. At the attachment end two adjacent holes are visible, which originally would have held a pair of dome-headed copper alloy rivets. These are now missing. The attachment end is split so as to form two attachment plates, which would have been held in place by the aforementioned rivets. The strap end is broadly sub-rectangular in form and in cross-section. From the rivet holes moving downwards to the terminal, both sides bow out slightly until the mid-point of the object, whereupon they taper again as they move beyond the central axis of the piece towards the terminal. The upper surface of the strap end is heavily decorated, which can be broadly divided into three main panels. Each of these panels demonstrates chip carved and moulded designs executed in low relief, which in turn are within recessed fields. The first decorative panel is located immediately below the two rivet holes located at the top of the piece. This panel is pelta shaped, and contains a central moulded triangular motif, above which two symmetrical sub-crescentic wing-like projections extend outwards, following what originally would have been the lower

	<p>contours of the domed rivet heads. Below this, the main panel of decoration is visible, the central element of which takes the form of a cross. The vertical arms of the cross are about twice as long as the horizontal arms, and are each composed of a solid moulded triangular motif within an outer recessed triangle-shaped border, except for the bottom arm of the cross, which is composed of an outer triangular border, a moulded triangular motif, and then a second triangular moulded motif within the first. The horizontal and bottom arms of the cross have flat terminals, while the upper arm's is concave, thus forming the base of the upper pelta-shaped panel previously discussed. The centre of the cross takes the form of a circular motif in relief quartered by a pair of perpendicular recesses, which are cruciform in appearance. The triangular form of the cross arms in the central decorative panel has created a total of four symmetrical elongated shield-shaped fields, within each of which is a heavily stylised animal. Due to the symmetrical nature of the design, the two upper fields are inverted so the animals point downwards, while in the two lower fields they face upwards. Attribution of the animals is difficult, although in form they seem simultaneously birdlike and serpentine. The presence of sub-oval beaked heads alongside folded 'wings' and thick tails would suggest the former, while long sinuous bodies would infer the latter. In terms of posture, each of the animals seems to be gripping the inner side of its individual recess with a long tail extending downwards while turning its head and neck away, so that the animals seem to look outwards towards the edge of the strap-end in an elongated retrograde 'S' shape. Patchy black deposits are visible in the recesses of this zoomorphic decoration, which likely reflects the application of niello inlay to some (if not all) of the strap end's upper surface. A linear border extends partially down each long edge, which serves the purpose of framing the central decorative panel. It is decorated with short transversely incised lines which gives a beaded effect. The border is extended at various points to encompass the central panel completely as well as forming the outer elements of the cross arms. This inner linear border is doubly thick along the terminal end of the downward-facing cross arm, and in addition curves outwards to form a point in its middle. This forms the very top of the object's terminal, which is also zoomorphic in nature and heavily stylised. At the zoomorphic terminal ears are formed by means of angled vertical-sided crescentic motifs, within which are enclosed sub-oval elements in relief. These are framed underneath by empty recesses, before a pair of concentric lozenges are visible, which thin and extend in the form of parallel lines in low relief towards the very edge of the strap end; these, too, could conceivably have contained niello (compare PAS-8C3A73 on this database, for example). Below, two small pits contain a blue pellet or bead which probably represents glass eyes (Thomas 2000, 71). The Trewiddle style of decoration is thought to date to c. the 9th century (Wilson 1964, 21-35), and thus a similar date has been suggested for this piece. Thomas publishes an example with a similar central cruciform motif in his thesis (Thomas 2000, 503; fig. 3.13 A). It is worth noting that Thomas' Class A, Type 1 is extremely diverse with numerous divergences and adaptations of the traditional Trewiddle style on an inter-regional basis.</p>
BED-HER0-PAS1-773239	<p>A silver penny of Cnut the Great [1016-135]. minted in London by Leofpold. Type: N 790 (Short Cross) Obverse description: Crowned bust right. Obverse inscription: Illegible/worn. Reverse description: Short cross. Reverse inscription: LEOPOLD ON LV. Reverse has a number of peck marks which are characteristic of coins from the 11th century Scandinavian hoards This is not usually seen on English coins</p>
CEN-HER0-PAS1-074711	<p>An early-medieval cast copper-alloy strap-end, dating from the 9th to 10th century AD The object is generally rectangular. At one end there is a rectangular attachment element, now damaged. Here the object appears to split into an upper and lower plate, the upper plate being much thinner than the lower plate. The upper plate is badly damaged so that much of it is missing, and one corner of the lower plate is now lost. The two plates are riveted together with two copper alloy rivets, intact, arranged longitudinally in the centre of the rectangular element. The upper surface of the upper plate is decorated with a cluster of three incised ring and dot motifs between the rivets. The attachment element is joined to the main rectangular plate of the object along one of the long sides. The main plate is as thick as the two plates of the attachment element. There are four large circular knobs on the upper surface, one at each corner. The two at the corners furthest from the attachment end project slightly beyond the edges of the plate. There is a fifth, larger circular knob in the centre of the upper surface. The rest of the upper surface of the main plate is decorated with a series of small moulded circular elements. The reverse is flat and undecorated. Cf. ESS-D80727 on this database</p>
CEN-HER0-PAS1-081662	<p>An unidentified copper-alloy object of probably late early medieval date. The style of the piece suggests a date of 10th to 11th century and is of possible Urnes or Ringerike style. The piece consists of part of an openwork plate, possibly from a mount or buckle. It measures 40.5mm long by 27mm wide and 3.7mm thick. There are three decorative sub-oval to circular holes of decreasing size. The largest of these measures 10.2mm long by 8.5mm wide and the smallest (filled with encrusted soil) 4.8mm in diameter. Above these holes is an indented line pattern of possible zoomorphic form. The edges are irregular, with several decorative protrusions, flat sections and indentations. The object weighs 13.50g.</p>
CEN-HER0-PAS1-081846	<p>A copper-alloy terminal from a late early medieval (Anglo- Saxon) stirrup. The object probably dates to the 11th century AD and is designed to fit on to the outside of a stirrup. It is hollow, with a domed upper surface and no underside. The decoration is zoomorphic. The upper surface has two raised dots, which represent eyes, and tapers to a squared off nose section. There are two transverse ribs, one at the left hand end (ie. that closest to the stirrup mount) and one angled rib just above the nose section. The object measures 24.8mm long by 11mm wide and 9.2mm deep. It weighs 6.95g.</p>
CEN-HER0-PAS1-082714	<p>A copper-alloy buckle frame of 11th-century date. The frame is roughly five-sided externally, with the sides meeting the bar at right angles and the outer edge pointed. The frame is D-shaped internally. The upper surface of the buckle frame is slightly convex, and is covered with 11 irregularly set ring-and-dot motifs. It has a single rounded decorative knob on each corner, apart from the corner at the centre of the outside edge which has three more pointed knobs. The bar is circular in cross-section. The reverse of the buckle is flat and undecorated. It measures 28.3mm wide by 25.7mm high and 2.2mm thick, and weighs 6.12g. Similar buckle frames can be seen on the PAS database at NMS-DF54C4 and NMS-E11876, and one from a 12th- to late 13th-century context in Norwich has been published (Margeson 1993, no.128).</p>
CEN-HER0-PAS1-110287	<p>A copper-alloy bridle fitting of probable 11th century AD date. The object is a damaged and incomplete strap mount from a horse's bridle. The main section consists of a cylindrical bar measuring 6.8mm in diameter. This has a raised central band and a collar at each end, which would have separated it from the two loop terminals. Only one of these loops survives. It is sub-circular and heavily worn on its outer edge. Overall, the object measures 59.4mm long by 14.4mm wide (at the loop). It weighs 17.59g.</p>
CEN-HER0-PAS1-117951	<p>A copper-alloy stirrup mount of probable 11th century AD date. Williams Class A, Type 12 mount (D. Williams, 1997, p. 70). The mount is roughly lozenge-shaped, but is squared-off at the bottom corner, where there is a backwards-pointing flange with an iron rivet and a corroded attachment of iron or possibly mineralised leather. The design on the upper surface consists of a central diagonal cross giving four closed recesses. There are seven projecting lobes, located at key points of the design, such as corners and the centre. At the top is a remnant of a circular apex loop. The object measures 34.6mm high by 24mm wide and 3.8mm thick. It weighs 5.9g.</p>
CEN-HER0-PAS1-131901	<p>A probable copper-alloy knife chape of possible 10th or 11th century AD date. The exact date, origins and function of this artefact group are uncertain, but many display zoomorphic features, hinting at an Anglo-Scandinavian manufacture (see P. Woods; 2006). The object is made from a piece of sheet metal, which has been folded once, creating two sub-triangular halves. Each half has a similar openwork pattern to the other side, whilst the spaces in between appear to have heavily worn cast decoration. At the centre of each (?) top edge is a projecting bulge, with a small circular hole, one of which has a remnant of a copper-alloy rivet. The two top corners of the chape have projecting arms. It measures 31.9mm long by 22.9mm high by 16.5mm wide. The weight is 4.58g.</p>

CEN-HER0-PAS1-132423	A heavily corroded copper-alloy stirrup mount of probable 11th century AD date. The object can be classed as an example of a Williams Class A, Type 5 mount (D. Williams; 1997) due to the shape of the plate and style of decoration. The plate is roughly pentagonal; at the top is a three-lobed apex loop with a circular hole; there is a single side knob on each of the two middle corners and two circular attachment holes at the bottom, one containing corrosion from the iron stirrup. The surface of the plate is heavily corroded but probably originally had an incised zoomorphic design. A flange extends backwards at right angles from the bottom of the plate. The reverse has further corroded iron remnants. It measures 44.9mm high, by 24.8mm wide and 7.8mm thick. The weight is 16.96g.
CEN-HER0-PAS1-133197	A heavily worn and corroded copper-alloy harness junction of late Anglo-Saxon date. A similar three-way harness junction has been found in a mid 11th-century context at New Fresh Wharf, London (see F. Pritchard; 1991; pp. 147-9) and a very close parallel was found at Osbournby, Lincs., still with a 'socketed hook' strap-fitting attached (LIN-F29FC4). Another example with similar engraved decoration can be found at NMS-7E8916. The piece is sub-circular, domed and has three irregularly-shaped holes, two of which are missing their outer edges. The space between these holes contains traces of the Ringerike-style engraving, which hints at an Anglo-Scandinavian origin. It measures 31.7mm wide, by 34.2mm high and 5.8mm thick. The weight is 14.74g.
CEN-HER0-PAS1-140318	A copper alloy Early Medieval strap end, Class A Type 1-2 (Thomas 2003). The strap end has convex sides and a split end. The split end is pierced on each side with two circular holes; a copper alloy rivet remains in one. The incised decoration on one side is divided into a number of fields. Immediately below the holes there is a palmette subdivided by two inverted v-shaped lines with short vertical lines extending from their lower edges. Below this is the main rectangular panel filled with a complex zoomorphic interlace design, with the head of an animal looking outwards in each upper corner. Below this are two adjacent sub-square fields each containing two chevrons, and below this an oval field split into three double-edged lobes. The terminal has a small incised rectangle divided into a cross with triangular arms. The upper part of the strap end has a border of short horizontal lines.
CEN-HER0-PAS1-142319	A copper-alloy pin, probably from a late early-medieval (probably Scandinavian origin) annular brooch. For a similar example see N. Mills "Saxon and Viking Artefacts" (2001; pp. 56; no. 122). The object has been made from a piece of copper-alloy wire. The lower two thirds is of circular section and tapers to a point; the upper third has been flattened and the end bent round to form a loop. The pin is now slightly bent. It measures 108.5mm long by up to 6.3mm wide and 4mm thick; it weighs 11.63g.
CEN-HER0-PAS1-142499	An incomplete strap end of late early-medieval date. This openwork strap-end is a good example of the Winchester-style of decoration. The upper (attachment) end of the piece is missing and the object as a whole is slightly bent and corroded. The plate is tongue-shaped and consists of a complex openwork interlace pattern with probable zoomorphic influence. The moulded decoration is executed on both sides of the piece; it terminates at the centre of the bottom edge in a sub-rectangular protrusion which may be designed to represent an animal head. The object measures 47.1mm high by 27.5mm wide and 3.1mm thick; it weighs 11.71g. Referenced in Kershaw (2008, 259; fig. 5)
CEN-HER0-PAS1-182416	A corroded and incomplete stirrup terminal of late Early-medieval (Anglo-Saxon) to early medieval date. The function of stirrup terminals is discussed by David Williams, in his book "Late Saxon stirrup-strap mounts" (1997; pp. 6-7). For a complete example of this artefact type, see PAS record no. BH-C560D2. The object takes the form of half a (horizontally split) cylinder. The upper surface has two moulded lobes, which represent the ears or eyes of an animal. The remainder of the animal's features are missing. On the underside is an applied substance - seemingly some form of solder or paste -, the function of which would have been to attach the terminal to the bottom corner of the stirrup. The piece measures 25mm long, 10.6mm wide and 6.3mm high. The weight is 5.08g.
CEN-HER0-PAS1-190511	A copper-alloy stirrup-strap mount of probable 11th century AD date. Under D. Williams' classification system, this artefact is classified as a Class A, Type 15 mount (see D. Williams; 1997). The mount is roughly pentagonal in plan, having straight but slightly converging lower sides and angled upper sides, each with two convex mouldings. The apex loop is rounded and has a circular aperture. Extending backwards from the horizontal base is a right-angle flange, adhering to which is iron corrosion. The lower part of the upper surface of the mount is plain, apart from the heads of two iron rivets; the upper half is decorated with a symmetrical swirling pattern of grooves. The surfaces of the mount are corroded. The object measures 43.9mm high, 25.6mm wide and 8.3mm thick. The weight is 17.91g.
CEN-HER0-PAS1-210059	A copper-alloy swivel of suggested 11th century AD date (B. Read; 2001; pp. 59). The exact function of such pieces is uncertain, but it is suggested that they may have formed part of a lead for pets (G. Egan; 1998; pp. 296). For a more complete example, see BH-8036D2. The object comprises a D-shaped ring which terminates at the bottom in two opposing zoomorphic heads. These heads flank a central block containing a vertical aperture of oval shape. The piece measures 24.5mm wide, 21.5mm high and 9.2mm thick. The weight is 6.3g.
CEN-HER0-PAS1-235894	Fragment of a copper alloy Early Medieval hooked tag. The main body is sub-circular with a rectangular extension at two opposing ends. These extensions have both broken but one would have been the hook, the other a loop. The front face is decorated with 4 ring and dot motifs, the back is plain. The edges have vertical grooves running from front to back. The exact date range of this category of artefact is, at present, uncertain, although excavated evidence suggests they span the period of the 9th to 11th centuries AD (see, for example, M. Biddle; 1990; pp. 549-552).
CEN-HER0-PAS1-265103	A copper-alloy strap-end of Early-Medieval to Medieval date. The form and decorative content of this piece suggest it is a variation on a Thomas type E strap-end (2004: 2-4), dated to the 10th or 11th century. The artefact is rectangular in plan and has been cast in one piece. The decorative 'chip-cast' panel, which occupies most of the upper surface, depicts a stylised beast seated left. The lower legs rest parallel to the bottom edge and the upper legs are also visible, bent upwards at 45 degrees from the knee. Behind the back legs are two angled grooves, which probably represent ribs. The tail extends vertically upwards from the back of these ribs, running parallel to the right hand border before turning at a right-angle, the broad, wedge-shaped end located a short distance from the back of the head. The top of the left forequarter continues vertically upwards into the neck. The head, located at the top left hand corner of the panel, is set at a right-angle to the neck. Grooves have been used to portray the mouth and an eye. In front of the neck is a decorative element which may be a raised forepaw. The segmentation behind the neck is possibly designed to represent a mane. The attachment plate is located at the head end of the animal and is stepped downwards. At each end is a circular rivet hole containing iron corrosion. The strap-end measures 31.4mm long, 18.1mm wide and 3.3mm thick. The weight is 7.01g.
CEN-HER0-PAS1-280801	A silver cut halfpenny of Edward the Confessor; 'pointed helmet type', minted 1053-1056; North no. 826 (1980: 141). The existing combination of letters on the reverse makes the likely moneyer Wilgrip of Hertford. The coin is bent and slightly corroded. It measures 19.3mm in diameter, 1mm thick and weighs 0.56g.
CEN-HER0-PAS1-391583	A copper-alloy knife scabbard chape of probable Early-Medieval to Medieval date. The chape has two parallel sides of equal form which are joined by a fold at one end. The lower portion consists of a horizontal 'arm' with a sub-lozengiform plate at the centre, above which, on one side, is a broken projection. At each end of the horizontal side is an expanded terminal, that at the open end of the chape extending upwards at 90 degrees, into a damaged side. There are two in situ copper-alloy rivets which hold together the two sides of the chape. One is located at the bottom corner, the second at the base of the lozengiform plate. On the less corroded surface can be seen a cruciform arrangement of two incised zig-zag lines. The object is heavily corroded. It measures 28.1mm long, 17.2mm high and 6.3mm thick. The weight is 2.71g. Chapes of this form are discussed by Woods (2006: 26-29). They are thought to be 11th century in date. Some bear definite zoomorphic designs which suggest Anglo-Scandinavian influences; others, such as this example, have more devolved stylistic content.

CEN-HER0-PAS1-391598	An incomplete copper-alloy bell of Early-Medieval date. Just over half survives. It is hexagonally faceted and tapers with slightly concave sides towards the top, where there is a loop with a large circular aperture and horizontal upper edge. Below this loop, within the bell chamber, are two damaged prongs from the clapper attachment. The artefact is heavily corroded. It measures 24.5mm high, 21.6mm wide and weighs 2.84g. A similar bell was found at Meols, Cheshire (Griffiths et al 2007: 69/pl. 75, no. 390). They are increasingly thought to be characteristic of the Danelaw in the 10th century (for further discussion, see Griffiths et al 69-70 and, more recently, Schoenfelder and Richards 2011).
CEN-HER0-PAS1-442385	A silver penny of Eadred, 946-955; 'Crowned bust' type, North 713. Measures 20.7mm in diameter, 0.5mm thick and weighs 1.11g.
CEN-HER0-PAS1-442406	A silver penny of Harold I, 1035-1040; Jewel Cross type, North no. 802 variant; minted at Thetford, by Elfwine. Measures 17mm in diameter, 0.5mm thick and weighs 1.06g.
CEN-HER0-PAS1-442411	A copper-alloy stirrup terminal of probable Late Early Medieval date. The piece represents one of two original terminals from the basal points of the stirrup. It takes the form of a three dimensional moulded beast. The animal, which resembles a frog, is depicted lying down and facing upwards, its rounded back end forming the base of the terminal. The back legs form a right angle, the surface of one having moulded vertical striations and a scalloped upper edge, giving the appearance of a leaf. The very short body is slender, the front legs apparently not portrayed. The head is overly large, with a curved, recessed cheek on each side, at the top of one of which is a definite recessed pellet eye. From the gaping mouth extends upwards a triple-stranded tongue, the central one being straight-sided and having a deep central recess, each of the two outer strands curving towards a rounded end. The tongue overlies the upper part of the socket, which is of semi-circular section, the hollow underside containing iron corrosion. The lower half of this socket is closed off at the base and sides, the only exception being at the top right corner, where there is a cut-out from which the stirrup's right-angled arm would have protruded. At this point, the base and side of the socket is slightly bent. The top edge of the terminal is also damaged and the surfaces of the artefact are corroded. It measures 43.6mm long, 14.8mm wide, 18.2mm high and weighs 24.75g. The function of stirrup terminals is illustrated by David Williams (1997: 7). Most were probably used in conjunction with stirrup-strap mounts, the majority of which appear to date from the period either side of the Norman conquest; however, unlike the stirrup-strap mounts, no attempt has yet been made to classify the terminals and no parallel could be found for this design.
CEN-HER0-PAS1-442430	A copper-alloy artefact of probable Early Medieval to Medieval date. The lower portion of the artefact consists of two openwork plates of equal form, which are joined by a folded connection strip, located at the far end. At the opposite end, a pair of parallel-sided arms angle upwards at approximately 80 degrees, each terminating in a lozenge-shaped lobe with a transverse collar at the base. A copper-alloy rivet links these two lozenge-shaped terminals together; a second such rivet is located at the bottom corner, where there are two projecting lobes. The openwork design is irregular in plan and the nature of the decoration is unclear. The flat areas around the perforations bear lines of stamped or punched marks, possibly with a corroded niello infill. The object measures 28.9mm long, 6.8mm wide and 36.2mm high. The weight is 4.72g. Several similar artefacts have been recorded on the PAS database. The style of these pieces ranges from reasonably clear depictions, often with a horse and rider design - see, for example, BH-71DB92 - to heavily stylised designs such as this. Peter Woods (2006) suggests that they are probably chapes from knife scabbards. The suggested date is 11th century.
CEN-HER0-PAS1-450508	A copper-alloy strap-end, dating from the Early-Medieval period. At the top of the strap-end is the attachment, comprising two plates of equal form, separated by a central gap into which the strap would have fitted. The horizontal top sides of the plate (damaged) have been decoratively cut, the convex portion on each side corresponding with a circular rivet hole which perforates both plates. The width of the attachment plates decreases towards the body, which has three transverse grooves at the top and further (possibly two) at the base, but is otherwise undecorated. The basal terminal takes the form of a heavily stylised zoomorphic head. The artefact measures approximately 45mm long and up to 9mm wide. The weight was not recorded*. This is an example of a Thomas type B1 strap-end. According to David Hinton, "Examples recovered from stratified archaeological contexts, such as the series from Winchester and Canterbury, suggest that this type was introduced during the latter 8th or early 9th centuries and thereafter remained popular into the 11th" (1990, in Thomas 2003: 4).
CEN-HER0-PAS1-455113	A Late Saxon copper-alloy strap-end. The strap-end is 'tongue-shaped', with bowed sides, the width gradually decreasing towards the bottom. At the top is the split attachment, which is missing much of its lower half. At the top of the upper plate is a scalloped side, below which is a pair of circular rivet holes. An incised, pelta-shaped panel is located immediately below the rivet holes and contains three chevrons, the ends of which have bear a number of parallel grooves, probably designed to give the impression of feet. The central panel bears zoomorphic interlace design, with the head and eye of the beast visible at the top right corner. The bowed sides of the body and attachment plates are marked by a segmented border. At the base of the strap-end is a moulded zoomorphic terminal with a pair of sub-oval ears at the top, a brow and eyes below, and a narrower snout beneath this. The strap-end is generally in good condition, the black surfaces indicating a probable corroded niello coating. In addition, the upper surface has orange patches, which may be iron corrosion or mineralised leather. The artefact measures 41.4mm long, 13.1mm wide, 1.2mm thick and weighs 3.9g. This is a typical example of Thomas's Class A, Type 1 strap-end, the Trewiddle style of decoration dating it to around the 9th century (Thomas 2003: 2).
CEN-HER0-PAS1-456197	A fragment of a copper-alloy bridle cheekpiece, probably dating from the 11th century. The surviving piece is roughly 'V-shaped', three of the projecting prongs along one of its sides showing evidence of having been broken off in antiquity. One corner of the object appears to take the form of a stylised zoomorphic head, with upturned snout, head-crest and possible eye. From the base of the adjoining neck projects a triple crested moulding, adjacent to which a sub-oval moulding interrupts the otherwise flat surface of the cheekpiece. The object measures 32.9mm long, 27.1mm wide, 6.4mm thick and weighs 14.5g. This piece was found close to a similar piece which is probably part of the same artefact (bridle), if not individual cheekpiece - see BH-424724.
CEN-HER0-PAS1-456206	A fragment of a copper-alloy bridle cheekpiece, probably dating from the 11th century. The surviving piece is roughly 'V-shaped', three of the projecting prongs along one of its sides showing evidence of having been broken off in antiquity. One corner of the object appears to take the form of a stylised zoomorphic head, with open mouth, a possible grooved eye and cheek, and a head crest. From the base of the adjoining neck projects a double crested moulding, adjacent to which a sub-oval moulding interrupts the otherwise flat surface of the cheekpiece. Below this is the remnant of an openwork element. The object measures 37.2mm long, 30.4mm wide, 7.5mm thick and weighs 16.9g. See also BH-40F7C7, a very similar artefact, found nearby and probably originating from the same cheekpiece.
CEN-HER0-PAS1-479813	A cut silver halfpenny of Cnut (1016-1035); Short-cross type, minted 1029-1036; North no. 791 (1980: 129). Dimensions: 18.4mm diameter, 0.7mm thick; weight: 0.51g.
CEN-HER0-PAS1-481131	Description: Silver hooked tag with circular panel decorated with a Trewiddle-style animal. The hooked tag has a basically circular plate with rounded projections set rather low at the upper corners, each perforated with a circular sewing hole. The hook at the bottom is small and missing its tip, with a fairly worn break. It has a little flat rounded lobe to either side where the hook meets the plate. The circular panel is set inside an undecorated frame, and the decoration has been engraved. Some niello survives; where it has been lost there is a lot of soil adhering, but in a few places a keyed base to the engraving can be seen. The panel contains a single Trewiddle-style animal in relief, which is hard to interpret. It seems that there is a very small head, with dot eye and wide-open jaws biting at a pellet. The animal has a long neck and rounded breast; on the back is a large tapering upwards-pointing wing which has three longitudinal grooves decorating it and ends in a

	rounded lobe curling towards the head. A foreleg emerges from the body and runs down to end in a hoof-like foot with a nick above it; there is also a wide nick into the body behind the leg. The body then tapers into a narrow tail which interlaces around, under itself and up to fill the space behind the wing. The rest of the ornament is even less clear, some being obscured by surviving niello and corrosion. There is a possible detached second leg and interlace under the body, although if the animal depicted is in fact a bird it may never have had a second leg. In front of the head is a long thin tendril and a pellet, and an area obscured by corrosion, perhaps from the niello. The reverse of the hooked tag is undecorated and the object is now a little bent. Dimensions: length 25.6mm, width 17.4mm, thickness 1.1mm. Weight 1.56g. Discussion: The combination of the Trewiddle style with a bird enmeshed in interlace can also be found on one of the pairs of brooches found at Pentney, Norfolk (Webster and Backhouse 1991, no. 187a), thought to date to the first third of the ninth century. Other birds, perhaps peacocks, can be found on the 'Æthelwulf' finger-ring, which on historical grounds can be dated to 828-858 (Webster and Backhouse 1991, no. 243). Date: 9th century AD.
CEN-HER0-PAS1-499901	A copper-alloy hooked tag of probable Late Early-Medieval date. The item consists of a sub-rectangular plate which narrows towards the bottom, where there is the remains of a rearward hook. There are two circular rivet holes, located a short distance below the horizontal top side, and the edges have been decorated by means of a number of angled, parallel incisions. Dimensions: 27.6mm long, up to 14.2mm wide, 1.2mm thick. Weight: 2.3g. Similar hooked tags were found in excavations in Winchester, the date of the contexts ranging from the 10th to 14th centuries (Hinton in Biddle 1990: 549-552). It is suggested that they are a product of the late Saxon period, with those in contexts later than the 11th century probably being residual (ibid. 549).
CEN-HER0-PAS1-635529	An early medieval cast, copper-alloy zoomorphic probable mount. The mount consists of a terminal in the form of an animal's head with an elongated snout, pellet eyes and flattened ears. Above the head the mount widens into an elongated oval shape, the reverse being rebated along much of its length. There are three drilled rivet holes, evenly spaced down the length of the attachment plate, all containing rivets in-situ. The upper and lower rivets are of iron and the central one is copper-alloy. There are the remains of sheet copper-alloy attached to the lower two rivets. The general style suggests a 10th-11th century date.
CEN-HER0-PAS1-701633	Late Saxon copper alloy openwork mount decorated with sinuous zoomorphic interlace in the Urnes style with a projecting head terminating in a loop. Four perforated lugs (one broken) around the edges may be fixing holes. Length 46mm. Extant width 25.5mm. Weight 10.16g. The object was probably attached to harness or a box or casket. It may be compared with similar mounts from Brampton (Norfolk Historic Environment Record number 24451), Mautby (NMS-088222/Norfolk HER 37426), Stratton Strawless (NMS-E92C94/Norfolk HER 41364) and Thursford (NMS-E33F80/Norfolk HER 42695). Cf. Margeson 1997, 37, fig.43. Mid to late 11th century.
CEN-HER0-PAS1-724369	An Early Medieval, probably 11th century, D-form copper-alloy buckle frame. The frame has a rounded and wide outer edge. On either side of the bar the frame ends in a zoomorphic terminal. The snouts of both heads project beyond the attachment bar.
CEN-HER0-PAS1-731199	A silver penny of Cnut, dating to the period 1029-1036. Short Cross type, minted at Lincoln. Moneyer: Wulfic. North no. 790 var*. Diameter: 18.4mm; thickness: 0.7mm. Weight: 0.86g.
CEN-HER0-PAS1-748965	A silver penny of Aethelstan, King of East Anglia, dating to the period 827-845. 'Without bust' type, North no. 440. Moneyer: Torhthelm. Diameter: 19.2mm; thickness: 1mm. Weight: 1.24g.
CEN-HER0-PAS1-803144	A slightly dispersed, but closely grouped, hoard of fifteen Early-Medieval silver coins dating c. AD 880-923. A) Obverse legend reads +AL FR ED RE. Obverse shows a small cross patee. Reverse legend reads DIARV/ALD M, Moneyer is probably Diarwald (or possibly Diarvald). Die axis is 12 o'clock. Weight 1.50g, diameter is 20.4mm, thickness is 1.0mm. B) A penny of Plegmund, Archbishop of Canterbury, AD 890-923. North number 254. Obverse legend reads +PLEGMVND ARCHIEP, the ND of Plegmund is ligated. Obverse shows DO/RO at centre. Reverse legend reads HVNFR/E Ð M. Moneyer is Hunfrehth. Die axis is 12 o'clock. Weight 1.62g, diameter is 22.1mm, thickness is 1.1mm. C) A penny of Plegmund, Archbishop of Canterbury, AD 890-923. North number 254. Obverse legend reads +PLEGMVND ARCHIEP. Obverse shows DO/RO at centre. Reverse legend reads ELFSTA/N M. Moneyer is Elfstan. Die axis is 6 o'clock. Weight 1.31g, diameter is 21.1mm, thickness 0.9mm. D) A penny of Plegmund, Archbishop of Canterbury, AD 890-923. North number 253. Obverse legend reads PLEGMVND ARCHIEP. Obverse shows a small cross patee. Reverse reads HVNFR/E Ð M. Moneyer is Hunfrehth. Die axis is 6 o'clock. Weight 1.57g, diameter is 21.9mm, thickness is 1.0mm. E) Obverse legend reads AELFRED REX DORO. Obverse shows a small cross patee. Reverse legend reads E[.]EL[.]AN M, moneyer is probably Ethelstan. Die axis is 3 o'clock. Weight is 1.44g, diameter is 21.2mm, thickness is 0.9mm. F) Obverse legend reads AELFR[?]E]+REX D-ORO. Obverse shows a small cross patee. Reverse legend reads BIR[.]AD M, moneyer is possibly Birnwad or Birnwath, the NW or NV probably ligated. Die axis is 6 o'clock. Weight is 1.57g, diameter is 21.4mm, thickness is 0.7mm. G) Obverse legend reads [+A]ELFRED REX DORO. Obverse shows a small cross patee. Reverse legend reads [.]AR[.]LD M. Die axis is 6 o'clock. Weight is 1.49g, diameter is 20.9mm, thickness is 0.9mm. H) Obverse legend reads AL FR ED REX. Obverse shows a small cross patee. Reverse legend reads HEREMOD M, the HE is ligated, pellets between. Moneyer is Heremod. Die axis is 9 o'clock. Weight is 1.52g, diameter is 20.0mm, thickness is 1.0mm. I) A penny of Plegmund, Archbishop of Canterbury, AD 890-923. North number 253. Obverse legend is uncertain +PLEGMVND ARCHIEP, the ND of Plegmund is ligated. Obverse shows a small cross patee. Reverse legend reads EDELV/LF M pellets between. Moneyer is EDELVLF, or probably Ethelulf - see North no.253, note 177. Die axis is 9 o'clock. Weight is 1.47g, diameter is 21.9mm, thickness is 0.9mm. J) I can't read obverse possibly +EL [F]R ED[.]X. Reverse legend reads WIN/E M pellets between. The moneyer is Wine. Die axis is uncertain but possibly 12 o'clock. Weight is 1.64g, diameter is 21.1mm, thickness is 0.8mm. It looks like fragments of two other coins adhere to the surface of this coin on the obverse side. This coin has a green copper colour covering the obverse surface of the flan. K) An unclear penny of Plegmund, Archbishop of Canterbury, AD 890-923. North number 254. Obverse legend reads +P[LE]GMVND ARCHIEP, the ND of Plegmund is probably ligated but this is unclear. Obverse shows DO/RO at centre. Reverse legend is mostly illegible: [./] M. Die axis is 3 o'clock. Weight is 1.09g, diameter is 20.1mm, thickness is 1.0mm. Incomplete and very fragile, one part is only just remaining attached to the rest of the flan. This coin has a green copper colour staining the dried mud and or concretion product on both sides of the flan. L) A silver penny of a Viking invader copying coins, post AD c.880 of Alfred (AD 871-899). North number 475/1. Obverse legend reads +EL FR ED RE. Obverse shows a small cross patee. Reverse legend reads GV Ð HERE pellets between. The moneyer is Guthere. Die axis is 6 o'clock. Weight is 1.39g, diameter is 20.9mm, thickness is 0.8mm. M) A silver penny of Alfred (AD 871-899). North number 635-639 not further defined. Obverse legend reads [+]ELFRED REX DORO. Obverse shows a small cross patee. Reverse legend reads DVNNI/NC MO pellets between. The moneyer is Dunnine. Die axis is 12 o'clock. Weight is 1.34g, diameter is 20.0mm, thickness is 0.7mm. N) A silver penny of Alfred (AD 871-899). North number 635-639 not further defined. Obverse legend reads [+]ELFRED REX DORO. Obverse shows a small cross patee. Reverse legend reads [BY]RNA/LD M pellets between. The moneyer is Byrnald. Die axis is 9 o'clock. Weight is 1.44g, diameter is 20.9mm, thickness is 0.9mm. O) A silver penny of Alfred (AD 871-899). North number 635-639 not further defined. Obverse legend reads [+]ELFRED REX DORO. Obverse shows a small cross patee. Reverse legend reads BYRNA/LD M pellets between. The moneyer is Byrnald. Die axis is 9 o'clock. Weight is 1.49g, diameter is 21.3mm, thickness is 1.1mm. A slight bit of the edge of the flan has broken off but this tiny fragment was handed in with the coin by the finder. Coins A - I were found together. Coins J & K were found together. All other coins were found individually within the overall close area. Notes: coins N & O - BYRNALD M could be Byrnard or Byrnalm or mix (see moneyers under Edward the Elder



CEN-HER0-PAS1-809071	Silver hooked tag
HER-HER0-PAS1-055090	Copper-alloy lower guard from a Viking Age sword, with interlace decoration on both sides. The decoration plates were originally gilded, and approximately half of this gilding has survived. The shape of the object, when viewed from above, is an elongated oval. The object has a hole through its centre (top to bottom). This hole is widest at the base (65.2mm), where the blade would have been inserted, and narrows to 32mm at the top, where the sword handle would have projected. The overall dimensions of the object are 98.4mm long, by 20.3mm wide at the mid point, by 13.3mm thick (ie, height from top to bottom as it would have sat on the sword). It weighs 79.45g. The piece was examined by James Graham-Campbell and Leslie Webster at the British Museum. It was considered to be 10th-century in date. Irregularities in the interlace decoration suggest that it is Anglo-Scandinavian, rather than a true Danish piece, as had originally been thought. No exact parallels could be found.
HER-HER0-PAS1-055182	Copper-alloy disc brooch with a beaded inner border, within which is a backward-looking quadruped with raised tail. Although the brooch is worn, a mane can be seen and the feet appear to be claw-like. The reverse is plain. The pin is missing and the catch plate and lugs (which would have held the pin in place) are badly damaged. The brooch itself is bent on one side.
HER-HER0-PAS1-059151	Incomplete copper-alloy mount of Anglo-Scandinavian style. Consists of a damaged plate, measuring 29.5mm high and 3.5mm thick. The shape is irregular. The undamaged end (top ?) is convex, whilst the two parallel long sides are concave towards the middle and radiate out towards the damaged end, where the width is 21.5mm. The upper surface of the piece is decorated with possible animal decoration (a head may be visible towards the undamaged end. Two rivets can be seen at the undamaged end. These are located at the corners and are copper-alloy. The best preserved rivet measures 6mm long, by 1.4mm thick. The other is severely bent. The piece is slightly concave in profile, with the decorated side being raised. The reverse of the piece is plain. Weight = 11.66g.
HER-HER0-PAS1-065222	Fragment of an 11th-century copper-alloy bridle cheekpiece. The piece is decorated in Ringerike style animal art. The fragment originates from the upper right hand side (as you look at it) of the cheekpiece. The shape is irregular and forms a stylised animal head and neck. The head is located at the top right hand side of the fragment and has a crest of three points, all of which appear to be intact. Below the head is the broken snout of the animal. The lower edge of the piece is roughly flat and does not appear to have been damaged. At the bottom left is a decorative notch and, above this, a further concave indentation, which would have formed the right hand side of the central hole and lower right hand side of the central vertical section of the cheekpiece. Towards the centre of the object is a sub-circular hole, measuring 9.6mm in diameter, with a decorative V-shaped protrusion on the left hand side. The flat surface of the piece is decorated with a number of indented lines. The eye of the animal is located immediately below the central point of the crest and is formed of two curved lines. The neck is highlighted by means of three lines, with a further three following the line of the snout. There are two lines towards the bottom of the design (one curved and one roughly straight), which may represent legs or feet. The underside is flat and plain. It measures 35.1mm long, by 24mm wide and up to 3.7mm thick. Weight = 12.75g.
HER-HER0-PAS1-071591	Hammered silver coin of late early medieval (Anglo-Saxon) date. Short cross penny of Edward the Confessor, North 818, 1048-1050. The coin is in good condition with little wear or corrosion. It measures 14.1mm diameter by 0.7mm thick and weighs 0.99g. EMC 2006.0124
HER-HER0-PAS1-079341	Complete cast copper alloy early medieval stirrup mount. This stirrup mount is Williams Class A, with an affinity to (though not exactly like) type 15. The mount is sub-rectangular in plan and flat in section. At the top of the mount is a semicircular pendant lobe with circular perforation. At the bottom of the mount is a backward facing flange, stepped in from the edges of the front of the mount, placed at 90 degrees. Also to the bottom of the mount are two circular rivet holes. One contains the remains of a copper alloy rivet. The mount is decorated with an incised design that focuses on two parallel, central spirals. Slightly below and between the spirals is an incised lozenge shape, from which runs an incised double lined border that encapsulates the bottom of the mount, enclosing within it the two rivet holes. Above the central spirals are two tear shaped lobes that extend broad end outwards, one to either side. These have a centrally incised diagonal line within. The mount is abraded and has a brown patina with flashes of mid green to the front. The reverse is plain and mid green in colour. It is 42.96mm long, 26.82mm wide, 3.16mm thick and weighs 18.48g. Stirrup mounts date to the 11th century. Examples of type 15 can be seen in Williams, 1997 figure 49. These mounts clearly have a zoomorphic design, which is less clear on the example recorded here,
HER-HER0-PAS1-094391	A copper-alloy strap fitting of late Saxon date. It consists of a flat, roughly lozenge-shaped plate with openwork decoration. The plate has four openwork lozenges, each outlined (not too neatly) with engraved lines. The plate is extended towards the bottom corner and cut off straight here, to accommodate a D-shaped hole just above the straight edge; the edge here is narrow, as if to act as a strap bar or hinge bar. Further engraved lines run down to the sides of this hole. There are nine bosses around the edge of the object, one at each of the five corners and one in the centre of each of the four sides. The engraved lines are slightly zig-zag, as if the engraver had to rock the tool slightly to force it through the metal. Both sides of the piece retain possible traces of gilding. The metal is dark brown in colour and is slightly pitted. The object measures 46.5mm long by 36mm wide and 3.1mm thick. It weighs 14.01g. The object is very similar in style to a Williams Class A, Type 12 stirrup-strap mount (Williams 1997, 70-5). These are also lozenge-shaped with four lozenge-shaped perforations, bosses and sometimes engraved decoration, but always have circular loops at the apex. The narrowed integral bar on this object appears unprecedented; it is not paralleled on the stirrup-strap mounts or on horse-harness pendants (e.g. DENO-D73301 or NLM-3CD626). Like the stirrup-strap mounts, however, it should date from the 11th century AD.
HER-HER0-PAS1-099164	A fragment of an openwork strap end decorated in Winchester Style, 10th century date. Parts of the terminal and the attachment plate are missing. The ornament, which is obscured by corrosion, is based on a central zoomorphic head with symmetrical foliage. Step-type strap attachment originally with two rivet holes.
HER-HER0-PAS1-117590	A 9th century copper-alloy tongue-shaped strap-end of Thomas Type A (2003). The wider open end has a decorative indentation at the centre of its top edge and two small circular attachment holes. Immediately beneath these holes is an incised scallop-shaped decorative panel with a single incised wedge within its confines. The main decorative panel lies below and is contained within a sub-rectangular incised border. It probably depicts a dog and is executed in the Trewhiddle style (see D.M. Wilson, 1964, p.181). The animal faces left, its stylised head extending to the upper left hand corner of the panel. The head has an accentuated beak-like nose and a small round eye. A collar separates the head from the steeply-angled neck, which extends two thirds of the way back down the panel before jutting steeply back up into a high-arched back. The tail is represented by a single incised line down the length of the lower back. Three short incised curves on the body are probably designed to represent hair. Under the body are two three-toed paws, the bottom edges of which follow the horizontal bottom edge of the border. The spaces around the design are filled with incised scrolls. Just below the main decorative panel are two incised curves, separated by a vertical line, all located above worn inverted triangle. The curves are designed to represent ears and the triangle the nose and mouth of a zoomorphic head. The object is badly bent but has a light green patina and little or no corrosion. It measures 44.1mm long by 12mm wide and 3mm thick. It weighs 5.05g.
HER-HER0-PAS1-124726	A 9th to 10th century copper-alloy tongue-shaped strap-end of Thomas Type A (G. Thomas, 2003). The plate splits into two at the attachment end. The lower part is damaged and incomplete, but the upper part is intact and has a scalloped edge, two small circular attachment holes, and an incised pattern consisting of two crossed lines above a wide "U-shaped" line. The central section of the

	upper surface has a decorative panel of incised triangles and chevrons. The strap-end converges to a sharp point at the distal end, where there are further heavily corroded decorative incisions, which on other known examples are often representative of zoomorphic facial features. The object measures 40mm long by 8.4mm wide and 3.6mm thick. It weighs 2.27g.
HER-HER0-PAS1-131683	A copper-alloy strap-end of middle to late early-medieval (Anglo Saxon) date. The object is heavily worn and corroded, making exact identification difficult, but appears to be an example of a Thomas type A strap end of the late 8th to late 10th century AD (G. Thomas; 2003). The artefact is formed of two tongue-shaped plates which have been joined together. The original open attachment end has been removed (possibly deliberately) and a crude (?) rivet hole inserted just below the new top edge. The upper plate appears to contain a decorative panel, although this is too corroded to make out. The narrow terminal end is also heavily worn, but a stylised moulded animal head can be ascertained. The object measures 34.2mm long by 9.9mm wide and 3.9mm thick. The weight is 3.78g.
HER-HER0-PAS1-133805	A probable copper-alloy knife scabbard chape of 10th or 11th century AD date. The exact date, origins and function of this artefact group are uncertain, but many display zoomorphic features, hinting at an Anglo-Scandinavian manufacture (see P. Woods; 2006). The object consists of two sub-triangular openwork plates joined at the narrower bottom angle. The main section of each plate is located at the bottom right-angled corner of the piece. Situated close to the top edge is a horizontally-aligned trapezoidal hole; a second, irregular hole extends upwards from the horizontal bottom edge. Also along this bottom edge are two separate moulded panels, each divided longitudinally into three segments: these may be designed to represent feet. Other features of note within the main plate section include two moulded ridges along the angled top edge; a small rectangular cut-out portion on the vertical edge; and, close to the bottom right-angled corner, a small copper-alloy rivet. The upper corner of the main plate section tapers upwards into an arm, which terminates at the top in a rounded lobe containing a small (now-empty) rivet hole. The point where the two parallel plates meet, at the narrower bottom corner, is marked by a three-sided, vertically-aligned rectangular box, which is joined to the main plate section by a short, horizontal rectangular strip. The object measures 42.4mm long, by 31.1mm high and 13.7mm thick; the weight is 14.29g. It is bent and slightly corroded.
HER-HER0-PAS1-133843	A heavily corroded copper-alloy stirrup mount of probable 11th century AD date. The object can be classed as an example of a Williams Class A, Type 9 mount and is very similar to number 164 in the book (D. Williams; 1997; pp. 52). The plate is roughly pentagonal, the edges being moulded to correspond with the surface features. The eyes are large, D-shaped, and, as with other parts of the face, are recessed slightly; the cheeks have two indented horizontal lines and are broken at the centre by the raised mouth section; the nose consists of a small rounded projection just above the mouth and the chin section is recessed. A flange extends backwards at right angles from the bottom of the plate and contains two corroded iron rivets. The reverse of the object has a significant amount of attached iron corrosion. At the top point of the plate is an apex loop. It measures 35.3mm high, by 27.6mm wide and 8.8mm thick; the weight is 17.75g.
HER-HER0-PAS1-133884	A copper-alloy weight of probable Viking period date*. The object has been cast in one piece and takes the form of a flattened sphere. At the centre point of each of the two flattened faces is a small circular depression; on one of these faces this depression is flanked on one side by an indented triangle and on the other side by an unidentified symbol. The surfaces of the object are corroded. It measures 22.8mm high, by 29mm wide and weighs 111.68g.
HER-HER0-PAS1-134111	A gilt copper-alloy finger ring of possible middle to late early medieval (possibly Viking period) date (P.G. Murawski; 2003; pp. 325). The object has the appearance of twisted wire, but has possibly been cast. It is sub-circular in plan, one side being almost vertical, but with a slight outward bulge. At this point the ring is of sub-oval section and measures just 2.1mm wide, by 1.4mm thick. The width and thickness of the ring increase towards the outer edge, where it reaches a maximum of 7.1mm wide and 7.3mm thick. The ropework hoop retains a significant amount of gilding on both sides. Overall, the piece measures 29.7mm wide, by 28.6mm deep and weighs 11.28g.
HER-HER0-PAS1-134257	An incomplete copper-alloy strap-end of middle to late early-medieval (Anglo Saxon) date. The piece is an example of a Thomas type A strap-end of the late 8th to late 10th century AD (G. Thomas; 2003). The artefact is tongue-shaped, is missing its open attachment end and tapers to a point at the bottom. The upper plate has a moulded decorative panel, which extends as far as the bottom terminal. The content and style of this decorative panel is uncertain, although it probably depicts heavily stylised animal forms. The pointed terminal end also takes the form of a stylised animal head, with ears and nose visible. The reverse is flat and plain. The object measures 29.3mm long by 14mm wide and 1.9mm thick. The weight is 2.88g.
HER-HER0-PAS1-140072	An incomplete and slightly bent hammered silver Penny of Ecgberht of Wessex; Rochester mint; North no. 576 (J.J. North; 1980; pp. 87). Measures 19.4mm in diameter, by 0.4mm thick and weighs 0.88g.
HER-HER0-PAS1-140441	A copper-alloy strap-end of early-medieval date. No exact parallel could be found for this piece but its general form matches most closely with a Thomas type D strap-end (G. Thomas; 2003) and a date of late 8th to late 9th century is suggested. The open attachment end consists of two inverted trapezoidal plates separated by a central void. A copper-alloy rivet is located at the mid point of the attachment section and would have served to secure the strap. The main section of the strap-end is roughly tongue-shaped, with scalloped upper edges. A moulded collar separates the main part of the strap-end from the terminal, the latter of which consists of a sub-circular plate with four small circular holes. The object measures 48.7mm long, by 10.3mm wide and 3.8mm thick; the weight is 6.91g.
HER-HER0-PAS1-154277	A copper alloy terminal from an iron stirrup. The terminal is in the form of a serpent-like beast whose head, with crest of interlace strips, looks back up the stirrup and whose body curls around to form the stirrup side. The fitting is tubular and retains the remains of the iron stirrup side within it. The upper part of the tube widens and then contracts. On one side there are traces of engraved decoration but there are no clear traces of an inlay.
HER-HER0-PAS1-158560	A copper-alloy domed disc brooch of late early-medieval date (10th century AD). The brooch is circular in plan, domed and has relief Borre-style interlace decoration on its upper surface. The brooch is slightly bent at one point. On the reverse the pin attachment and catchplate are located opposite each other at the edge of the plate. The pin attachment consists of a square lug with a central circular hole; the catchplate comprises an integral lug with a rolled top edge. The pin is missing. The brooch measures 28.2mm in diameter, 8.8mm thick and weighs 6.26g. Borre style is a Scandinavian art style which was widely adopted in England as well. Scandinavian brooches of this date are domed like this one, whereas the English fashion was for flat brooches.
HER-HER0-PAS1-158561	A copper-alloy stirrup-strap mount of 11th to 12th century AD date. This piece is a good example of a Williams' Class A, Type 10A mount, its decoration reflecting the influence of the Urnes style (D. Williams; 1997; pp. 53-57). The mount is pear-shaped and has moulded decoration on its upper surface, which has been described as representing "...an interlaced animal, seen from above, with its head at the apex, its two ears are comma-shaped and the snout is faceted. One front leg curves away gracefully from a spiral hip just behind the head and thence bends at right-angles, to form a curled paw above the right-hand ear of the animal. The other front leg extends straight down into the right-hand corner. The body turns so that the hindquarters are within a loop formed by the body. The back legs interlace with the body of the animal, while the tail, with its curled terminal, emerges to balance the front leg on the side of the head." (Wilson; 1964; in D. Williams; 1997; pp. 53). The apex loop is pentagonal in plan and has a circular hole containing iron corrosion. A circular hole also occupies each of the two bottom corners and, on the reverse, a short and slightly damaged flange extends at right-angles. The mount measures 54mm high, 31.8mm wide and 9.2mm thick. The weight is 30.72g.

HER-HER0-PAS1-159532	A copper-alloy strap-end of late early-medieval (Anglo-Saxon) date. Although slightly unusual in form, this would nevertheless appear to be an example of a Thomas type A strap-end. The suggested date range is late 8th to late 10th/early 11th century AD. The object tapers in width from top to bottom. The top (strap attachment) end is split into two parallel plates and has a scalloped upper edge and two circular rivet holes. The pointed bottom end takes the form of a stylised animal head, with the eye sockets, nose and ears clearly depicted. The central part of the upper surface of the strap-end has an incised sub-rectangular decorative panel with a crudely-executed chevron infill. A further incised decorative detail is located just below the two rivet holes at the top and on top of the zoomorphic head. The incised pattern is infilled with a white substance - possibly corroded niello. The object measures 32.8mm long, 10mm wide and 3.33mm thick. The weight is 4.24g.
HER-HER0-PAS1-162091	An incomplete and heavily corroded copper-alloy harness link of 11th century AD date. A complete example is recorded on the PAS database - see SOMDOR-E14156. The object would originally have consisted of a central boss flanked by two arms of equal length. The boss survives but one arm is missing and the other arm is incomplete. The boss takes the form of a animal's head, which is sub-triangular in plan, coming to a blunt point at the snout. The upper surface of the face has moulded features, all of which are heavily corroded, and two small ears project from the top edge. The surviving arm extends horizontally on the right hand side (as you look at it) and terminates in a remnant of a loop. The reverse of the object is flat, with the exception of the central boss, which is hollow. The piece measures 33.7mm long, 16.9mm wide and 8.3mm thick. The weight is 7.03g.
HER-HER0-PAS1-163702	A copper-alloy fragment, probably from a knife or dagger chape of 10th or 11th century AD date. A very similar piece to this was found at Bletchingley, Surrey and is awaiting input into the PAS database. It seems likely that both examples represent an early stage in the development of a specific type of chape or belt fitting discussed by P. Woods (Searcher Magazine no. 248; April 2006; pp. 26-29), the zoomorphic elements of which become more and more stylised over time. Examples of these stylised pieces are recorded on the PAS database - see, for example, BH-C0EBC5. The fragment probably represents just less than one half of the original object; the other half would have probably been identical and sat parallel to it, with a gap in between. The main feature of the openwork design is a creature standing left. The central part of the body and the upper section of the hindquarters are clearly visible. At the front of the body is an inverted and angled drop-shaped moulding. In the example from Bletchingley this moulding is described as a shield; in this example, however, it has the appearance of the animal's front leg. Protruding from the downward-angled upper edge of the chape is a head of anthropomorphic appearance. Two large, staring eyes are clearly visible, as is the mouth, whilst on top of the head is what appears to be a stepped hat with a pointed top. The position of the aforementioned head suggests that it is linked to the zoomorphic body; an alternative suggestion is that the scene depicted is that of a rider with shield (see above) on horseback. The areas immediately adjacent to the creature are infilled with what seems to be a purely decorative openwork pattern. The vertical outer edge has moulded decoration in the form of three surviving panels of cross-hatched mouldings separated by two horizontal ridges. The reverse of the piece is flat and plain. The object measures 31mm long, 29.1mm wide and 3.2mm thick. The weight is 7.96g.
HER-HER0-PAS1-180098	Early Medieval (11th century) cast copper alloy strap distributor, comprised of a central triangular panel with concave edges, with each angle extending out into a devolved animal head terminal. There is a circular ring attached under the animal heads, forming three openwork sub-oval areas which would have been used to secure a hook or strap fitting. A more elaborate fitting of this type has been recorded on this database as LIN-F29FC4.
HER-HER0-PAS1-181722	Late Saxon Stirrup-strap mount, Williams Class A, Type 1, knobbed profile, very worn and corroded, broken across perforated lobe at apex, very faint traces of symmetrical curvilinear zoomorphic decoration remain (possibly as Williams (1997) fig.23, 58-60), pierced by two rivet-holes above flange at base. 29 x >38mm. Form closest to Williams fig.22, nos.42-3. 11th century.
HER-HER0-PAS1-181860	A fragment of a copper-alloy cheekpiece of 11th century AD date. The piece is decorated in the Ringerike style, which is of Norwegian origin. The original form of the cheekpiece is unclear, the object having been broken off at one end. The surviving fragment is irregular in plan. One of the longer sides has two flat edges which angle slightly upwards and meet at the point of two small lobes. The other long edge has a series of moulded lobes of different sizes. The piece is of an openwork design, with a large sub-circular hole near the centre, a small adjacent hole and two more small holes at one end. The incised pattern in the upper surface is of typical Ringerike style, comprising a series of ropework straight lines and swirls which respect the holes and compliment the moulded edges. The reverse of the piece is flat and plain. The object measures 46mm long, 32.8mm wide and 3.8mm thick. The weight is 22.31g. It is similar to an example illustrated in Pedersen (1998, 135; fig. 4g), from Bornholm; the minor perforations are absent in the Danish example but the engraving is similar.
HER-HER0-PAS1-181876	A copper-alloy stirrup-strap mount of probable 11th century AD date. No exact match could be found for this piece, but its form is most closely paralleled with those of Williams Class A, type 11B (D. Williams; 1997; pp. 66-7). The mount has a flat bottom edge and slightly convex vertical sides which extend into a rounded top edge. It is of an openwork design and depicts an animal (most of the lesser corroded examples of this type appear to be lions) standing left, its right forepaw raised, its head facing right and touching the upward-curved tail. The apex loop is simple in form, being roughly semi-circular in plan, with a central aperture and no ornamentation. At the base of the mount, just above the level of the backward-facing right-angled flange, are two circular fixing holes. The surfaces of the object are heavily corroded. It measures 51mm high, 32.2mm wide and 7.2mm deep. The weight is 27.33g.
HER-HER0-PAS1-182294	A copper-alloy strap-end of middle to late Early-medieval (Anglo-Saxon) date. This artefact is an example of a Thomas type A strap-end (see G. Thomas; 2003) and dates from the late 8th to late 10th/early 11th century AD. Only the uppermost plate survives at the open attachment end - it has two small circular holes and a scalloped top edge. In plan, the strap-end is the typical 'tongue' shape. Unlike most examples of the type, however, the central panel is flat and undecorated. The object terminates at the bottom in a zoomorphic head. At the top of the head a horizontal ridge with an incised central chevron and two circular outer depressions represent the ears of the animal. The eyes are shown though the use of two deep circular depressions, one of which passes right through the head. The nose section is rounded at the bottom. Apart from the missing attachment plate, the strap-end is in good condition, with a green patina and little corrosion. It measures 41.2mm long, 9.1mm wide and 2.5mm thick. The weight is 4.92g.
HER-HER0-PAS1-188787	An incomplete copper-alloy hooked tag of Early-medieval date. The exact date range of this category of artefact is, at present, uncertain, although excavated evidence suggests they span the period of the 9th to 11th centuries AD (see, for example, M. Biddle; 1990; pp. 549-552). The plate is sub-circular in plan and is decorated on its upper surface by a series of concentric grooves. At the centre of the (slightly damaged) plate is a small circular aperture and there are a further two holes (probably sewing holes) above. The damaged and incomplete hook extends downwards from the underside of the plate. The object measures 17.8mm long, 12.9mm wide and 0.6mm thick. The weight is 0.48g.
HER-HER0-PAS1-188797	An incomplete, bent and corroded copper-alloy hooked tag of late Early-medieval date. The exact date range of this category of artefact is, at present, uncertain, although excavated evidence suggests they span the period of the 9th to 11th centuries AD (see, for example, M. Biddle; 1990; pp. 549-552). The decoration on this particular example may be Ringerike-style, which would suggest an 11th century date. The plate is sub-triangular in plan, the sides being slightly convex. The upper surface of the plate is occupied by an incised circular design of indistinguishable nature. The perimeter of the plate is marked by an incised segmented border. At the top left corner is a protruding lobe containing a circular sewing hole; the remnant of a second hole is located at the top right corner. The plate tapers into the backwards-facing hook which has flat surfaces and extends to a sharp point. The artefact measures 21.4mm long, 15.1mm wide and 4.8mm thick. The weight is 0.96g.

HER-HER0-PAS1-188799	An incomplete, bent and corroded copper-alloy hooked tag of late Early-medieval date. The exact date range of this category of artefact is, at present, uncertain, although excavated evidence suggests they span the period of the 9th to 11th centuries AD (see, for example, M. Biddle; 1990; pp. 549-552). The decoration on this particular example may be Ringerike-style, which would suggest an 11th century date. A very similar artefact was found nearby - see BH-1FE3E3. The plate would originally have been sub-triangular in plan. The sides are slightly convex and an incised segmented border extends around the perimeter. The upper surface of the plate is occupied by an incised circular design of indistinguishable nature. There are two perforated lobes - one at the top right hand corner of the plate and one at the top left hand corner. The lower part of the plate and the hook are missing. The artefact measures 16.8mm long, 18.4mm wide and 1.1mm thick. The weight is 0.93g.
HER-HER0-PAS1-192116	A corroded and slightly damaged copper-alloy stirrup-strap mount of probable 11th century AD date. This piece is classified as a Williams Class A, Type 8 mount (see D. Williams; 1997; pp. 47-51). The mount is sub-triangular in plan. The apex loop, normally of zoomorphic design in this category, is missing. However, there are two clear zoomorphic heads, one extending downwards from each of the two bottom corners. These heads are heavily corroded, but their rounded snouts, brow ridges and ears are visible. Immediately above each head is what Williams describes as a single limb; above this and jutting out slightly from the side is a possible wing, comprised of a pattern of ridges and some openwork elements. The uppermost part of the mount consists of a tapering projection with a vertical central ridge. Stylistically, this mount appears to be a fairly devolved example of a type 8 mount and is probably late in the sequence. On the reverse, at the bottom, is a short right-angle flange. Immediately above this flange are two rivet holes, each containing remnants of the iron rivets. The mount measures 46.4mm long, 27.6mm wide and 6.9mm thick. The weight is 15.58g.
HER-HER0-PAS1-196796	Late Anglo-Saxon silver hooked tag, damaged. Round head plate with three rivet holes arranged around the edge. The hole nearest the top edge torn out in antiquity, the hole on the left still filled with earth. A small protrusion was applied where the hook meets the head plate. The very tip of the hook has broken off in antiquity. Front and back plain, with minor scratching on the front. Hooked tags are all-purpose fasteners, used to secure small bags or purses and also clothing. They occur in various forms from the late 8th century onwards, but those with triangular head plate seem to become popular only from the 9th century
HER-HER0-PAS1-198689	An incomplete silver Penny of Coenwulf, King of Mercia; North Group III (portrait issue on large flan) coin of c. 810-c.821 AD (see J.J. North; 1980; pp. 65, no. 347); minted by Tidbeart at Canterbury. Measures 19.1mm in diameter, 0.4mm thick and weighs 0.96g.
HER-HER0-PAS1-198947	A small, corroded copper-alloy disc brooch of late Early-medieval date. The decoration on this Anglo-Saxon/Anglo-Scandinavian piece appears to be devolved Borre style. The brooch is circular in plan, measuring 17.6mm in diameter, 4.4mm thick and weighing 4.03g. The upper surface has cast decoration in the form of a lozenge with a gilt double border. This design is contained within a circular groove and there is an empty cell at the centre. The plain outer border has possibly been tinned or silvered. On the reverse are the heavily worn remnants of the pin attachment and catchplate, located at opposite ends of the plate.
HER-HER0-PAS1-203277	Elaborate Late Saxon cast copper alloy domed openwork disc, probably a harness mount, with a perforation in the centre containing a corroded iron fragment within corrosion indicating a possible missing circular domed head or boss, between six radiating arms, these comprise three undecorated flat-sectioned arms, each of which is perforated (with much iron corrosion within and around perforations) where it joins the bordering outer bar (two of the arms are broken across their perforation), alternating with three elaborate openwork arms, each with an outward-looking animal-head mask from which spring two flanking transverse bars both with a curled terminal lobe and short supporting bar attached to the outside edge, a further bar projects from below the chin of the animal mask and splays to become trifoliate at the junction with the outer edge. Diameter 75-8mm. Weighs 92.08g. Decoration employing three radiating Borre style cat-like animal heads is found on contemporary strap-distributors and disc brooches, e.g. a strap-distributor from Fincham (HER 40291) and a brooch illustrated in Margeson 1997, 20-1, fig.22. 10th century.
HER-HER0-PAS1-204150	A copper-alloy stirrup terminal of 11th century date. Several examples of this category of artefact are recorded on the PAS database (see, for example, SF-FEFD92). Williams illustrates a similar example in his Finds Research Group datasheet (No. 24; 1997; fig. 5). The object, which represents one of the two bottom corners of the stirrup, takes the form of a zoomorphic foot. The foot angles upwards from the flat base at an angle of approximately forty-five degrees. Evenly spaced around the rounded outer edge of the foot are three projecting toes. At the top of the outer face is a moulded collar. The back of the terminal is open, which would have allowed the iron stirrup arm to fit into the half-cylindrical slot, the base sitting upon a basal ledge. This rear void contains a solidified white paste, doubtless some form of glue for securing the two elements together. The object measures 20.1mm wide, 20mm high and 22.4mm from back to front. The weight is 13.25g.
HER-HER0-PAS1-208348	An incomplete silver Penny of Edward the Confessor; PACX type; AD 1042-1044; probably minted by Sticcol at York; North type 813. Measures 17.4mm in diameter, 0.4mm thick and weighs 0.75g.
HER-HER0-PAS1-216502	A silver hooked tag of middle to late Early-medieval (Anglo-Saxon) date. Hooked tags are very common Late Saxon all-purpose fasteners, used to secure small bags or purses and also clothing. They occur in various forms from the late 8th century onwards. The tag has a round, damaged head-plate. A significant part of the top of the head-plate is missing, leaving the remains of one rivet hole, while there was presumably a second one in the missing portion. The head-plate is plain apart from a few recent, minor scratches, perhaps sustained on excavation or through cleaning. Extending downwards from the underside of the head-plate is a short hook of semi-circular section.
HER-HER0-PAS1-216514	An fragment of a coin pendant of late Early-medieval date. The object has been made of a silver miliaresion of the Byzantine emperor Romanus III (AD1028-34), which has been gilded and mounted as a pendant by the addition of a ring, which is passed through a ribbed suspension loop riveted to the coin itself. Both the ring and the loop have also been gilded. The coin has previously been pierced for suspension, as there is a small hole immediately adjacent to the suspension loop. This apparently took place prior to the gilding of the coin, as the gilding seals the pierced hole. The coin has been mounted in such a way that the reverse design, showing a standing figure of the Virgin and child, is vertical, and the coin-pendant was probably intended as some sort of religious badge. This has parallels with Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Norman coin jewellery of the 11th century, which generally seems to show the reverse side with a cross, rather than the royal bust on the obverse. Although Byzantine coins of this period are rare as British finds, and this is in any case a comparatively rare type, coins of this type made their way to Scandinavia in the 1040s, where they influenced the design of coins of the Danish king Sven Estridsen. Given the contacts between England and Scandinavia during this period, the coin (if not the whole pendant) may well have come to England via Scandinavia. The coin itself is cracked and broken, with somewhere between a third and a half of the coin surviving, so that the suspension loop and ring comprise a disproportionately large part of the total volume of the object. However, analysis of the loop and ring shows a silver content of c. 97%. The coin fragment itself is also of good silver, and the precious metal content would only have been enhanced by the gilding process. No measurements were recorded.
HER-HER0-PAS1-216921	An incomplete silver Penny of Edward the Confessor, AD 1042-1066; Bust facing/small cross type; North no. 830 (1980, p. 142). The mint and moneyer of this coin are uncertain. It measures 17.4mm in diameter, 0.6mm thick and weighs 0.62g.

HER-HER0-PAS1-216940	A slightly worn and bent silver Penny of Cnut; Short-cross type, 1030-1035/6AD; North no. 790 (1980, p. 129); minted at Lincoln, possibly by Swartbrand. Measures 17mm in diameter, 0.5mm thick and weighs 1.06g.
HER-HER0-PAS1-216942	An incomplete and slightly worn silver Penny of Edward the Confessor; PACX type, 1042-1044AD; North no. 813 (1980, p. 140); probably minted by Swetric at Wilton. Measures 17.3mm in diameter, 0.5mm thick and weighs 1.05g.
HER-HER0-PAS1-216949	An incomplete copper-alloy strap-end. No exact parallel could be found for this artefact; however, two similar strap-ends, both from Staffordshire, are recorded on the PAS database. The suggested date range is 10th to late 11th century AD, based on the general form, decorative content and appearance of the metal. The main part of the strap-end would originally have been sub-rectangular in plan, although the upper edge is damaged and incomplete. This upper portion appears to have originally contained two small rivet or sewing holes, surrounded by a moulded pattern of grooves and ridges. Below this is a slightly recessed area containing four sub-oval apertures around a rectangular groove. This recessed portion is bordered on each vertical side by a groove and there is a geometric decorative element on each corner. Immediately below the lowest of the four apertures is a small circular hole containing the remnant of an iron rivet. Extending downwards from the bottom edge, just off centre, is a protruding, sub-square element which gives way below to an ovate terminal. The strap-end measures 50mm long, 23.4mm wide and 4.7mm thick. The weight is 11.48g.
HER-HER0-PAS1-217485	A copper-alloy strap-end of probable middle to late Early-Medieval date. The artefact is sub-triangular in plan and of thin cross-section. Unlike most strap-ends of this type, which have a vertically split attachment end, this example is solid at the throughout. Along the horizontal top edge are the remnants of two rivet/sewing holes, suggesting that the strap-end was originally slightly longer. The main panel is flat and has no incised or cast decoration. Just off centre is a small silver rivet of uncertain function and at each of the two bottom corners of the panel is a small circular hole, the purpose of these also being unclear. The narrow bottom end takes the form of a heavily stylised zoomorphic head, with two raised, sub-rectangular ears and two small eyes below. A further unusual feature of this strap-end is the presence of a basal loop. The reverse of the piece is flat and plain. The object measures 35.5mm long, 11.3mm wide and 2.9mm thick. The weight is 4.99g. Although no exact parallel could be found for this piece, which is probably best categorised as a Thomas type A strap-end, another copper-alloy strap-end with silver rivets through the plate can be seen at SWYOR-B89D43 and SOMDOR-C8A847. The suggested date range for Class A strap-ends is broadly 9th century (Thomas 2003, 2).
HER-HER0-PAS1-217489	A copper-alloy strap-end of middle to late Early-medieval date. This strap-end is of slightly unusual form and is probably best categorised as a Thomas type A variant (2003, p. 2-6). The artefact is unusually small and narrow. It has parallel sides and a rounded terminal, lacking the typical zoomorphic head decoration. The central panel is heavily worn but bears traces of a decorative panel, possibly containing an interlace pattern. The attachment end is vertically split, has the remnants of two rivet/sewing holes and is missing its upper edge. The object measures 31.5mm long, 5.9mm wide and 2.6mm thick. The weight is 2.11g.
HER-HER0-PAS1-225147	A copper-alloy strap-end of Early-medieval date. This strap-end is a good example of a Thomas type B2 (2003, p. 4), both in terms of its shape and its Trewhiddle-style decoration, which strongly suggest a 9th century date. The attachment end is wedge-shaped. It has a decoratively cut top edge, and sides which taper downwards. On the upper surface of this upper part is a decorative panel depicting a stylised quadruped. The beast lies with its lower legs in a horizontal position and has clearly defined toes on the hind paw. Its long, angular body is aligned diagonally from the top left to bottom right of the panel. The head is situated at the top right-hand corner, faces back towards the tail and has a long tongue protruding from its open mouth. There is no sign of infill in the fields surrounding the design. Immediately above this panel is a second, much smaller, pelta-shaped recess containing an inverted 'V'. The convex upper sides of this pelta respect the edges of the two rivet holes, one of which contains an in-situ copper-alloy rivet. A beaded border extends down each side of this wedge-shaped upper part of the object and the transition between it and the central part is marked by two transverse grooves. The central part of the strap-end is higher than the upper part, parallel-sided and plain. At the base of the artefact is a moulded animal head, with two ears at the top, a double indented chevron on the forehead and a protruding nostril on each bottom corner. The object survives in good condition, with a dull green patina and little corrosion. It measures 42.5mm long, 10.8mm wide and 3.7mm thick. The weight is 5g.
HER-HER0-PAS1-225162	A heavily corroded copper-alloy strap-end of Early-medieval date. This artefact can be classified as a Thomas type A strap-end and has a suggested date range of 8th to 10th century AD (see Thomas, 2003, p. 2). At the top is a damaged split (attachment) end which has lost its rivet holes. The vertical sides are slightly convex and the width tapers towards the pointed terminal at the bottom. The central part of the strap end has two rectangular vertical recesses in its upper surface. These are now empty but may originally have been filled with enamel. Traces of moulded decoration on the terminal suggests that, like most strap-ends of the type, this piece also has a zoomorphic head at the bottom. The object measures 41mm long, 11mm wide and 3.5mm thick. The weight is 4.46g.
HER-HER0-PAS1-236646	An incomplete head from an Early-medieval disc-headed pin. The style of the decoration suggests a late eighth or ninth century date. Similar examples on the PAS database include NLM-028751, SUR-CFE0C7 and SWYOR-3DEE70. Over two thirds of the disc survive. The heavily gilt upper surface is decorated with four chip-carved panels separated by a central cross. It would appear that there are two separate designs within the panels, with each panel being the same as that which lies diagonally opposite. One pair of panels seems to show a serpent which is coiled into a ring. The head is near the outer edge of the panel and has a mouth which is wide open, the upper jaw overlying the body. The tail would appear to end within the central space below the head. The nature of the other panel type is less clear and the double ring with winged cross may or may not be anthropomorphic in nature. The cross has a circular central section and is decorated a double row of small punched dots. Attached to the centre is a rounded boss element and there are smaller bosses at the three surviving ends of the cross. On the reverse of the lowermost boss, where the head is slightly pointed, is part of the attachment for the pin shaft. The artefact measures 31.6mm long, 37.8mm wide and 5.9mm thick. The weight is 5.5g.
HER-HER0-PAS1-241640	A copper-alloy knife chape of late early-medieval to medieval date. This category of artefact is discussed by P. Woods (1996), who suggests that the zoomorphic nature of the decoration displayed on several examples points towards an Anglo-Scandinavian origin. This piece would appear to be stylistically highly devolved, perhaps indicating that it lies towards the end of the suggested 10th to 11th century date range. The lower part of the chape consists of two identical openwork plates which are joined by a folded strip at the distal end. The plates are irregular in plan. The upper side steps down towards the distal end. The bottom side has a horizontal central portion, a single small lobe close to the distal end and a larger, double lobe at the bottom right hand corner, the lower one containing a rivet which joins hold the two sides of the chape together. The plates are punctuated by five sub-circular apertures and the surrounding surfaces have an indented pattern of lines of triangles, possibly rocker-arm decoration. Extending upwards from the uppermost corner of the chape is a pair of opposing 'arms', each being parallel-sided and of semi-circular section. At the top of each arm a transverse ridge lies below a lozenge-shaped terminal. A second rivet is located within these lozenge-shaped terminals, holding the two sides of the chape together. Apart from a break in one of the arms, the chape survives in good condition. It measures 32.9mm long, 36.3mm high and 5.1mm thick. The weight is 5.07g. See BH-1344E7 on this database for a similar example.
HER-HER0-PAS1-242419	An incomplete silver penny of Coelwulf I, AD 821-823; similar to North no. 376 (1980, p. 67); minted by Eanwulf at Rochester. The remaining coin is in good condition but is slightly bent. It measures 19.6mm in diameter, 0.6mm thick and weighs 0.86g.

HER-HER0-PAS1-242438	An incomplete hooked tag of early-medieval date. Evidence from excavations suggests that such artefacts were produced between the late 8th and 11th centuries AD. This particular example is similar in form to Read nos. 55-58 (2008, p. 14-15). The exact nature of the metal is uncertain but probably comprises a mixture of copper-alloy and lead. The hooked tag is of simple form, consisting of a sub-oval head with two small circular perforations at the top. Extending from the centre of the bottom edge is a damaged (?sideward-facing) hook. The object measures 15.7mm long, 12.6mm wide and 2.2mm thick. The weight is 2.32g.
HER-HER0-PAS1-242444	A damaged copper-alloy strap-end of probable late early-medieval date. No exact parallel could be found for this piece which is probably best classified as a Thomas Class B variant (2003, p. 4). Evidence from excavations in Winchester suggests that such stylistically devolved strap-ends probably date from the 10th or 11th centuries AD (see Biddle, 1990, p. 501-2). The wedge-shaped split end is damaged, the upper plate being largely missing and the top edge of the back plate, with its two circular rivet holes, also being incomplete. The shaft is of semi-circular section and is segmented. The rounded terminal does not appear to be zoomorphic in nature. The strap-end measures 33.6mm long, up to 8.1mm wide and 3.5mm thick. The weight is 3.27g.
HER-HER0-PAS1-247327	A copper-alloy strap-end of late Early-medieval date. The shape of this strap-end is consistent with a Thomas Class A (Thomas, 2003) and probably dates from the late 8th to late 10th/early 11th centuries AD. The artefact is tongue-shaped, tapering from the horizontal (damaged) top side to the pointed terminal. At the top, the split terminal and rivet holes are missing. The upper surface bears possible traces of a diagonal line pattern. The object is heavily corroded. It measures 26.3mm long, 10.4mm wide and 1.9mm thick. The weight is 2.12g.
HER-HER0-PAS1-247401	A copper-alloy strap-end of late early-medieval to medieval date. This strap-end is sufficiently distinct as to be unassignable to a Thomas group (see Thomas, 2003), hence the wide date range suggested. The artefact is of thin section, has flat surfaces and a split end at the top, with a central gap into which the strap would have fitted. Just below the horizontal top side is a central rivet which joins the two sides of the plate together. The long-sides taper downwards before bulging outwards into a convex area, just above the damaged bottom edge. The artefact is bent and very corroded. It measures 36.2mm long, 16.6mm wide and 5mm thick. The weight is 8.52g.
HER-HER0-PAS1-248163	An incomplete copper-alloy disc brooch of late Early-medieval (Anglo-Saxon) date. No exact parallel could be found for this piece, but decorative content is comparable to an example in the British Museum (see Wilson, 1964, p. 122, no. 8). Several brooches similar to the British Museum piece are also recorded on the PAS database ? see, for example, BH-A2B711. It seems likely that this brooch dates from the 10th century AD. The plate is now damaged but would originally have been circular in plan. It has a raised central boss and a narrow, flat rim around the outside. Decorating the boss is a quadruped, standing right, its head facing back towards its tail, which it touches. The animal is depicted in relief, with recessed fields. The underside of the boss is concave. The brooch is heavily corroded and there is no trace of a hinge or catchplate. The artefact measures 27.3mm in diameter, 3.8mm thick and weighs 4.4g.
HER-HER0-PAS1-248895	Description: Anglo-Saxon triangular silver mount with niello decoration. The object is still embedded in iron corrosion products, so parts of the edge and the back are obscured. Inside a triangular frame that is notched along two edges, a field with two cut-off corners is inscribed. The field contains silver interlace and floral motifs embedded in largely intact niello. There is a rivet hole in the middle of one of the sides and the corners to either side of the hole are extended into flat silver tabs. The ends of both may be broken and the triangular tip of the object is definitely missing. Analysis: Non-destructive X-ray fluorescence analysis of the surface of the fragment identified it as a silver-copper alloy with a silver content of 91-94%. The black inlay is silver sulphide niello and the corrosion on the back is of iron. Discussion: The function of the mount is unclear. As it is embedded in a thick layer of iron corrosion, it seems possible that it could have come from a sword hilt. Trewiddle Style pommel mounts are known from sword pommels, such as those from the River Witham (Webster and Backhouse 1991) and from Kaupang, Norway. (Wilson 1964, Pl. VIII). As these mounts are hemispherical and round respectively, this suggestion must, however, remain speculative. For another (although rather different) triangular Trewiddle-style silver mount, see KENT-877C75. Date: 9th century AD. Dr. Sonja Marzinzik, M.A., F.S.A.
HER-HER0-PAS1-249341	An incomplete copper-alloy horse harness fitting of 11th century date. This piece represents a terminal from a cheek piece or from a harness link (see Williams, 2007 for examples). The knobbed loop terminal is a typical feature of Anglo-Scandinavian harness fittings. This loop has an oval aperture and three equally-spaced, rounded knobs which protrude from the outer edge. The loop tapers into the arm, which is of semi-circular section and has been broken a short distance along. The surfaces of the artefact are corroded. It measures 27.8mm long, 22.1mm wide and 4.8mm thick. The weight is 5.26g.
HER-HER0-PAS1-249364	A copper-alloy strap-end of early-medieval to medieval date. This strap-end is classifiable as a Thomas Class B (2003, p. 4-5) due to the presence of two animal heads (see below). The suggested date range for Class B strap-ends is late 8th to late 11th/early 12th century AD. The artefact is slender in appearance and tapers gradually from the top to the bottom. The top edge is damaged, the split end having been broken off in antiquity, and only a longitudinal groove surviving in the upper edge. The surviving part of this upper end takes the form of an upward-facing zoomorphic head, with a flat upper surface, angled edges and a recessed circular eye on each side. At the base of this head is a transverse groove. At either end of this groove is a stylised ear, represented by a curved groove which truncates the vertical edge of the strap-end. The long central panel is undecorated but, like the head, bears numerous file marks. The bottom terminal is in the form of a second zoomorphic head which tapers in width at the snout before widening slightly at the end. The features of this second zoomorphic head have been executed in the same way as in the first. The underside of the strap-end is plain and has also been heavily filed. The object measures 36.9mm long, 6.2mm wide and 2.1mm thick. The weight is 2.42g.
HER-HER0-PAS1-249750	A fragment of a copper-alloy horse harness fitting of 11th century date. This piece represents a terminal from an Anglo-Scandinavian cheek piece or harness link (see Williams 2007 for examples). The loop is lozengiform, the upper surfaces surrounding the oval aperture angling downwards and outwards. On one side the loop extends into an arm of semi-circular section. This arm is broken at the end furthest from the loop. On the underside, the aperture has a bevelled edge. The piece is corroded. It measures 29.2mm long, 22.5mm wide and 4.4mm thick. The weight is 5.61g.
HER-HER0-PAS1-251545	An incomplete silver penny of Wulfred, Archbishop of Canterbury between 805 and 832 (?suspended 817-821); North 238 (Group IV) (1994: 78), minted by Sweferd, c. 823. The coin is slightly bent but has little surface wear. It measures 20.4mm in diameter, 0.5mm thick and weighs 1.2g.
HER-HER0-PAS1-256783	A copper-alloy hooked tag of Early-medieval date. According to Sonja Marzinzik (TAR 2005/6: 86, no. 239), hooked tags of this form date from the 9th century AD. The head plate is inverted sub-triangular. At the centre of the top side are two inverted v-shaped grooves which are visible on one side only. The long sides are slightly convex and there are two circular circular rivet/sewing holes, located side by side, one third of the way down. At the bottom the plate has been folded inwards before being bent into the upward-curving hook. The end of this hook has been bent forwards, possibly deliberately. The artefact is slightly bent and has a light green patina. It measures 26.3mm long, 12.7mm wide and 6.6mm thick. The weight is 1.07g.
HER-HER0-PAS1-258991	An incomplete copper-alloy strap-end of probable 11th century date. For a similar artefact, see BH-9293F8. The remaining portion of the plate (broken at one end) is roughly rectangular in plan. It is openwork, with two sub-oval pointed apertures below two irregular ones. The surfaces between the holes are heavily corroded but possibly bear moulded decoration. Extending from the intact horizontal top edge is a remnant of the thinner attachment plate. The artefact measures 25.7mm long, 19.5mm wide and 2.4mm thick. The weight is 4.39g.
HER-HER0-PAS1-259019	An incomplete copper-alloy artefact. The form of this piece suggests it is probably a strap-end of 10th or 11th century date. The decorative content is possibly derived from the 'Winchester' style of knotwork. The piece is roughly tongue-shaped, tapering from the broken top edge. The openwork decoration comprises two pairs of sub-oval apertures and this design is mirrored by the

	decoratively moulded sides. The surfaces surrounding the apertures contain low relief-moulded grooves and ridges, the grooves being picked out by a black substance, possibly niello. At the broken top end is a wide openwork element. The object measures 23.5mm long, 22.3mm wide and 2.5mm thick. The weight is 5.09g.
HER-HER0-PAS1-263964	A rim sherd from a Saxo-Norman domestic vessel of probable 11th century date. The short rim section is roughly vertical and has a convex upper surface. At the bottom of the rim the pot angles outwards at approximately 45 degrees. It is likely that the original pot would have been 'bag-shaped'. The fabric is similar in form to Ipswich ware, being light grey in colour with sand temper. The sherd is abraded. It measures 29.1mm long, 22.7mm wide and 7.3mm thick. The weight is 5.92g.
HER-HER0-PAS1-267029	A silver 'styca' of Aethelred II's first reign, 840-844; North no. 188 (1980: 46). The coin is very worn on the obverse, less so on the reverse. The flan is irregular, measuring 12.9mm in diameter and 1.2mm thick. The weight is 0.91g.
HER-HER0-PAS1-268147	A fragment of a penny of Harold. Fleur-de-lis type, 1038-1040 (North 1980, 131, ref: 803).
HER-HER0-PAS1-268249	An incomplete copper-alloy cloisonné-enamelled brooch of probable 10th or 11th century AD date (H.Geake; 2001; pp. 24). The object is a flat disc and the decorative enamel is symmetrical in plan. The design is in the form of a cross pommée. Each rounded terminal is recessed and filled with green enamel. Close to the centre of the cross, in each angle, there is a small cell filled with white enamel. The remaining part of each angle, extending to the rim, is decorated with blue enamel. The different parts of the design may have originally been set within copper alloy wire. However, this is not now apparent. The rear face is flat and there is no indication as to how the object may have been attached. The rear face, made of copper alloy is flat and plain. This disc was attached to part of the brooch that would have included the pin-lug and catch-plate. The enamel is crazed and in poor condition. Diameter: 16.0mm; thickness: 2.1mm; weight: 1.45g. A similar and more complete brooch has been recorded from Wareside Parish, Hertfordshire. See, Portable Antiquities Scheme find: BH-EC21F1.
HER-HER0-PAS1-283680	A cut farthing of Harold I (1035-1040). This coin - a Jewel Cross type - can be dated to the period Spring 1036 to Autumn 1037, when Harold was acting as regent for his half-brother, Harthacnut. It is classified as North no. 802 (1980: 131). The piece measures 9.2mm wide (radius), 0.9mm thick and weighs 0.24g.
HER-HER0-PAS1-286547	A copper-alloy strap-end of Early-Medieval date. The artefact is tongue-shaped in plan, the long sides gradually tapering towards the basal terminal. At the attachment end the strap-end has two parallel plates separated by a vertical gap, into which the strap would have fitted. The top side is horizontal and the corners rounded. There are two circular rivet holes, the right hand one being set slightly lower than the left hand one. The upper surface of the strap-end's central portion is heavily corroded and only traces of the decoration are visible; this appears to include a grooved border surrounding a series of vertical grooves and ridges interspersed with recessed pellets. The terminal is also heavily worn and corroded, but a zoomorphic head is visible. The ears appear to be represented by two moulded rings with central depressions. A further such mark is situated below. No further facial features are visible. The reverse of the strap-end is plain. The artefact measures 53.6mm long, 11.4mm wide and 4.2mm thick. The weight is 8.11g. This is an example of a Thomas Class A strap-end (2003: 2). It probably dates from the mid 8th to mid 10th centuries.
HER-HER0-PAS1-384999	A copper-alloy mount of possible Early-Medieval to Medieval date. The central portion of the mount takes the form of an openwork quatrefoil with a forward-projecting knob at the centre. Equally spaced around the perimeter are four projecting elements, each consisting of a grooved 'V-shaped' moulding around a perforated lozenge-shaped lobe, one of which is incomplete. Within one of these circular perforations is iron corrosion from a rivet. The underside of the artefact is flat. It measures 41.3mm long, 40.6mm wide and 9.7mm thick. The weight is 13.2g. No published parallel could be found for this piece; however, a similar example - SF-039D90 - is recorded on the PAS database. SF-039D90 also contains evidence of one iron rivet and it is suggested that this may be indicative of its function. It is likely that these artefacts are horse harness mounts. The style and nature of the metal suggest a possible 11th century date.
HER-HER0-PAS1-398549	A copper-alloy strap-end of Early-Medieval to Medieval date. The shaft of the strap-end is narrow, parallel-sided and thick. The convex upper surface bears three parallel decorative panels, separated from each other by segmented bands. Portions of these panels show signs of wear; the right hand panel, which survives best, bears a series of small incisions which extend inwards from both of the longer sides, creating a zig-zag line in between. The other panels appear to have been decorated in the same manner. At the base of the strap-end is a heavily stylised zoomorphic head. The lower portion of this head takes the form of a cross with expanded terminals, formed by the removal of four wide, angled grooves. The two small recessed eyes are located one at either side of the central cross arm. The snout is rounded and the nostrils are of the same form as the eyes, albeit smaller. At the top of the head are the ears, consisting of two sub-rectangular mouldings with incised detail and separated from each other by an inverted 'T-shaped' groove. The central decorative panel of the shaft extends into the ears, indicating a probable decorative association. At the top of the strap-end is the attachment, which consists of two plates, one either side of a central gap. This attachment is set slightly lower than the upper surface of the shaft, its sides flaring outwards towards the top. The horizontal upper side has a 'V-shaped' depression at the centre. Immediately below this upper side are two in situ copper-alloy rivets, the bases of which sit within corresponding holes in the lower attachment plate. Incised into the surface of the attachment is a poorly-incised 'U-shaped' groove containing an incised saltire. All recessed elements of the strap-end's design contain a corroded niello infill. The artefact survives in good condition, with a dark green surface patination. It measures 51.7mm long, up to 9.9mm wide (attachment end) and 4.7mm thick. The weight is 9.44g. This is an example of a Thomas Class B1 strap-end and dates from the late 8th to late 11th/early 12th century (see Thomas 2003:4-5).
HER-HER0-PAS1-398571	A copper-alloy strap-end of Early-Medieval date. The artefact is sub-rectangular in plan, the long sides being bowed, the width tapering towards the terminal. The attachment consists of two plates, separated from each other by a central gap. The now-missing strap would have slotted between these two plates and been held in place by two rivets; the holes for one of these rivets survives, the other side of the attachment is damaged. Incised in the upper surface of the attachment is a 'U-shaped' groove containing a grooved saltire. The main decorative panel occupies the upper surface of the body of the strap end. At both the top and bottom of this panel is an area of herringbone incisions, the points of which extend into a central strand, connecting the two areas together. At the centre of the panel, this strand separates two inward-facing beasts. These beasts are of slightly differing form, but both have an eye, mouth and front leg clearly depicted. A curved line extends above the head of each animal, passing behind the central strand and seemingly linking the two heads together, possibly suggesting, therefore, a two-headed beast. The terminal of the strap-end is of heavily stylised zoomorphic form. At the top of the head are the ears, comprising two side-by-side rectangular panels with incised detail. A transverse groove separates the ears from the rest of the face, the two sides of which are delineated by three grooved lines which meet at a central point. Either side of this cross is a grooved arc. All of the strap-end's grooves contain traces of a corroded niello infill. The strap-end is bent and slightly corroded in places. It measures 48mm long, 12.5mm wide and 3.2mm thick. The weight is 5.62g. This is an example of a Thomas Class A1 strap-end (Thomas 2003: 2-3). The decorative content is probably derived from the 9th to 10th century Trewhiddle style, but is highly devolved in appearance.
HER-HER0-PAS1-398904	Fragment of cast copper alloy Early Medieval horse harness fitting, dating to c.11th century AD. This distinctive Anglo-Scandinavian form of loop is found on several forms of artefact and could have broken off a bit link, harness link or cheek piece (Williams 2007). The loop is oval and has with three knobs which project from the outer edges at the top and sides and a shaft projecting from the base which ends in a break. The terminal is flat backed and internally bevelled around the loop. The shaft is flat backed with a D shaped section. The surface has a dark grey brown colour with patches of red brown and grey green corrosion. It is 30.6mm long, 25.6mm wide and 6.7mm thick. The loop measures 10mm x 8mm internally. It weighs 9.2g

HER-HER0-PAS1-408688	A copper-alloy chape of late Anglo-Saxon date. The chape appears to be complete, although over-cleaning has resulted in damage. It consists of two elaborately moulded openwork plates which combine to form a two-sided representation of a person riding a horse towards the front of the chape. On the first side the horse is well moulded, with a slender body. At the rear of the horse is a tail, below which are the two back legs, represented by somewhat stylised curved lines which terminate in bulbous hooves. The front leg (only one appears to be represented) is bent forward at 90 degrees from the knee. Two strands angle upwards at the front of the horse, representing the neck. The head of the horse appears to occupy the upper portion of the fold, with a pointed ear angling upwards at each of the two top corners. Sitting on the back of the horse is a human-like figure. The figure's head is clearly visible, the slightly angled face clearly portraying large, ring-shaped eyes and a short groove for a mouth. A conical projection above the head would appear to represent a hat or helmet. The body of the person is entirely covered by an angled pointed-oval shield, but the rider's two short legs and bulbous feet are visible below the body of the horse, extending to the base of the chape. The main difference on the opposite side of the chape is that the face is not visible but the body of the rider is, if somewhat stylised. The body is slender and the arms are bent at 45 degrees from the elbow, giving the suggestion that he/she is holding reigns. It is also clear that the person holds something large under the arm. This object consists of shaft which terminates at the back in an irregular mass. On the other side of the chape this mass is more complete, with two back-to-back curves forming the division between two apertures. It is tentatively suggested that the object carried may be a cross. On the non-shield side the horse differs slightly from the opposite side, with only one back leg represented but both front legs shown. There is also a suggestion of harness straps towards the front of the horse's body. On both sides of the chape the openwork panel is bordered at the back and bottom by an 'L-shaped' band. The piece would have been attached to the scabbard by two opposing pairs of rivet holes, one pair of which is located in a projecting lug halfway along the bottom side, the other (only one surviving) being at the bottom back corner. The artefact measures 33.2mm long, 38.2mm high and approximately 10mm thick (including the central space). The weight is 19.66g. A close parallel for this chape is recorded on the PAS database - see BH-96B701. It seems likely that such pieces represent an early stage in the development of a specific type of chape or belt fitting discussed by P. Woods (Searcher Magazine no. 248, April 2006: 26-29), the design of which become more and more devolved over time. Examples of these stylised pieces are recorded on the PAS database - see, for example, BH-C0EBC5.
HER-HER0-PAS1-415619	A copper-alloy stirrup-mount of probable 11th century date. The mount is sub-pentagonal in form. Due to adhering soil, the exact nature of the decoration is uncertain; however, the design is certainly broadly in line with other examples in this class, consisting of two intertwined beasts (see Williams 1997: 29). The outward-angling sides immediately below the apex loop each represent the neck of a downward-facing animal. At the base of each of these sides is a rounded lobe, which represents an ear. Below is the snout, consisting of a deep curve which projects outwards at the tip. The lower sides of the heads and necks of the animals are shown through the use of incised grooves, as are the two eyes (one on each beast), which are vesica-shaped. These grooves continue across the rest of the surface of the mount, where they probably outline elements of the intertwining bodies. The exact nature of this detail is uncertain, but a three-lobed motif located centrally, below the apex loop, probably represents the point at which the bodies of the two beasts are knotted. At the base of the mount are two rivet holes, one of which contains an in situ iron rivet. At the back is a right-angled flange. The mount is heavily corroded. It measures 45.5mm high, 32.1mm wide and 6.6mm deep. The weight is 19.15g.
HER-HER0-PAS1-418999	A Late Saxon copper-alloy strap-end. At the top of the strap-end is a damaged attachment consisting of two parallel plates with a central gap between. The top side of the upper plate is missing, while on the reverse only portions of the two rivet holes survive. The long sides are bowed, converging towards a zoomorphic terminal at the base. The central panel is decorated; however, due to wear and corrosion, the nature of this design is unclear. A double band of transverse ridges separates the central portion from the zoomorphic terminal. The object measures 31.5mm long, 8.4mm wide and 1.5mm thick. The weight is 1.57g. This is an example of a Thomas Class A strap-end (see Thomas 2003), and dates from the late 8th to late 10th/early 11th century.
HER-HER0-PAS1-421471	A late Saxon copper-alloy stirrup terminal. The artefact roughly takes the form of a half-cylinder. The high relief-moulded decoration on the curved upper surface creates the effect of a downward-facing zoomorphic head. The ears are located at the back of the head and consist of two elliptical ridges which extend downwards at 90 degrees from the centre. A short distance further down is a lower pair of ridges, angled forward, which probably represent the eyes. The snout is depicted through the use of a semi-circular moulding which projects outwards at 45 degrees from the top of the vertical front face. The underside is open, as is the vertical back end of the head, which is damaged. Contained within the hollow underside are traces of what appears to be a mineralised organic substance. The artefact is heavily corroded. It measures 23.6mm long, 11.3mm wide and 11.5mm high. It weighs 8.41g. A pair of such stirrup terminals would have been attached to the bottom corners of a stirrup, where they would have served to hold together the horizontal and near vertical arms (see Williams 1997: 7, fig. 4). They date from around the 11th century.
HER-HER0-PAS1-426447	An incomplete silver penny of Aethelstan I (825-845), Non-portrait type, minted from 827 onwards. Ref: North no. 439 (1980: 75). The surviving portion (just over half) of the coin is bent, but the surfaces exhibit little wear. It measures 19.3mm in diameter, 0.6mm thick and weighs 0.98g.
HER-HER0-PAS1-428035	A copper-alloy fragment, probably from a Late Saxon strap-end. The piece would appear to represent the rounded bottom end of a tongue-shaped strap-end. The design is of openwork form, with a series of moulded ribs framing a number of perforations. At the centre is a vertical rib which, at its base, terminates in a globular moulding with segmented surface. The reverse of the object is flat and plain. The piece measures 25mm long, 28.8mm wide and 3.4mm thick. It weighs 4.51g. The form of this piece suggests it may be part of a Thomas Class E, Type 1 'Winchester style' strap-end (Thomas 2004: part 2, p. 2-3). The Winchester style of decoration, regularly seen on strap-ends of the 10th and 11th centuries, is characterised by foliate scrollwork and animal ornament.
HER-HER0-PAS1-431813	Damaged and incomplete Early Medieval (11th century, Anglo-Scandinavian) cast copper alloy cheekpiece. The fragment is heavily worn. It is in the form of a curved Ringerike style animal head and neck in profile, possibly a dragon or sea monster. The base of the neck has a trefoil terminal formed of semi-circular knobs, with a damaged and incomplete projecting arm to one side. The head is curved with an upturned snout with three small knobs on the underside. The upper edge of the head has a crest which is sub-rectangular with rounded corners and two semi-circular knobs on the upper edge. There is faint incised decoration visible on the upper surface, however it is now extremely worn with the exact design difficult to determine. Similar examples of this type of cheekpiece have been recorded onto this database such as WILT-FC6588, HAMP-9A5B16, KENT-A4A477 and SF-656764.
HER-HER0-PAS1-432465	Early Medieval harness link, formed of a central domed boss with faceted edges giving it a hexagonal cross section. The reverse of the boss is hollow. There is a projecting arm extending from two opposing sides of the boss which are triangular in plan, terminating in two incomplete projections from lozengeform loops. It is 47.14mm long, 13.76mm wide. It is 14.73mm thick across the boss and 5.64mm thick across the arms. It weighs 20.78 grams.
HER-HER0-PAS1-440511	A copper-alloy strap-end of Early Medieval date. The strap-end has convex sides which converge towards the base. At the top, the attachment consists of two plates, separated from each other by a central gap, and with a pair of circular rivet holes, between which is a crudely incised pelta. In contrast, the central panel is skilfully executed, comprising a pair of intertwined beasts of typical Trewhiddle style, the head of each animal facing outwards from the top right and left hand corners, respectively. The raised areas of the design have been silvered and much of this coating remains. The convex outer sides of the plate have 'toothed' edges. The base takes the form of a zoomorphic, forward-facing head. The moulded ears are located at the top; below this is the slightly wider, convex-sided brow, which bears an incised double chevron; the face then tapers into a rounded snout. The strap-end is slightly bent and damaged at the attachment end. It measures 56.2mm long, up to 12.4mm wide and 3.5mm thick. The weight is 9.64g. According to Gabor Thomas, Class 1A represents the largest proportion of hitherto recorded strap-ends of this period. Although generally



	accepted as stylistically diagnostic of the 9th century, The Trewhiddle style of decoration probably has its origins in the late 8th century, and possibly continues into the early 10th century, in some areas (Thomas 2003: 2).
HER-HER0-PAS1-444523	An incomplete copper-alloy stirrup-strap mount of probable 11th century date. The bottom side and apex of this sub-triangular mount are missing, having been lost in antiquity. The upper surface bears a zoomorphic design, executed in high relief, depicting a lion-like animal standing left, raising one forepaw, his head facing towards the top. The animal is generally realistic in appearance, the only exception to this being one of the hindlegs, the top of which extends directly into the upward-curving tail. The remains of two sub-circular perforations flank the head and neck of the beast. The piece measures 25mm high, 26.4mm wide, 3.6mm thick and weighs 6.8g. This piece is an example of a Williams Class A, Type 11A mount, several examples of which are illustrated by the author (Williams 1997: 58-67).
HER-HER0-PAS1-444527	A copper-alloy fragment of a bridle cheekpiece or similar fitting, dating from the Early-Medieval to Medieval periods. The surviving piece is 'U-shaped', one end terminating in a probable zoomorphic head, the other bifurcating to form the remains of an openwork element. The zoomorphic head has a relief-moulded cheek, oval eye and scalloped crest. The snout is rounded and has an angled, sub-crescentic moulding. A 'Y-shaped' groove may be designed to represent bridle straps. The underside of the piece is flat. The object measures 42.9mm long, 31.8mm wide, up to 4.6mm thick (at the eye) and weighs 12.6g. This piece cannot be classified under Williams's current typology (2007: 2-4); however, it certainly belongs to the series of 11th C Anglo-Scandinavian horse trappings. Similar pieces on the PAS database include HAMP-0F66F3, HAMP-9A5B16, KENT-A4A477 and SF-656764.
HER-HER0-PAS1-444674	A late Saxon copper-alloy strap-end. The strap-end is complete and has little damage. At the top is the split attachment, which is inverted sub-trapezoidal in plan, having a scalloped top edge, below which are two circular-headed rivets. The upper surface of this attachment is decorated with a single groove, which extends around its perimeter, passing between the two rivets, at which point the lines cross. The body is short, parallel-sided and, apart from two transverse grooves at the top, is undecorated. The zoomorphic terminal is well moulded. The two sub-oval ears are located at the top, each having a crescentic depression at its centre; the brow bears an incised double chevron; below this the sides are concave, the width narrowing into the snout, a grooved lobe on each corner representing the nostrils. The black surfaces of the artefact are probably a corroded layer of silvering. The object measures 36.8mm long, up to 10.8mm wide (attachment end) and 5mm thick. The weight is 6.08g. This is an example of a Thomas Class B, Type 1 strap-end. According to Thomas, this form of strap-end is widely distributed in southern and south-eastern England. Examples have been found in stratified contexts in Canterbury and Winchester. The earliest examples appear to date from the late 8th/early 9th century and the type remained popular into the 11th century (Thomas 2003: 4).
HER-HER0-PAS1-444677	A copper-alloy strap-end, dating from the Late Early-Medieval period. The strap-end is roughly rectangular in plan, having slightly truncated, rounded corners. At the top is a plain transverse band, at each corner of which is the remains of an iron rivet. The design which occupies the remainder of the upper surface is contained within a ridged border. The relief-moulded pattern is geometric in nature, with a hexagon and internal saltire overlying three vertical ridges. At each corner within the design there is a moulded lobe. The strap-end is cracked and corroded. It measures 32mm long, 19.8mm wide, 2.1mm thick and weighs 7.56g. This strap-end is categorised as a Thomas Class E variant (Thomas 2004: 1-3) as it lacks the defining 'tongue' shape. The geometric design is probably derived from the Anthropomorphic style of Thomas's Type 2 (cf. <i>ibid.</i> : fig. 4, no. 26). According to Mitchell "This form of strap-end was popular on the Carolingian continent and in Scandinavia during the 9th and 10th centuries, where one of its regular uses was to embellish baldrics (Mitchell 1994, in Thomas <i>ibid.</i> : 1).
HER-HER0-PAS1-444680	A corroded fragment of a copper-alloy mount. The surviving piece suggests that the mount would originally have been cruciform. The central element is a circular 'boss' which tapers to a point and is surrounded by two concentric grooves. The surviving arm has concave sides and flares into a trilobate terminal. Its surface is decorated by two 'V-shaped' grooves, the points located towards the centre of the mount. The arm has been perforated and this perforation contains a corroded iron rivet. The underside of the mount is flat and plain, the only exception being the centre, which is hollow. The artefact measures 34mm long, 21.9mm wide and 6.5mm high. The weight is 3.89g. The form and metallic composition of this mount strongly suggest it was made around the 11th century.
HER-HER0-PAS1-444681	A copper-alloy hooked tag of Late Early-Medieval date. The plate is sub-oval in plan, a damaged loop projecting upwards from each of the two top corners. The upper surface bears an intricate cast interlace pattern which contains traces of corroded niello and is overlain by a segmented 'Y-shaped' ornament. The backward-facing hook is located at the bottom. The object measures 24.3mm long, 20mm wide, 0.2mm thick and weighs 1.47g.
HER-HER0-PAS1-447099	A copper-alloy rotary key of probable Early Medieval to Medieval date. The bow is lozenge-shaped, with flat surfaces and rounded corners. At the top, set at a 90 degrees to the bow, is a suspension loop with a heavily worn top. A double moulded collar divides the bow and the suspension loop. At its base the bow tapers into the stem, which is of oval section and has a hollow tip. The bit extends vertically downwards from the underside of the end of the stem, the only interruption to the parallel sides being a single shallow cleft. At its distal end it turns at a right-angle, forming a short ward. The key measures 50.7mm long, up to 17.4mm wide and 7mm thick (suspension loop). The weight is 13.1g. The form of this key is similar to one in the British Museum's collection (see Wilson 1964: 203/pl. XII, no. 140), for which a 9th to 11th century is suggested. Similar examples on the PAS database include KENT-9C0F03, ESS-6715B8 and WILT-C520E4.
HER-HER0-PAS1-455737	A silver penny of Offa (757-796); Heavy coinage, Group III, North no. 322*, minted c. 792-c. 796. Moneyer: Ethelnoth (Canterbury). Measures 18.8mm in diameter, 0.5mm thick and weighs 1.4g.
HER-HER0-PAS1-455738	A bent silver penny of Cuthred of Kent (798-807); Portrait type, North 211. Moneyer: Werheard. Measures 18.3mm in diameter, 0.5mm thick and weighs 1.1g.
HER-HER0-PAS1-465641	An incomplete Anglo-Saxon silver strap-end. The split attachment end has a surviving left-hand dome-headed silver rivet, but the right-hand corner of the front sheet, and the rivet, are missing. The front of the strap-end bears an incised pelta-shaped panel containing a plant motif with five radiating leaves. The panel below is decorated with a beast of typical Trewhiddle style which is not very well executed, so it is hard to tell which is its breast and which its back. The head is located at the top right hand corner, with a round eye, open mouth and long lower jaw (or possibly ear). Its long thick neck extends into the sinuous body, with a double incised line forming a collar between the two; there are also two deep nicks into the back or breast. The body appears to split into the legs just above the point of the break, which has removed the terminal. There are unclear motifs, perhaps merely space-fillers, to either side of the head and neck. A beaded or ladder-pattern border extends along each of the slightly convex long sides, neat to the right and very irregular to the left. The reverse is undecorated. The surviving rivet has come adrift from its hole on the reverse, and there are some scratches and green corrosion patches. The break appears neither particularly old nor particularly fresh. There is no trace of any niello inlay, although this probably would have originally have been present. Length: 23.5mm. Maximum width: 10.5mm. Thickness: 2.9mm. Weight: 3.3g. This strap-end is a typical example of Gabor Thomas's Class A, Type 1, Trewhiddle style (see Thomas 2003: 2/fig. 1, nos. 1-4). It should be broadly dated to the 9th century AD. Update: The lower half of this strap-end was discovered in 2013 and is recorded at BH-A6D336.
HER-HER0-PAS1-469005	An incomplete copper-alloy artefact, representing either the bottom end of a Late Early-Medieval tongue-shaped strap-end or a lobe from a Scandinavian-type trefoil brooch. The long sides gradually converge towards the rounded bottom end. The upper surface bears a cast pattern of intricate design, the exact nature of which is uncertain. The underside of the strap-end is flat and plain.

	The artefact measures 22mm long, 15.3mm wide, 1.4mm thick and weighs 2.6g. This item has the same form as a Thomas Class E strap-end, a class characterised by its tongue shape. However, it is also the same shape as a trefoil brooch lobe. Such trefoil brooches sometimes carry acanthus decoration, derived from Carolingian art. This appears to be the case with this example, as indicated by the elongated leaf shapes visible in the central field and the double contoured border surrounding the brooch rim, which is a recurring feature on brooches of this type. Debased acanthus designs are very popular on trefoil brooches found in England (e.g. DENO-E9A0F5), but on this example the plant decoration is better defined and thus closer to its original Carolingian form. This item is best paralleled by a trefoil brooch lobe from Lingwood and Burlingham, Norfolk (Norfolk HER 42610). Such small trefoil brooches usually survive only as single lobes, with this type of breakage (near the central junction with the other two lobes) being typical. This item, then, constitutes a Scandinavian-style female brooch, which probably dates from c870-900.
HER-HER0-PAS1-472364	An incomplete copper-alloy harness link, dating from around the 11th century. The central bar is of semicircular section and is interrupted by a central boss. This latter element has a single ring-and-dot punchmark at its centre; projecting from above and below, there is a right-angled lobe, the points at which they spring from the boss being marked by oblique grooves. At either end of the bar is a damaged 'loop', the more intact example having an oval aperture and steeply angled sides, from which project three lobes. Less than half of the other loop survives. The heavily corroded artefact measures 57mm long, 18.9mm wide, 5.9mm thick and weighs 11g. A parallel for this fitting is illustrated by David Williams in his Anglo-Scandinavian Horse Harness Fittings datasheet (2007: fig. 6c.). According to Williams: 'The precise functions of these links is not clear and they may have been used at many points on the harness where an attachment was needed, and not just on the head' (ibid. p.4).
HER-HER0-PAS1-489200	A silver penny of Edward the Confessor (1042-1066); Bust Facing/Small Cross type, minted 1062-1065. Reverse legend: GODPINE (Godwine) ON HVNT (Huntingdon). Ref.: North no. 830* (1980: 142). Dimensions: 17.3mm diameter, 0.89mm thick. Weight: 1g.
HER-HER0-PAS1-491914	An incomplete copper-alloy stirrup mount, probably dating from around the 11th century. The piece takes the form of a half cylinder, the underside open, the upper surface decorated with the remains of an outward-facing zoomorphic head. The object measures 13.1mm long, 10.9mm wide, 6.9mm high and weighs 2.56g. The form of this piece suggests it may be one of the shorter mounts from the top of the stirrup arch (see Williams 1997: fig. 4).
HER-HER0-PAS1-491915	A copper-alloy stirrup terminal of probable 11th century date. The artefact is semi cylindrical for two thirds of its length. At the slightly narrower end, it bends upwards at approximately 30 degrees, the shorter projection being of rectangular section and also having a hollow underside. Both ends of the mount appear to be damaged. On the underside, the edges bear traces of a possible solder. The piece measures 31.5mm long, up to 10.3mm wide, 6.8mm high and weighs 5.49g.
HER-HER0-PAS1-491916	An Early-Medieval copper-alloy strap-end. The artefact is roughly rectangular in plan, having slightly convex long sides. It is of stout construction and has been formed by joining together two plates of equal size, a central gap retained at the top to allow insertion of the now-missing strap. This strap would have been held in place by a single rivet, the circular hole for which survives, located centrally, a short distance below the horizontal top side of the strap-end. Immediately beneath this rivet hole, a poorly formed 'U-shaped' groove with internal saltire has been incised into the upper surface of the object. A rectangular panel of decoration is located at the centre of the body. This panel contains an incised animal of devolved Trehwiddle style. The animal lies lengthways, its lower legs parallel to the frame, each terminating in a two-toed foot. The head occupies the top right hand corner of the panel (when the strap-end has been correctly orientated) and faces backwards. Two small impressions have been used to depict the eye and nostril respectively, an angled groove represents the mouth, while a short vertical groove above the eye serves to delineate an ear. A pair of angled grooves represents skin folds in the animal's slender body, with the triangular area at the top left of the panel being the tail. A pair of vertical grooves borders the central panel, extending into the surface of the attachment. The incised decoration also continues within the animal head terminal at the base of the strap-end, where two crescentic depressions create the impression of ears. Beneath this, a moulded brow angles downwards, the face terminating in a squared-off snout. The artefact measures 34mm long, 7mm wide, up to 3.9mm thick and weighs 4.51g. This strap-end is of slightly unusual form, having only one rivet instead of the usual two. The use of Trehwiddle decoration indicates that it probably dates from around the 9th century.
HER-HER0-PAS1-491917	An Early-Medieval copper-alloy strap-end. The artefact is sub-rectangular in plan, the slightly convex long sides gradually converging towards the base. At the top is the split attachment, with a central gap, into which the now-missing strap would have slotted and been held in place by the two (surviving) rivets. The horizontal upper side of the damaged attachment appears to have a 'V-shaped' cut-out at its centre, while the upper surface bears an incised pelta. The rectangular panel which occupies much of the upper surface of the strap-end is decorated with an incised pattern which includes a pair of Trehwiddle style animals. These beasts are of equal form and lie back-to-back, their bodies parallel to the longer sides of the panel. The head is sub-triangular, with a projecting, pointed ear and nose, and a single pellet eye. The sinuous body takes the form of a shallow curve, beneath which is located one of the hind legs, the lower part of which runs parallel to the edge of the panel and terminates in a two-toed foot. A groove separates the other hind leg from the body, while a triangular area, located at the back of the head and divided in two by a chevron-shaped groove, represents the forequarters. The grooves making up this pattern retain much of their original niello infill. The basal terminal is of typical design, taking the form of a forward-facing animal head. The incised ears are located at the top of this head, separated from the brow by a transverse groove. On either side of the head, an inward-pointing 'V-shaped' groove creates the impression of an eye. The eyes are divided by a third 'V-shaped' groove which extends upwards from the damaged base. In addition to the described decoration, a pair of grooved and toothed borders decorates the edges of strap-end, ending at the top of the zoomorphic terminal. The object measures 45.3mm long, 8.6mm wide, 3.8mm thick (attachment end) and weighs 4.25g. This is a typical example of a Thomas Class A strap-end (2003: 2-4). The use of Trehwiddle decoration indicates that it dates from around the 9th century.
HER-HER0-PAS1-510423	A silver penny of Harold I (1035 - 1040); Jewel cross type, North no. 802 (1980: 131), minted 1036 - 1037. Moneyer: GODWINE STEWER ON (LV) (London). Dimensions and weight not recorded (record compiled from emailed photograph and finder's notes).
HER-HER0-PAS1-514795	A copper-alloy horse harness link, dating from the Early-Medieval to Medieval periods. The artefact takes the form of a semicircular-sectioned bar with an oval moulding at its centre and a loop at either end. One loop is damaged, but the remaining portion suggests its form was the same as that of the intact one, which is sub-lozengiform, with an oval aperture, a lobe at the top and bottom points and a truncated outer point. On the underside, the surfaces of the loops angle inwards. Dimensions: 54.1mm long, up to 20.6mm wide (loops) and 7mm high (central boss). Weight: 13.58g. David Williams illustrates and discusses examples of these harness links, which are dated to the 11th century. They are described as 'Anglo-Scandinavian', with many examples having been found in Scandinavia, particularly Denmark, and decorated examples often displaying Ringerike style patterns (Williams 2007). This piece is one of three Anglo-Scandinavian harness links found within close proximity to each other (see also BH-A61C51 and BH-A65654). They are thought to date from around the 11th century.
HER-HER0-PAS1-514803	A copper-alloy horse harness link, dating from the Early-Medieval to Medieval periods. The artefact comprises a semicircular-sectioned bar with a loop at either end and a central boss with a right-angled lobe projecting from the top and bottom sides respectively. One of the loops is damaged, the remaining portion suggesting its form was the same as that of the intact example, which is sub-lozengiform, has an oval aperture and a projecting lobe on each point. On the underside of the loops, the surfaces angle inwards, from bottom to top. Dimensions: 66.2mm long, up to 22.4mm wide

	(loops) and 6.2mm high (central boss). Weight: 15.46g. This piece is one of three Anglo-Scandinavian harness links found within close proximity to each other (see also BH-A65654 and BH-A5EBB5). They are thought to date from around the 11th century.
HER-HER0-PAS1-514807	An incomplete copper-alloy horse harness link, dating from the Early-Medieval to Medieval periods. The remaining piece comprises a D-sectioned arm with a boss at the broken end and a loop at the other. The boss is of flattened-sub-globular form. The loop is sub-lozengiform, has an oval aperture and a projecting lobe on each of its three external points. On the underside of the loop, the surfaces slope inwards, from bottom to top. Dimensions: 43.2mm long, up to 23.8mm wide (loop) and 10mm high (boss). Weight: 16.76g. This piece is one of three Anglo-Scandinavian harness links found within close proximity to each other (see also BH-A61C51 and BH-A5EBB5). They are thought to date from around the 11th century.
HER-HER0-PAS1-516929	An Early-Medieval copper-alloy strap-end. The strap-end has convex vertical sides, from the centre of which the width gradually declines, towards a pointed basal terminal. At the top, the split attachment has a horizontal top side and there are two in situ rivets, possibly of iron. The surface of the body bears an incised panel of decoration which is worn and difficult to decipher; however, it appears to contain a Trehwiddle-style animal, lying, its sinuous body forming an elongated 's' shape', the head, with its recessed pellet eye, located at the top right corner of the panel. The basal terminal takes the form of a heavily stylised, forward-facing zoomorphic head. A central groove flanked by two columns of four sub-oval cells has been employed to represent the animal's ears, eyes and brow. The muzzle is plain. Dimensions: 50.1mm long, 12mm wide, 4.95mm thick. Weight: 6.14g. This is an example of Thomas's common Class A, Type 1 strap-ends (2003: 2). The use of Trehwiddle decoration is indicative of a late 8th to 10th century date.
HER-HER0-PAS1-516930	A copper-alloy fragment, probably from an Early-Medieval to Medieval bridle cheekpiece. The remaining piece of the artefact is sub-crescentic with a projecting arm. There are two adjacent, roughly circular perforations and two deeply indented pellets of smaller diameter. The bevelled edges are grooved and there are various lobes projecting outwards. The projecting arm is grooved along its length, as is a right-angled return on its inner edge. It is possible that these two straight sides represent part of rectangular perforation at the centre of the original object. The breaks are confined to the top and bottom of this possible perforation, the irregular sides apparently being of their original form. Dimensions: up to 45.1mm long, 29.6mm wide, 4mm thick. Weight: 12.03g. Bridle cheekpieces vary greatly in form although most incorporate Anglo-Scandinavian zoomorphic designs, which date them to around the 11th century.
HER-HER0-PAS1-520503	A copper-alloy strap end, probably dating from the Late Early-Medieval period. The strap end is sub-rectangular in plan, having a straight top and parallel long sides, but tapering into a rounded bottom end. The artefact is of unusual construction, having apparently been cast in one piece. The thickest point is at the top, from where the thickness gradually tapers towards the base. A vertical strap slot extends downwards from the top of the strap end and a pair of opposing rivet holes is located centrally, a short distance below the top edge. The upper surface is very corroded but there appears to be a cast panel of decoration, possibly in the form of a simple interlace design. Traces of a black substance on the upper surface of the strap end also indicate a possible corroded niello infill. At the base, there is a suggestion of a moulded zoomorphic head, although this is less certain. Dimensions: 32.2mm long, 9.1mm wide, 2.9mm thick. Weight: 4.05g.
HER-HER0-PAS1-521340	A silver penny of Aethelred II (978-1016). 'First Hand' type, minted 979-985. Moneyer and mint: OZGAR MONET TOT (Totnes, Devon). Ref.: North 1980: 120, no. 766*. Dimensions: 19.6mm diameter, 0.3mm thick. Weight not recorded.
HER-HER0-PAS1-521586	An incomplete copper-alloy mount, probably dating from the Early-Medieval to Medieval periods. The mount is sub-triangular in plan. The top edge, which dips at the centre, appears to be incomplete. This area is set lower than the remainder of the mount. Immediately below, there is a plain area with circular perforation at its centre. Below this, moulded in high relief, is what would appear to be a forward-facing zoomorphic head. A circular lobe with central perforation is located at the base of the mount. Dimensions: 25mm long, 8.5mm wide, 3.9mm thick. Weight not recorded. The design of this piece points towards a probable 11th century date, as does the dull brown corrosion product.
HER-HER0-PAS1-521606	An incomplete copper-alloy strap-end of Early-Medieval date. The attachment end and upper part of the body are missing. The lower part of the body has bowed sides and a decorative panel of indeterminate form. The strap-end tapers towards the bottom, where there is a terminal in the form of a heavily stylised zoomorphic head, executed in low relief and facing forward. At the top of the head, a pair of sub-oval mouldings with central depressions represent the animal's ears; a lozenge-shaped panel is located beneath and has irregular depressions at its centre, which may be eyes; a rounded snout projects from the base of the lozenge. Dimensions: 29.6mm long, 11.1mm wide, 1.8mm thick. Weight not recorded. This is an example of a Thomas Class A strap-end, a series which probably has its origins in the late 8th century and, it is suggested, probably continued well into the 10th century in northern areas (Thomas 2003: 2). The form of this piece is similar to Thomas's Class A5 (ibid. fig. 1, no. 11), although it lacks the silver wire inlay which is diagnostic of this category.
HER-HER0-PAS1-525906	An incomplete copper-alloy artefact, probably representing the distal end of a two- or four-armed harness link. The piece comprises an incomplete arm which terminates in a sub-oval loop. The arm is of trapezoidal section and has been broken in antiquity. The upper surfaces of the loop slope downwards and outwards, whereas the underside is flat. The metal is dark reddish brown and has no patination. Dimensions: 20.8mm long, 19mm wide (loop), 5.3mm thick. Weight: 5.7g. The form and metallic composition of this piece strongly suggest it is part of an 11th century horse harness link (see Williams 2007).
HER-HER0-PAS1-529705	A fragment of a copper-alloy bridle cheekpiece, dating from the Early-Medieval to Medieval periods. The surviving piece represents the upper portion of the artefact, at the top of which is a lozenge-shaped loop with oval aperture and a rounded lobe on its side and top points. At its base, this loop extends into a short, parallel-sectioned bar before flaring outwards and bifurcating at the bottom, where it is broken. The flat surface of this sub-triangular area is punctuated by a circular boss. Dimensions: 45.6mm high, 25.5mm wide, 7.4mm thick. Weight: 20.03g. This piece is typical of a group of Anglo-Scandinavian horse harness fittings dating from around the 11th century (see Williams 2007: 3 for similar examples).
HER-HER0-PAS1-533276	An Early-Medieval to Medieval copper-alloy stirrup-strap mount. The mount is irregular in plan, with an openwork frame around a central, forward-facing zoomorphic or anthropomorphic mask. This mask has been executed in high relief and stands proud of the frame. Its highest point is at the base, where there is an angular upper jaw with flat, triangular underside. The height of the face gradually declines towards the top of the head. A moulded lip extends along the jawline; at the centre this lip extends smoothly into a vertical nasal ridge which bifurcates at the brow. The nasal ridge divides the face in half and separates the two eyes, each of which consists of a moulded oval frame with a raised oval area at the centre, the two elements separated by a groove. Projecting forwards at the top of the head, following its curvature, is a pair of rounded ears. The frame surrounding the mask has a scalloped edge, flat surfaces bearing an incised pattern of shallow grooves, and is punctuated on either side of the face by three irregularly-shaped perforations, the bottom left of which has been miscast and does not extend all the way through. A further, circular, perforation is contained within the rounded apex loop. The flat surface beneath the jutting jaw has been incised with a pattern of downward-pointing triangles, creating the impression of teeth. At the base of the mount there is a short, angled flange containing the corroded heads of two in situ iron rivets. On the reverse there is a hollow behind the mask. Dimensions: 51.1mm high, 32.7mm wide, 16.6mm deep. Weight: 32.11g. This is an example of a Williams Class B, Type 4, 'East Anglian type face mount' (Williams 1997: 96-98/fig. 59). Stirrup-strap mounts display Anglo-Scandinavian influences and date from around the 11th century. Parallels on the PAS database include BH-95F8C8, from Pavenham, Bedfordshire; and NMS-74A6D3, from Chedgrave, Norfolk.

HER-HER0-PAS1-549368	A fragment from a cast copper alloy 'Winchester Style' strap end of later early medieval date (900 - 1100 AD). Only the very tip of the strap end survives - the beaks on the edges are all heavily eroded . In plan the fragment is semi-circular (D shaped) and in section it is lentoid. The exterior edge is decorated with a series of D shaped arches, from the base of each arch a lentoid rib extends which conjoint at the mid point. The centre of each rib is decorated with a single incised line - possibly inlaid with niello. In the area between the ribs are two cast irregular oval / teardrop shaped holes. On the lower edge are two further holes - which are incomplete. The reverse face is similarly decorated. A dark black coloured surface is present in places - this may be the result of a decayed silvering or tinning. The strap end if a light green colour with a poorly preserved surface patina - there are many areas of active corrosion present and the condition of the piece is generally poor. A direct parallel has not been found - although it is similar to an example from Milborne Port, Somerset (SOMDOR-81A196). This example fits with Thomas' class E 1 (2004; p3) which dates to the 10th and 11th centuries AD.The strap end measures 20.4mm length, 27.4mm width is 3.0mm thick and weighs 5.35 gramsThanks are extended to Charlotte Burrill for help with the identification of the fragmentary piece.PAS record:Milborne Port, Somerset (SOMDOR-81A196) <a href="http://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/141401">http://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/141401</a>
HER-HER0-PAS1-552546	A corroded iron spur of probable Early-Medieval to Medieval date.The arms of the spur form a distorted, roughly 'U-shaped' curve, are of 'D-shaped' section and taper towards the two ends. It is uncertain as to whether the arms are complete; however, one end does have a pointed terminal of regular appearance and so it must be assumed that most of the artefact survives, albeit without any obvious means of attachment. A circular-sectioned projection extends backwards at 90 degrees from the centre of the reverse, tapering to a point at the back. It is possible, but unlikely, that this is a damaged rowel box rather than the intact point which would identify it as a prick spur.Dimensions: 60.4mm long, 47.7mm wide; maximum height (at back): 16.6mm. Weight: 24.03g.Prick spurs are discussed by Ward Perkins, with reference to the numerous examples found in excavations in London (1967: 94-103). According to the author, the prick spur was introduced to Britain during the Viking period and, by the late 13th century, had been largely replaced by the rowel spur, although later examples of prick spurs do occur.
HER-HER0-PAS1-558797	An incomplete copper-alloy stirrup-strap mount, probably dating from the 11th century.Approximately two thirds of the mount's vertical plate remains, the flange having been lost. The piece is of openwork form, with several sub-circular apertures defining a now largely uninterpretable zoomorphic design. The main feature of the design is, however, clear and takes the form of a forward-facing zoomorphic mask, executed in high relief. The beast has projecting upper jaw, incised pointed-oval eyes and a moulded nasal ridge which extends into a pair of large ears, each with a central perforation. The intact outer side of the mount is vertical and straight.Dimensions: 32.1mm high, 27.4mm wide, 7.7mm deep. Weight: 9.41g.Because of the fragmentary nature and level of corrosion, precise classification of this piece is not possible; however, it fits broadly into David Williams's Class B mounts, probably being either an example of a Type 2, Group 3 mount (which has multiple heads around the central one) or a single-headed Type 3 (Williams 1997: 90-93).
HER-HER0-PAS1-561480	A silver cut halfpenny of Aethelred II. Long-cross type, minted 997-1003. North no. 774 (1980: 121).Dimensions: 10.8mm wide, 0.3mm thick. Weight: 0.72g.
HER-HER0-PAS1-561707	Part of a copper-alloy harness link of Early-Medieval to Medieval date.The piece comprises a rectangular-sectioned bar with a broken moulding at its inner end, and, at its outer end, a 'D-shaped' frame with sloping surfaces.Dimensions: 34.4mm long, 22.2mm wide, 3.2mm thick. Weight: 6.59g.Similar pieces are illustrated and discussed by David Williams (2007), who describes them as 'Anglo-Scandinavian horse harness fittings'. It is suggested that most probably date from around the 11th century.
HER-HER0-PAS1-561732	An incomplete copper-alloy frame from an Early-Medieval buckle.The piece represents just over half of the curved outer side of what would originally have been a roughly 'D-shaped' frame. Although of abstract form, the moulded, openwork decoration appears to show a bird-like creature. This bird stands, facing towards the centre, its head adjoining a large, sub-oval moulding, which would have been the central pin rest. The curvature of the bird mirrors that of the inner side of the frame, into which the animal's two legs extend. The body is bulbous and extends into an elongated, 'S-shaped' neck and head; the wing is located on the outer side of the frame, spanning the junction between the neck and body; the tail curves downwards at the base, its bottom corner adjoining the inner edge of the frame. A short length of the axis bar survives.Dimensions: 34.9mm long, 34.6mm wide, 5.5mm thick. Weight: 8.8g.A close, more complete, parallel for this piece is PAS record BERK-7A0563, found at Wargrave, Berkshire, which comprises two bird-like creatures flanking a central, forward-facing anthropomorphic head. The Wargrave example was identified as being representative of the Scandinavian Urnes style of ornament and dated to the period spanning the mid 10th to mid 11th centuries.
HER-HER0-PAS1-579369	A lead-alloy strap-end, probably dating from the Early-Medieval to Medieval periods.The strap-end is tongue-shaped and of flat section. Its upper surface is decorated with a relief-moulded pattern comprising a central, longitudinal line made up of two beaded strands. At the top, a pair of beaded lines angle towards the top right and left corners respectively; below this are two pairs of opposing, upward-curving, beaded projections. An intermittent beaded border extends around the perimeter. The central strand of the design is interrupted by a circular perforation, located centrally, a short distance down from the top. A shallow groove extends along the top edge of the strap-end.Length: 29.9mm; width: 22mm; thickness: 3.6mm; weight: 11.46g.The form of this piece bears some similarities to Late Saxon strap-ends, particularly those of Gabor Thomas's Class E. It could be argued that the design on this piece is an attempt to mimic the more artistically accomplished 'Winchester' style of decoration which characterises the strap-ends of the Thomas's Class E, Type 1. A date of 10th or 11th century is therefore tentatively suggested for this piece; however, a later date cannot be ruled out.
HER-HER0-PAS1-582748	Description: The lower part of an Anglo-Saxon silver strap-end. The straight outer sides of the strap-end converge towards the squared-off terminal. Beneath the jagged break survives the base of an incised panel of interlace (see below), with a transversely grooved (ladder-pattern) border running down either side and a short undecorated area below. The terminal is of typical form, consisting of an animal head with a pair of oval ears with crudely engraved sub-crescentic depressions as the uppermost feature; three near-vertical grooves divide the moulded brow in half, with a slightly raised eye to either side and an upturned snout below. It seems likely that the engraved parts of the decoration would originally have been filled with niello (they appear to be keyed for this) but none now survives.Dimensions: Length: 24.4 mm, width: 9.6 mm, thickness: 2.3 mm, weight: 2.35g.Discussion: The angle of the break and the nature of the design strongly suggest this is the lower portion of BH-046210 (2011T637), which was found approximately 200m to the north-west of this piece. When the two are placed together, the decoration can be read as the interlaced legs of the animal on the upper half. A similar design, but far better executed, can be seen on other silver strap-ends, for example LEIC-53D3E4 and KENT-A58993.Date: The use of the Trehiddle style dates this strap-end broadly to the 9th century AD.
HER-HER0-PAS1-585492	An incomplete copper-alloy strap-end, dating from the Middle to Late Early-Medieval periods.Most of the strap-end remains, the basal terminal and part of the attachment having been lost in antiquity. The body of the strap-end is of flat section and is sub-rectangular, its long sides having a slight outward bow. At the top, the body bifurcates into two plates, between which the strap would originally have fitted. The uppermost plate has two circular rivet holes at its top and is damaged at the top left corner; the back plate has traces of two rivet holes, aligned with those in the upper plate, but has lost most of its top end. The upper surface of both the plate and attachment exhibit possible traces of a grooved pattern; however, due to the level of corrosion, the nature of this design is unclear.Length: 28.7mm; width: 7.8mm; thickness: 1.7mm (at centre); weight: 2g.This is an example of Thomas's Class A strap-ends, a type possibly originating as early as the late 8th century and continuing well into the 10th century in some parts of the country (Thomas 2003: 2).

HER-HER0-PAS1-585973	Part of a copper-alloy openwork chape, dating from the Early-Medieval to Medieval periods. The surviving piece is roughly 'L-shaped' and represents the back corner of one side of the chape. The lower portion is sub-rectangular and has an irregular aperture. At its bottom right corner, there is an in situ copper-alloy rivet. The flat-sectioned arm angles upwards from the top left corner. Length: 12.9mm; height: 20.1mm; thickness: 0.5mm; weight: 0.59g. Chapes of this form are discussed by Woods (1996), who believes they date from around the 10th to 11th century. Some of the chapes in the group have clear zoomorphic and anthropomorphic elements in their designs, the nature of which suggest a probable Anglo-Scandinavian origin. This chape, and other examples such as PAS record BH-A2C424, probably represent stylistically devolved pieces.
HER-HER0-PAS1-586171	An incomplete copper-alloy strap-end, dating from the Middle to Late Early-Medieval period. The artefact has been made from two equal-sized plates, joined together across all but the upper portion, where they diverge, creating a slot for the now-missing strap. This attachment end is heavily damaged, with the rivet holes and upper sides having been lost. The long sides of the strap-end are straight and converge towards the pointed bottom end, where there is a forward-facing, zoomorphic head. The uppermost feature of this head is the moulded ears, depicted as if folded back. Recessed pellets have been used for the eyes and nostrils. The surface of the body bears an incised pattern, the exact nature of which is uncertain, although it would appear to be of a zoomorphic design. Length: 39.5mm; width: 8.9mm; thickness: 2.3mm; weight: 2.87g. This is a typical example of Thomas's Class A strap-ends, a group dating from the late 8th to 10th centuries (Thomas 2003: 2 - 5).
HER-HER0-PAS1-589132	A copper-alloy strap-end, dating from the Early-Medieval to Medieval periods. At the top of the strap-end is the strap-slot, which comprises two parallel, downward-tapering plates and a central gap. The strap would have been held in place by a rivet which survives in situ, located centrally, a short distance down from the horizontal upper sides of the plates, which it links. A moulded, forward-facing, stylised zoomorphic mask marks the transition between the strap-slot and the sub-oval 'tongue' below. This tongue widens towards the bottom, its openwork form suggesting a probable devolved zoomorphic interlace design. Length: 57.3mm; maximum width (terminal): 18.8mm; depth: 10.4mm; weight: 17.04g. A parallel for this strap-end is illustrated by Gabor Thomas, who classifies it as a Class G (2004: fig. 5, no. 37). According to Thomas, 'The debased motif which appears on the English finds (no. 37) has close affinities with the metalwork representative of an Anglo-Scandinavian version of the Urnes style, current during the second half of the 11th century'. The author also illustrates an example of a stylistically less devolved Class G strap-end (no. 36), from Caithness, Scotland, which is typical of those found in Late Viking grave assemblages in eastern Scandinavia and is thought to be the forerunner of the English pieces (ibid. 4).
HER-HER0-PAS1-595184	A copper-alloy stirrup-strap mount, dating from the Early-Medieval to Medieval periods. The flat-sectioned mount is sub-pentagonal and has a right-angled flange projecting backwards at the base. The upper portion of the mount takes the form of a truncated lozenge, with a broken apex loop and a hemispherical knop on each of its two central corners. A roughly lozenge-shaped setting is located at the centre of the mount, between these two central corners. Two inward-pointing segments are located a short distance up from the flat base, their edges defined by grooves, their curved outer ends projecting beyond the width of the rest of the mount. A corrosion-filled perforation is located centrally, immediately above the point at which the two aforementioned segments meet. The flange is slightly narrower than the base of the mount. Height: 38.83mm; maximum width: 30.47mm; thickness: 4.9mm; depth: 8.38mm; weight: 17.2g. This is an example of Williams's Class A, Type 13 mounts (Williams 1997: 75/fig. 48). It is thought that the majority of stirrup-strap mounts date from the 11th century.
HER-HER0-PAS1-595185	A copper-alloy strap-end, dating from the Middle to Late Early-Medieval period. The strap-end is of flat section, bifurcating at the attachment end. This attachment, located at the top, comprises two plates (the upper slightly damaged) with a scalloped top side and two rivet holes below, separated from each other by the central strap slot. Iron corrosion surrounds the opposing rivet holes, with a pelta-shaped symbol incised below those on the upper surface of the strap-end. The outer sides of the body bow outwards slightly, before converging towards the basal terminal. The upper surface of the body is occupied by an incised panel of decoration. The exact nature of this design is unclear, but it appears to depict a pair of entwined beasts. Patches of niello survive in the recessed elements of the design. The terminal takes the form of a forward-facing, heavily stylised beast with two sub-oval ears at the top, hollow cheeks, a squared off nose and an incised double chevron on the brow. Length: 46.5mm; width: 11.9mm; thickness: 3.8mm; weight: 6.3g. This is a typical example of Gabor Thomas's Class A strap-ends, the most common of all his categories. This group is thought to have originated as early as the late 8th century; their use was certainly widespread by the 9th century and in some areas they probably appear to have remained popular into the 10th. Although difficult to decipher, the decoration on this piece would appear to be typical of the Trehviddle style interlace often seen in Class A, Type 1 strap-ends (see Thomas 2003: 2).
HER-HER0-PAS1-598948	A copper-alloy four-way strap junction, dating from the Early-Medieval to Medieval periods. The piece takes the form of an equal-armed cross with what is probably a forward-facing zoomorphic mask at its centre, moulded in high relief. Due to the level of wear, the details of this mask are unclear. The end of each arm was originally occupied by a circular aperture, creating a loop. Two of these loops survive intact, albeit heavily worn on their outer sides; the remaining two are incomplete. Length: 22mm; width: 19.9mm; height at centre: 6.4mm; weight: 3.6g. Parallels for this piece include PAS records BH-9BC397 and WILT-9F4BA2. The form of these junctions is typical of 11th century Anglo-Scandinavian horse harness fittings, as discussed by David Williams (2007); however, given their small size, they are perhaps better described as 'strap junctions'.
HER-HER0-PAS1-605369	A copper-alloy hooked tag of probable Middle to Late Early-Medieval date. The artefact has been made in one piece and is complete. The subcircular headplate is of flat section, its upper surface decorated by a series of concentric grooves. There are three circular perforations, arranged in an inverted-triangular formation, the lowest being at the centre of the headplate. The rearward hook is of flat section, tapering to a sharp point. Length: 20.7mm; width: 12.8mm; thickness: 0.8mm; weight: 0.49g.
HER-HER0-PAS1-607125	An incomplete copper-alloy harness link, dating from the Early-Medieval to Medieval periods. At one end of the piece is a damaged boss with a recessed pellet at its centre and a right-angled lobe projecting from its top and bottom sides. A D-sectioned bar extends from one side of this boss, terminating in a lozengiform loop with moulded lobe on each point. The inner edges of this loop are heavily worn, particularly at the distal end. The underside of the boss is concave and the underside of the loop is angled. Length: 37.1mm; width: 18.4mm; thickness: 5.5mm; weight: 6.5g. This is a typical example of an Anglo-Scandinavian horse harness link, as discussed by David Williams (2007: 4 - 5). Such pieces are thought to date from around the 11th century (ibid. 1).
HER-HER0-PAS1-614314	An early-medieval silver penny of Wulfred, Archbishop of Canterbury (805-832), minted during the reign of Baldred of Kent (c.823-825) by Saeberht at Canterbury. Diameter: 20.4mm; thickness: 0.8mm; weight: 1.3g.
HER-HER0-PAS1-614925	A copper-alloy hooked tag, probably dating from the Middle to Late Early-Medieval period. An incised design occupies the upper surface of the flat-sectioned, oval plate. Due to the level of wear and corrosion, the exact nature of this design is unclear; however, it has an oval symbol at the centre, surrounding which is a segmented border. The remains of at least one perforated lug project upwards from the top of the plate, with the rearward hook extending from its base, tapering to a sharp point. Length: 26.1mm; width: 14.1mm; thickness: 0.7mm; weight: 0.5g.
HER-HER0-PAS1-614942	Part of an Early-Medieval copper-alloy strap-end. The surviving piece represents the central part of the strap-end and is of flat section, with outward bowing sides. Part of the split attachment survives at the top of the fragment. The upper surface bears an incised design in the form of an interwoven pair of spirals, with a vertical groove extending down the centre of the panel. Traces of silvering and, possibly, gilding remain on the upper surface. Length: 20.4mm; width: 12.3mm; thickness: 1.3mm; weight: 1.03g. This is an example of Gabor Thomas's Class A, Type 2 patterned strap-ends, a category dating from the late 8th to 10th century (Thomas 2003: 2). For similar examples of the PAS database, see BH-9CD474 and BH-F6F041.

HER-HER0-PAS1-618343	Part of an Early-Medieval silver penny of Ecgbert of Wessex. The legend has been clipped away from this coin, leaving only the central portion. There is a suggestion that an attempt has been made to create an upturned rim on the obverse. It is likely that this piece was used as an inset for a finger ring or brooch. Details: Silver penny of Ecgbert of Wessex (802 - 839); Portrait/Dorob C Type, struck c. 828 - c. 839; North 573. Dimensions: 10.9mm diameter, 0.6mm thick. Weight: 0.38g. A single coin does not normally constitute Treasure. On this example, however, the extensive and well-executed clipping, which would have rendered it redundant as a coin, indicates a deliberate adaptation for use as a jewellery inset. This item can therefore be considered as an artefact and, subsequently, it fulfils the criteria of Treasure under section C6 of the 1996 Treasure Act, being over 300 years old and containing in excess of 10% silver.
HER-HER0-PAS1-621566	A copper-alloy strap-end, dating from the Middle to Late Early-Medieval periods. The strap-end has outward-bowing sides and tapers towards a basal point. The object bifurcates in the upper third, creating a slot for the now-missing strap. The two plates of this strap slot each have a scalloped top side (slightly damaged on the top plate) and, beneath this, a pair of circular rivet holes. The body of the strap end is undecorated. A transverse ridge separates this body from the inverted-triangular terminal, which, unusually, has no discernable zoomorphic features. Length: 37.4mm; width: 9.9mm; thickness: 2.8mm; weight: 2.8g. This is an example of Gabor Thomas's Class A strap-ends, a group probably spanning the period of the late 8th to late 10th/early 11th centuries (Thomas 2003: 2).
HER-HER0-PAS1-625381	A copper-alloy rotary key, dating from the Early-Medieval to Medieval periods. The flat-sectioned bow is lozenge-shaped, with four subtriangular perforations forming a central cross. The bottom end of the bow extends smoothly into the oval-sectioned stem, at the base of which is a right-angled bit, creating an 'L shape'. The inner portion of this bit has an oval perforation, with the remains of a second, smaller, perforation at the distal end, where a ward angles forwards at 90 degrees. A right-angled loop with basal collar is situated at the apex of the key. Length: 53.7mm; width: 21.3mm; thickness: 4.9mm. Weight: 12.16g. A close parallel for this key is held in the collections of the British Museum and is dated to the 9th to 11th century (Wilson 1964: 203/Pl. XLII, no. 140). Similar examples recorded on the PAS database include BH-591D83 and DENO-1548C5.
HER-HER0-PAS1-625395	A copper-alloy harness link, dating from the Early-Medieval to Medieval periods. The central element of this link is a forward-facing anthropomorphic mask with elongated facial features and a pair of pointed ears projecting from the top. A semicircular-sectioned bar projects horizontally outwards on either side of this mask, the end of each flaring into a broken loop. Length: 50.8mm; width: 18.9mm; thickness: 8.6mm. Weight: 15.58g. A close parallel for this harness link is illustrated by David Williams (2007: fig. 6b). Anglo-Scandinavian harness fittings of this group are thought to date from the 11th century.
HER-HER0-PAS1-633621	A copper-alloy disc brooch, probably dating from the Late Early-Medieval period. The disc is of thin section, its upper surface decorated by a relief-moulded pattern, the nature of which is unclear. A perforation, located just off-centre, would appear to be a casting flaw. The pin attachment comprises a single right-angled lug with perforation for the now missing pin; it is located opposite, and at 90 degrees to, the catchplate. Width: 21.3mm; height: 21.7mm; thickness of plate: 1.7mm. Weight: 3.05g. The form of this brooch, particularly the configuration of pin attachment and catchplate, is typical of brooches of 10th to 11th centuries. Examples of brooches of this type bearing Saxon or Anglo-Scandinavian designs include PAS records LIN-5E7400 and NMS-C0F696.
HER-HER0-PAS1-634344	An Early-Medieval copper-alloy strap-end. The strap-end is intact and in good condition. The long sides bow outwards, the object reaching a maximum width one third of the way down; below this, the sides gradually straighten, converging towards the basal terminal. The strap-end bifurcates at the top, forming a strap slot with scalloped upper edge and two pairs of opposing rivet holes. An incised panel of cross hatching covers the upper surface of the body, with a concavity at the centre of its upper end. Below this panel, a series of punched arcs represent the ears of a forward-facing zoomorphic head, of which the terminal is comprised. The remainder of the facial features, including the eyes and snout, are moulded. Length: 41.5mm; width: 9.5mm; thickness: 1.6mm. Weight: 3.2g. This is an example of Gabor Thomas's Class A, Type 2 strap-ends, which are characterised by both their shape and their geometric patterns (Thomas 2003: 2). Class A strap-ends are thought to have been made in the period spanning the late 8th to 10th centuries (ibid.)
HER-HER0-PAS1-649004	An Early-Medieval to Medieval copper-alloy stirrup-strap mount. The mount has a sub-triangular plate, with outward-bowing sides and an apex loop. The surface design, moulded in high relief, takes the form of a quadruped, which stands to the right, his left foreleg raised, his head tilted backwards and mouth open. The tail loops underneath the body, curving upwards between the hindquarters and extending across the back, terminating adjacent to the ears, in a downward curve. The apex loop has a rounded top, circular perforation and a pair of flanking lobes at its base. In addition, a lozenge-shaped moulding projects downwards, its lower end located within the animal's open mouth. Two circular rivet holes perforate the plain horizontal band at the base of the design, the right-hand hole filled with iron corrosion. A right-angled flange projects backwards from behind the bottom edge. A sub-oval aperture on the left-hand side of the plate is likely to be a casting flaw. Height: 52mm; width: 29.4mm; depth: 6mm. Weight: 17.6g. David Williams classifies this form of stirrup-strap mount as a Class A, Type 11A, illustrating and describing several parallels (Williams 1996: 58 - 67). Stirrup-strap mounts date from the 11th century (ibid. 2).
HER-HER0-PAS1-655038	An incomplete copper-alloy strap-end, dating from the Early-Medieval period. The attachment end would originally have comprised two inverted-trapezoidal plates, separated by a central gap; now, only the upper plate survives intact. A transverse moulding separates this plate from the body, which is of sub-rectangular section, has outward bowing sides and tapers towards the bottom, where there is a heavily stylised, worn, zoomorphic head. Length: 39.2mm; width: 4.8mm; thickness: 3.4mm. Weight: 2.9g. This is an example of Gabor Thomas's Class B strap-ends and dates from the late 8th to 11th centuries (Thomas 2003: 4).
HER-HER0-PAS1-661098	Fragment of a gold finger-ring, comprising the bezel and part of the hoop. The bezel is oval-shaped with the remains of an integral hoop at each end: approximately 3mm at one and 8mm at the other. The surviving portion shows that the hoop originally tapered inwards, the narrowest surviving point being about 2mm. It is flat in cross-section. The front of the bezel is decorated with an applied design executed in gold granulation and beaded wire filigree. The beaded wire is much worn, with the individual beads now difficult to discern. The individual gold granules vary in size and shape. The bezel is divided into four wedge-shaped fields by a central cross motif, comprising four straight arms formed by two wire strands, radiating from a central circular motif formed by a single wire strand. The central circular field originally contained four granules arranged in a square. Only one survives, the remaining three now represented by circular marks indicating their position. Each wedge-shaped field contains a different design, described here relative to the orientation of the bezel in the attached image: Upper left: Ten granules arranged roughly in pairs and linked with wire strands, which have been wrapped around them to form figure-of-eight motifs. The upper right pair of granules is enclosed by a single wire strand. Two pairs below are linked by a second strand. To the left, another pair is linked by a third wire strand that forms a figure-of-eight around them, and then extends along the edge of the bezel to link with two granules at the narrowest point of the field. Upper right: Five gold granules. At the upper left, one forms the centre of a spiral of wire, with a second on the spiral's upper outer edge. Marks suggest that two more granules flanked the spiral's terminal. At the lower right, three pellets in a triangular configuration are linked by one wire strand to form a volute motif. Lower left: Five surviving granules, three more now missing. The granules and wire are arranged to form a running volute motif across the field. Lower right: Ten granules. At the top left, two are individually encircled with collars of beaded wire. Underneath, two more are contained within a figure-of-eight strand. At the lower right, five granules are linked by a running volute strand. One more granule stands alone in the upper

	right corner. The whole design is enclosed by a single-strand border of beaded wire, running along the bezel's outer edge. The back of the bezel is plain with a slightly pitted surface and some creases and damage where the object has become distorted. Dimensions: Length: (of bezel) 25 mm Height: (of bezel) 17.5 mm Thickness: 3.2 mm Weight: 6.49 g
HER-HER0-PAS1-724559	A damaged silver penny of Cnut, dating to the period 1017-1023. North Type 781 (Quatrefoil). Reverse legend: PV(L)[F]PINE ON COL (Wulfwine, Colchester). Diameter: 17.9mm; thickness: 0.9mm. Weight: 0.75g.
HER-HER0-PAS1-726505	Part of a copper-alloy bridle bit, dating from the Early-Medieval to Medieval periods. The surviving piece takes the form of a straight arm with oval cross section. At one end this arm bifurcates; at the opposite end, there is a sub-globular terminal. Length: 39.6mm; width: 14.7mm; thickness: 7.9mm. Weight: 12.11g. These objects form part of a group of 11th century Anglo-Scandinavian horse trappings. A similar piece of an openwork bridle bit is illustrated by David Williams (2007: Fig. 3e).
HER-HER0-PAS1-726636	Part of an Early-Medieval to Medieval bridle cheekpiece. The piece comprises a broadly curved strip of copper-alloy, terminating at either end in a slightly wider, transversely ridged, sub-triangular moulding. The upper surface is convex and the underside is flat. Length: 43.5mm; width: 18.2mm; thickness: 3.2mm. Weight: 6.85g. For a similar, but more complete, piece, see PAS record SF-C5A0E1. These fittings are part of a group of 11th century Anglo-Scandinavian horse trappings as discussed by David Williams (2007).
HER-HER0-PAS1-739962	A copper-alloy frame from a single-loop buckle, dating from the Early-Medieval to Medieval periods. The frame is broadly D-shaped, with four lobes projecting from the centre of the curved outer side. These lobes form part of a pattern of moulded and grooved decoration that covers the upper surface of the flat-sectioned frame, representing a symmetrical zoomorphic design. The exact nature of this design is unclear, but the innermost element appears to be a pair of inward-facing heads, the snouts of which project beyond the axis bar, which they flank. Length: 25.7mm; width: 25.2mm; thickness: 2.3mm. Weight: 4.38g. The style of this piece and reddish-brown appearance of the metal suggest this is part of a group of 11th century, Anglo-Scandinavian metalwork. Similar buckles on the PAS database include NLM-00309C, NMS-8204B5 and LVPL-A95A38. A similar example is also held in the collections of the British Museum (Wilson 1964: 143-144/Plate XXI, no.34).
HER-HER0-PAS1-740540	An incomplete Early Medieval copper alloy strap end, dating AD 850-1000. This is a Thomas Class E strap end, or tongue-shaped strap end. The object is sub-rectangular with one end rounded and the other squared. The squared end is bifurcated to allow the strap to be attached. There are two perforation along the squared edge to attach the strap to the object, the rivets are no longer present. There is a horizontal engraved line just below the rivet holes and three further lines running vertically beneath that. The vertical lines are much deeper and wider than the other line, forming four ridges across the front of the strap end. The metal is a mid brown with traces of light green corrosion inside the bifurcation and around the rivet holes. Similar examples are published in Thomas and are class E type 3 ribbed strap ends. However, the published examples have a single rib whereas this has multiple. This type of strap end is thought to date from the late 9th to 10th century. Dimensions: length: 22.10 mm; width: 13.02 mm; thickness: 3.75 mm; weight: 4.43g. Reference: Thomas, G. 2000. A Survey of Late Anglo-Saxon and Viking-Age Strap-Ends from Britain. UCL: PhD Thesis.
HER-HER0-PAS1-751071	An early-medieval to medieval copper-alloy buckle with integral plate. The frame is broadly D-shaped, extending to a forward-facing zoomorphic head, which forms the pin rest. This head, moulded in high relief, tapers and slopes downwards from the brow to the upturned snout, the latter of which has two incuse pellet nostrils and a grooved mouth. Low transverse ridges extend across the brow, punctuated on either side of the central ridge by an incuse pellet eye. The frame itself has steeply sloping sides, and the underside of the pin rest is hollow. At the point where the frame adjoins the integral plate, there are two backward-angling projections, located at the top and bottom respectively. Halfway between these prongs is a circular perforation, through which the loop of the now-missing pin would have passed. The plate itself is of flat section, undecorated and has straight sides which converge towards a split attachment end, where there is a pair of narrower extensions at the bottom end, perforated by two opposing rivet holes. The extension to the end of the upper plate is intact; the one to the lower plate is incomplete. Length: 43.6mm; width: 21.5mm; thickness: 5.7mm. Weight: 5.6g. A similar buckle, dated to 9th to 11th century, is held in the collections of the British Museum (Wilson 1964: 154/Pl. XXV, no. 49). Comparable pieces on the PAS database include HAMP-C9AB76, BERK-0F1D48, NMS-B948D7 and BH-9B4B78, most of which postulate a date range of 10th to 11th century.
HER-HER0-PAS1-759622	A coin hoard of 7 silver pennies from the reigns of Edward the Elder (AD899-924) and Aethelstan (AD924-939). During the summer of 1980, five silver coins were discovered by a metal detectorist. Around the same time, another man found a contemporary coin in the same few square metres in which the other five had been unearthed. On 22nd January 1981, the Coroner for St Albans and Watford District noted the value of the collection, estimating their worth to be equivalent to the purchase of a sheep in the 10th Century. Consequently it was adjudicated that the coins were treasure trove, and were seized as such. Miss Marion Archibald of the British Museum examined the coins and identified them as from the period AD915-930. Of the original 6 coins, three were determined to be of the reign of Edward the Elder, and three of his son Aethelstan. Their identifications were as follows: Edward the Elder (AD899-924) Shortcross Type, Moneys name in two lines, S.10871. EADVVEARD REX + // GALT-ER MO2. EADVVEARD REX + // VVEALD-HELM 3. *EADVVEARD REX + // THVR-CETEL* - Known for Aethelstan, but unique for Edward Aethelstan (AD924-939) Shortcross Type, Moneys name in two lines, S.10894. ÆDELSTAN REX + // SIGEBR-AND MO5. ÆDELSTAN REX + // GOLFR-ED MO6. *ÆDELSTAN REX + // TOHRT-HELM* In June 1981, The Watford and South West Hertfordshire Archaeological and Historical Society excavated the site. The only find of note was a seventh coin, of the same type as the others, and of the same moneyer "SIGEBRAND" as previously discovered. On 12th November 1981, this coin too was declared treasure trove and acquired by Watford Museum. The identification of this final coin is as follows: Aethelstan (AD924-939) Shortcross Type, Moneys Name in two lines, S.10897. ÆDELSTAN REX + // SIGEBR-AND MO* In acquisition of the hoard, the British Museum exercised their right to pre-emption and purchased two of the coins (Thurcetel and Tothelthelm), the remaining five were acquired by the Watford Museum through a heritage grant from the Victoria and Albert Museum. Pictured are the five coins recorded in bold.
HER-HER0-PAS1-763987	A copper-alloy stirrup-strap mount, dating from the early-medieval to medieval periods. The vertical portion of the mount is sub-oval, with a straight, horizontal base and damaged apex loop. The central feature of the relief-moulded design is a bearded male, apparently naked, who stands facing forwards, his arms held out by his sides, his legs apart. The moulded edge of each vertical side represents the body of a serpent-like creature; the head of each serpent is located at the top, facing inwards, with the mouth open wide, as if ready to engulf the head of the male. At the base, the body of each serpent loops around the respective leg of the figure before terminating in a scroll. A horizontal strand is shown as if passing behind the waist of the figure, its right- and left-hand ends splaying into a three-pronged terminal. Also extending from behind the man is a narrow, straight-sided column, which projects downwards from between the legs. A single sub-circular perforation is situated near to the flat bottom edge of the mount; it is located to the right of centre, its reverse having adhering iron corrosion from the otherwise missing rivet. The insertion of this rivet hole was probably necessitated by the failed casting of two other rivet holes, at the bottom right- and left-hand corners respectively. In addition to the damaged apex loop, there is a small area missing near to the top right-hand corner of the mount. The torso and face of the man have a flattened appearance, probably as the result of wear. Height: 43.1 mm; width: 27 mm; depth: 6.3 mm. Weight: 16.32 g. This is an example of David Williams's Class A, Type 3 mounts, a small group which, at the time of publication, comprised just 10 examples (1997: pp. 36-39/Figs. 25 and 26). Dating from around the 11th century, stirrup-strap mounts formed the junction between the stirrup and its leathers (ibid. 2).

LEI-HER0-PAS1-008764	Sub-lozenge shaped cast mount with one slightly rounded end which has a single aperture, and one cut off to form a flat 'base' just above which are two iron rivets, there are 3 knobs protruding from each side which appear to be the noses and ears of two highly stylised interlaced Scandinavian style engraved beasts enclosing a pair of interlaced loops. In profile the mount is slightly convex with a step at an angle of 45 degrees to the flat end of the mount. The mount is of Williams Class A Type 1.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-013702	Lower half of an open-work devolved Winchester style strapend. Referenced in Kershaw (2008, 259)
LEI-HER0-PAS1-013849	Fragment of an erstwhile rectangular mount, two rivet holes, one rivet, openwork. Incised lines, presumably very stylised animals. Viking.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-024545	Broken in two. Penny of Aethelred the Unready.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-045564	The strap end is a tongue shape in plan, and composed of two plates. The terminal is zoomorphic in design and cast. The terminal appears to have a wide nose with oval shaped eyes. The body of the strap end is decorated with an entwined animal. Two rivets hold the plates together at the opposite terminal. The lower plate is undecorated and has traces of iron corrosion.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-049628	Gold finger ring with large oval bezel plate made from a hoop of circular section which has a lapped joint at the back. The large plate carries a border of beaded gold wire and at the centre has a plain circular collar for a setting (now empty, internal diameter 8mm). The outside of this collar is decorated by two bands of beaded wire, the upper one of finer wire. Springing from the shoulders is a roughly symmetrical pattern of loose scrolls made from ribbons of flattened beaded wire on edge and ending in small granules of gold. Small curls of beaded wire with granules lie above and below the setting. The hoop is distorted with some damage to the applied decoration. Granules and wire are missing. The overall effect is striking although the formal layout and granulation are quite coarse. Three grades of beaded wire were used including ribbon made from beaded wire, all of which suggests a date just before the millennium although the filigree work lacks the binding clips typical of some gold work of this period. There are no close parallels in the varied late Anglo-Saxon repertoire of rings. While it is also true that no close parallel to this ring form has been found in the small number of published Ottonian finger rings, the loose flowing style of the ornament is seen on the Lothar cross at Aachen for example, indicates a continental source in the 10th century. With a gem in the central setting this will have been a spectacular piece. Dimensions and metal content: Maximum dimensions: 30 x 16mm; weight: 11.5g. X-ray fluorescence analysis at the British Museum indicated an approximate gold content of 84 per cent per cent.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-054451	Silver penny of Eathelred II, first hand type BMCiia, 20mm in diameter, York mint, moneyer Hundolf. The obverse shows a bust facing right wearing a draped cloak fastened at the shoulder. The inscription reads ÆTHELRED REX ANGLOX. The reverse shows the hand of providence reaching down from the clouds flanked by the initials M and V the inscription reads +HVNDOLF MO EFERP. EMC 2004.0071
LEI-HER0-PAS1-055293	Copper alloy strap end 43mm long and 11mm wide. The object has a bulging oblong shape which terminates in a beasts head. The head, which forms about a third of the whole object, is made up of two sub square ears which are tucked behind the head. Next a ridge on the head tapers into a v shape. At the narrowest point the eyes are shown as holes on each side of this. The ridge then tapers out again to form a triangular snout. Above the beasts head is a panel with a dotted border covering the remainder of the object. This panel contains a Trewhiddle style quadraped beast on its hind legs with its tail curled behind. The very end of the object contains two rivet holes just above the beasts head. Recorded at the Hidden Treasures roadshow in Market Harborough.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-059571	Late Anglo-Saxon stirrup-strap mount, 45mm long and 27mm wide. The mount is triangular, with bulging sides and has a trefoil shaped terminal at its upper end which houses a fixing hole. It shows a lion facing left with its head facing upwards. It matches Williams Class A, type 11A, and is somewhere between 245 and 255 as it has a very slight flange and one central lower fixing hole.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-066890	Early Medieval (Anglo-Scandinavian) strap distributor, 58mm long, 17mm wide and weighing 10.75grams. The object consists of a shaft 6mm wide, which is semi-circular in section and has a raised area in its centre. On either side are two lozenge shaped terminals, each has an oval hole in its centre 10mm in diameter. each corner of the terminals has a raised blob. This object is identical to those illustrated in Williams, D. Late Saxon Stirrup mounts, CBA 1997.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-067840	Early medieval copper alloy strap end, 37mm long and 9mm wide. The object is rectangular in form and cross section. Its upper half is a rectangle with worn incised decoration, possibly basic ring chain or interlace? which appears to sit within a double incised (possibly niello filled?) border. Its lower half is sub triangular with three rounded projections down each side. This terminates in a projecting rectangle which represents an animals snout. At each side there is a slightly raised, projecting circle, forming an eye. Above this there appears to be a large incised (niello filled?) chevron running from above the snout to the objects edge in the second rounded projection. Above this are two sets of two deeply incised chevrons, one larger than the other, which must represent ears, sitting in the third and largest rounded projection. There are no obvious rivet holes in the object and the whole surface has a green/black patina. This strap end does not fit in the established classification. Its animal head terminal is typical of Thomas class A (anglo-saxon), but it is straight sided. The possibly multiple animal heads are a better fit for class B 4 (anglo-scandinavian) , but these are usually three dimensional. Because of this it is hard to ascribe a culture to this object.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-068058	one body sherd of Stamford ware pottery. The fabric is yellow-orange colour with fine inclusions and has a shiny slip with a pale green hue. The fabric dates to the late Saxon and early Medieval periods.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-068225	Early Medieval (Anglo-Scandinavian) harness fitting, 50mm long and 28mm wide. The object is either a cheek piece or a strap junction, unfortunately the diagnostic part is missing. The object has a green/red patina and consists of a diamond shaped loop which has a triangular section and has sub rectangular protrusions at each angle. From this emerges a shaft with the same triangular section. After 10mm the shaft becomes a flattened circle 12mm in diameter. On the other side of this the shaft widens considerably into a more substantial triangular form which has faint traces of incised decoration. The object has snapped at this point.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-068927	Copper alloy 8th century coin of Umayyad Syria, C. 20mm in diameter and 2mm thick. The coin has very uneven edges and surface and has patches of corrosion. The nature of the surface makes it difficult to see the design, but the obverse shows a series of circular shapes arranged in a pattern? the reverse shows a design resembling a series of capital E's with further circles at one edge. The coin may have been minted in Damascus (pers comm Julian Baker). It was found by chance in a back garden and it may have been lost by a Scandinavian in the 9th century? EMC pending
LEI-HER0-PAS1-070605	Viking ('Norse') copper alloy bell 31mm high, 20mm wide and weighing 7 grams. The bell is triangular in form and hexagonal in cross section. It has an integral rectangular loop at its apex and has concave semi-circular lower edges which run down into the angles and each face is decorated with two incised ring and dot motifs near the angle, 3.5mm wide. Published in Schoenfelder & Richards (2011, 162; fig. 4a)
LEI-HER0-PAS1-077575	Early Medieval copper alloy stirrup mount, 43mm long, 27mm wide (at base) and 4mm thick. The object is in fair condition with some green and brown corrosion product and weighs 18.12 grams. It is the shape of a bowed triangle and has a trefoil shaped terminal with a small rivet hole in its centre. The object is decorated with a relief Dog or Lion with its head pointing upwards, which is in



	a border 2mm thick at the sides and 4mm thick along the base. The base turns 90o, forming a flange 9mm deep and 2mm thick. This has two rivet holes, one close to the centre and the other to the right side. The object matches a Williams Type 11A perfectly except it does not have the rivet holes in the front of its base.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-078485	Anglo-Scandinavian Copper alloy mount, 39mm long, 24mm wide and 3mm thick. The object weighs 8.04 grams and has a reddish brown patina. The object is roughly triangular and curves slightly from the centre. There is a rivet hole in each corner, two still have rivets attached. The surface is decorated with what appear to be random drilled holes about 2mm in diameter. Around its surface are traces of a raised rounded band which criss-crosses the surface and is more visible around the edge. This may be a representation of an entwining serpent? The reverse is plain and there is no sign of a flange. The object appears to be a perfect match for a Northern(?) french example in Williams' Late saxon Stirrup mounts (Class B, no Type; p. 106; ref. C23), though its attachment means appear to be more similar to mounts in the Urnes style rather than the stirrup-strap mounts with iron rivets.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-081574	Early Medieval Silver penny of Edward the Confessor, North 818, minted presumably by moneyer Wulfwig or Wulfric at an uncertain mint. EMC 2005.0011 14mm in diameter, 1mm thick with a weight of 0.96grams. The coin is a small flan type with voided cross (seaby 1175, B.M.C.II) There is a small amount of damage to the left of the bust where the border has been lost, but is otherwise in good condition.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-089129	Anglo-scandinavian copper alloy sword pommel, 50mm long and 30?mm high. The object has a greenish/brown patina nad has one damaged edge. The object is roughly lentoid in shape with an upwards curving base. The object is made up of five 'segments' with a rounded upper surface which graduate in size, the smallest on the outer edge being c.6mm high. The central one, being the highest, C.30mm, has a rectangular hole in its upper surface c.8mm in diameter which would have secured it to the sword/dagger.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-094552	Anglo-Scandinavian copper alloy stirrup mount, 45mm long and 29mm wide. The object is quite worn with a reddish patina, but its decoration fits Williams Class A type 6. It is rectangular in form with rounded upper corners which flank a central protruding shaft, 10mm long. The shaft shows traces of an animal head, with a rounded protrusion in the centre. The upper edge of the shaft shows traces of a broken off rivet hole. The main mount is decorated with a central raised vertical shaft which has 4 sets of short 'branches' coming off it at an oblique angle. This is framed on each side by a curving 'beast' which curls around the upper part of the central decoration and then moves outwards before curling in to form the base of the decoration. Below this is an angled flange with two rivet holes, one at each corner. The reverse is plain and is slightly concave.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-098169	Early Medieval (Anglo-Scandinavian) harness link made from copper alloy, now 62 mm long and 27 mm wide. The link has a lozenge-shaped terminal at one end which is slightly domed (5 mm high) and has a hollow reverse. The terminal has a rectangular aperture and a knob at each of angle, one at the far end and one each at the sides, next to the short ends of the rectangular aperture. A D-sectioned arm, 7 mm wide, runs from the terminal to a central boss. This is 9 mm high and carries two knobs, one to either side. A second arm emerges from the other side of the central boss; this widens before being broken. The other terminal is missing. The object has a green/brown patina and is in good condition. Harness links date to the eleventh century.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-100536	Copper alloy object, perhaps late Anglo-Saxon in date, 46mm long and 15mm wide. The object has a brown/dark green patina and is in fair condition, being incomplete. It is roughly rectangular and begins with one rounded end, 10mm wide and 17mm long, which holds a suspension loop, 4.5 mm in diameter. At this point the object has a rectangular protrusion on each side, 6mm wide and 4mm long. Below this the object has a slight collar before forming a raised area with a central ridge and a triangular section which is 11mm long. Below this the object flattens and widens to 13mm. It continues for 7mm at which point the object has snapped. The patina is the kind of matt brown often found on late Anglo-Saxon or Anglo-Scandinavian objects. Compare SF-F5E0F7.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-103435	Early Medieval (Anglo-Scandinavian) copper alloy harness fitting, 28mm in diameter and 4mm thick. The inner hole is circular, the outer edge is square, with circular protusions at each corner.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-103503	Anglo-Scandinavian copper alloy stirrup mount, 60mm long, 22mm wide at the base and 2mm thick. The object has minimal decoration, with curved terminals on its upper, sloping edges. The object has three fixing holes one at the top and two at the bottom. The object is similar to a class A, type 5 mount, figure 95 in Williams, D. 'Late saxon stirrup strap mounts'.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-103539	Copper alloy mount fragment, 35mm long and 17mm wide. The object may be part of an Anglo-scandinavian bridle fitting. It consists of a long rectangular sectioned shaft which has a central rounded protrusion on its upper surface. At one end it has what may be the remains of a rectangular strap loop. At the other it has decorative incised? bands running across its width.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-103595	Saxon or Viking lead spindle whorl, 25mm in diameter and 13mm thick. It is decorated with a debased form of Saxon or Viking runes. The lettering apparently reads 'MATILD' (or 'MATILDA') and is in two scripts.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-103689	Early Medieval copper alloy mount, 50mm long, 25mm wide and 3mm thick. The mount has a possible zoomorphic terminal, formed of a domed oval protrusion. Above this is a traingular plate, with the point behind the terminal, which has a circular hole in its centre. On the other side there are two protruding shafts, one at each edge. One of which has snapped off. These shafts each have a small circular hole near their base and the complete shaft has a second one in its far end. possibly in Ringerike style. Another comparable hooked fitting was found at Westbury, Bucks (Ivens et al. 1995, 352, fig. 153 no.79) and there are examples on the PAS database at NMS-C0E720, BUC-D4F937 and SOM-A1AA99.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-103759	Early Medieval (Anglo-Scandinavian) copper alloy harness fitting, 55mm long and 10mm wide. The object consists of a rectangular sectioned bar which has a domed protrusion half way down its length. Each side of this are small semi-circular protrusions. The shaft has a lozenge shaped terminal with a circular inner edge and small round protrusions on each corner.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-103761	Early Medieval (Anglo-Scandinavian) copper alloy harness fitting fragment, 23mm wide and 5mm thick. The object consists of a lozenge shaped loop which has a circular inner edge. It has circular knops on its three surviving corners.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-103837	Anglo-Scandinavian copper alloy stirrup mount, 38mm long, 27mm wide and 3mm thick. The object is sub rectangular in form with a rounded protrusion in its upper edge. It is very worn but contains several, deliberate, holes suggesting it may be a Class A type 8 mount which usually contains stylised wolves or dogs on its outer edges.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-103844	Anglo-Scandinavian copper alloy horse harness fitting, 55mm long by 8mm wide and 5mm thick. It consists of a lozenge shaped terminal which has circular knops at its corners and a circular central hole. This is attached to a shaft with bevelled edges. Midway along this shaft is a domed circle flanked by two smal curved protrusions. The end of the object is missing but would probably echo the lozenge shaped terminal at the other end.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-104055	Anglo-Scandinavian copper alloy stirrup mount fragment, 22mm long, 25mm wide and 2mm thick. The object is sub rectangular in form with semi-circular protrusions half way down the flared sides. There is residual interlace decoration, representing the base of two intertwined beasts, above two circles formed using inlaid wire and containing the fixing holes.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-104126	Early Medieval copper alloy strap end, 32mm long, 8mm wide 2mm thick and weighing 1.69g. It is missing part of an edge. It is sub rectangular in form and has residual incised interlace decoration. There is little to go on with this pre-PAS description, but it appears to probably be 9th-century in date.

LEI-HER0-PAS1-104864	Anglo-Scandinavian copper-alloy stirrup-strap mount, 50mm long, 28mm wide and 5mm thick. The object is sub rectangular with a curved upper surface which has a rectangular protrusion emerging from its centre. There is a rivet hole in the top of this and a further two in each lower corner of the mount, one of which is filled. Just below this is a small flange emerging from the back. There is worn decoration which matches Williams class A type 6.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-106146	A total of 12 coins, consisting of Viking, Saxon and Arabic issues, found between 1992 and 2000. Only 3 were found together and considered Treasure, the others were single finds. When viewed together the coins obviously constituted an important mixed coin hoard, the most southerly yet found, deposited around 923-925."Their presence shows that a bullion economy still operated in some sections of society in the Danelaw as late as the 920's. What is still more significant is that this hoard should have been deposited so close to Leicester, five or more years after control of the town had, according to the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle (s.a. 918), passed to the Mercians under Aethelflaed. This hoard prompts us to question how effective the conquest of the Danelaw was, and to what extent Anglo-Scandinavian culture and practices remained?"Dr Mark Blackburn (ref below).3 silver pennies of the Vikings, processed as Treasure:Sihtreic Caoch (921-7)3, 4. (2) sword/cross type with blundered legends, cf. North 535, 2 (3=1.06g, chipped and 4= 0.89g)Vikings of Northumbria6. Sword St Peter coinage (921-7), sword/cross type (North 555), 1 (1.03g, chipped)Coins found individually.Sihtreic Caoch (921-7)Nos 1, 2, 5, (3) sword/cross type with blundered legends, cf. North 535, (1=1.15g bent, 2=0.20g fragment, 5=0.51g, fragment)Vikings of Northumbria7. Sword St Peter coinage (921-7), sword/cross type (North 555), 1 (1.03g, chipped)Edward the Elder (899-924),8. Horizontal type (HC 1E), moneyer Beornwold, Wallingford mint (?), 1 (1.35g, chipped);9. Horizontal type, moneyer Gareard, London mint (?), 1 (1.35g, chipped);10. Horizontal type (HT 1?), moneyer Osbeorn, Late I (S), West Mercian style, 1 (0.86g, fragment)Samanids11. fragment of silver dirhem, Ahmed Ibn Ishmail (907-14) or Nasr ibn Ahmad (914-32), with the name of Caliph al-Muqtadir (908-32), Samargand mint, date off flan but about 913-915 (0.84g fragment).12. fragment of a silver dirhem, Nasr ibn Ahmad (914-32), with the name of Caliph al-Muqtadir (908-32), Samargand mint, about 915/16, 1 (0.51g, fragment).Dr Mark Blackburn, 'A Viking coin hoard from Thurstaston, Leics. Preliminary report', 349-352, plate 54. in 'Coin hoards 2001' in The Numismatic Chronicle, 161, 2001.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-106245	Early Medieval (Anglo-Saxon) copper alloy strapend, 55mm long and 25mm wide. The strapend is nearly complete, and is decorated with open-work foliate designs in the Winchester style.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-106505	Early Medieval (Anglo-Scandinavian) copper alloy harness mount 48 mm long and 44mm wide. The object is T shaped and consists of a central human face flanked by two shafts which would have terminated in suspension loops. the lower shaft is triangular in form and emerges from the base of the face and may also have held a fitting.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-106558	Anglo-Scandinavian copper alloy plate fitting, 50mm long and 42mm wide. The mount is a large, triangular copper alloy plate with etched florid decoration. There are two large circular holes along the lower edge and a single small hole filled with a bent iron rivet at the top. Above this rivet is the possible remains of a flange, which suggests a stirrup mount?
LEI-HER0-PAS1-106595	Anglo-Scandinavian copper alloy stirrup mount, 44mm long and 24mm wide. The object is roughly rectangular with a triangular upper edge. It has a semi circular section shaft, which may have been shaped as an animal head? Two rivet holes are visible at the base, and the only visible decoration on its surface are several dots running along the edge of the object.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-106597	Anglo-Scandinavian Copper alloy stirrup mount, 55mm long and 29mm wide. The mount is triangular in form with a flange protruding from the lower edge of the rear which is pierced by two rivet holes. The Apex is trilobed with a central suspension hole. The object is decorated with an upward looking lion within a raised border. Williams class A, Type 11A
LEI-HER0-PAS1-107001	Silver, penny, Aethelred II (978-1016), helmet type (N775), c.1003-1009, Mint: London?, Moneyer: Eadmund, North 1994, 159, pl.13[emc pic]
LEI-HER0-PAS1-111159	Anglo-Scandinavian copper alloy stirrup mount, 42mm long and 29mm wide. The object is quite worn with a green patina and weighs 15.93grams. The object is roughly diamond shaped with a central depression which echoes its shape. It has three circular knobs; one elongated knob on the upper edge which contains a rivet and one on each side which appears to have iron staining in the centre. Towards its base is a further central rivet with a large area of iron staining which is flanked by semi-circular bulges in the lower edge, 5mm high. The lower edge is flanged, 8mm wide, but has no rivet holes. The mount is of Class A type 13 and closely matches examples 338-340 (Williams, D. Late saxon stirrup-strap mounts)
LEI-HER0-PAS1-111437	A fragment of gilded copper alloy 16mm long and 14mm wide. It is in good condition with a green patina, and weighs 2.13g. The fragment is roughly T-shaped, and has a raised border c. 2 mm thick around a panel of chip-carved interlace; the interlace has traces of gilding. On the reverse are the remains of a rectangular-section attachment lug 4mm long and 2mm thick. Susan Young has suggested that it may be a fragment of strap-union, attached to a leather strap by passing the lug through a slit in the leather and then threading a pin through a hole in the lug. This object may belong to a group of similar strap or harness fittings which includes an example recorded on the PAS database from Freckenham, Suffolk (SF8875). They date to the eighth or ninth century and have Irish affinities, but may have been spread to England by later Viking activity. The object has been donated to Leicestershire Museums by the finder. The Jewry Wall Museum in Leicester has a more complete example of a similar object, from Newton Linford.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-111461	Early Medieval? copper alloy trilobed mount, 15mm wide and 19mm high. The object is in a fair condition with a dark grey/brown patina and weighs 4.71 grams. The object consists of three short rectangular cross sectioned shafts with splayed, trilobed terminals. Their upper surface appears to have raised linear decoration but is quite worn. It has a triangle formed by converging raised lines in its centre. The object has a short circular sectioned shaft, C.6mm long, emerging from the centre of its base. The shaft terminates with two broken protrusions which appear to curve outwards, perhaps forming a loop?The decoration is similar to Late Early Medieval period brooches and mounts, which could suggest a similar date for this piece and its form suggests harness fitting perhaps?
LEI-HER0-PAS1-111536	Early Medieval (Anglo-Scandinavian) copper alloy strap distributor, 63mm long and wide and 13mm thick. The object is in good condition with a red/brown patina and has a weight of 39.64 grams. The object is cross shaped with a central domed boss. Each arm is semi-circular in cross- section and widens to accommodate a triangular terminal containing an oval shaped hole. The terminal has rounded, domed knobs at each point.The loops would have held leather harness straps and were usually placed at the side of a horses head.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-111543	Early Medieval (Anglo-Scandinavian) copper alloy sword pommel, 64mm long and 20mm wide. The object is in good condition with a green/brown patina and weighs 58.06 grams. The pommel is made up of five rounded lobes, the central one being the highest at 24mm. The others taper in height down to 6mm. There is a central circular fixing hole in its centre. The pommel is hollow in the centre and has a thickness of 3.5mm.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-111694	Early Medieval (Anglo-Scandinavian) copper alloy strap junction, 48mm long and 18mm wide. The object is in a fair condition with a brown patina and weighs 13.02 grams. The object is worn and is missing one edge. It consists of a semi-circular sectioned shaft which has a central raised semi-spherical boss, 7mm in diameter and 5mm deep. This is flanked on each side by a small rounded protrusion. The undamaged end tapers outwards and has a triangular shaped terminal with each point terminating in a rounded knob. A circular hole, 10mm in diameter, fills most of this end. The other end is missing but the curve of the hole can still be seen.

LEI-HER0-PAS1-112827	Anglo-Scandinavian copper alloy strapend, 40mm long and 25mm wide. The object is in good condition with a dark green patina. The object is largely rectangular with a rounded end and scalloped edges. At its base it has a recessed rectangular section with traces of a rivet in each corner. The main body has foliate decoration, perhaps the tree of life? which scrolls upwards and outwards. In the middle, on either side of the main branches are four small cut-away areas. Above these are two more small recessed cells. Amongst the foliage, either side of the centre, are two round protrusions which may be animal heads? The whole decoration terminates with a semi-spherical protrusion just above the small recessed areas. Kershaw (2008, p. 258 fig. 3) features this item and she also compares it to a bone strap-end from Highcross Street in Leicester. 'This object depicts four full-face animal masks, two with contorted bodies emanating from a central inverted mask and the others with deeply drilled eyes and issuing tendrils'. This bone object can be viewed at Jewry Wall Museum, Leicester. The object displays a mixture of Anglo-Saxon Winchester style and Anglo-Scandinavian zoomorphic heads
LEI-HER0-PAS1-118646	Penny fragment of Edward the Elder 899-924, king of Wessex, two-lined type (North no. 649). The obverse has a small central cross, the reverse gives the name of moneyer in two lines, followed by MO. The moneyer's name ends in LF, of which there are a large number of possibilities
LEI-HER0-PAS1-120372	Anglo-Scandinavian copper alloy strap fitting, 49mm long and 22mm wide. It is in fair condition with a reddish patina and weighs 23.62grams. The object is formed of a short shaft with a different loop at each end, one loop is oval in form and circular in section and joins to a shaft about 12mm wide and 10mm long which has a rounded bulge on its upper side. At this central point, the shaft narrows and becomes rectangular in section and is roughly 8mm long and wide. The final loop has triangular protrusions on its three sides and is also rounded on its upper side.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-125045	Anglo-Scandinavian copper-alloy object, about 60mm long, 40mm high and 20mm wide. The object is in good condition with a brown patina. It consists of a circular-sectioned shaft which tapers to a point. About 10mm from the rear (blunt) end of the shaft is an area of decoration, 20mm wide, enclosed by raised vertical bands. Within this are two diagonal crossing bands formed of three raised lines. Where they intersect there is a circular protrusion, 3mm in diameter, which is copied in each corner. This decoration is identical on each side of the object and continues underneath. Emerging from this decoration is a crude human figure who is circular in cross-section and wearing a pointed helmet. He has large outstretched arms with oversized hands; the right carries a drinking horn, and the left is empty but has a curved inner surface. In front of the figure, beneath the curved left hand, is a circular hollow; the hollow and the curved hand may have held a separate component. About 10mm in front of the figure, a stylised animal's head (horse or dog?) emerges from the shaft, and stands 15mm high with his neck straining forwards. He has small pointed ears and his face is divided into two by a raised vertical line with a small round eye on either side. About 8mm in front of the horse is a raised band, and from this point the object tapers to a point. The object has no obvious breaks or signs of fixing it to anything, and its purpose is unknown; it may possibly be a long goad from a prick spur with a horse-and-rider motif. Stylistically it belongs to the Viking Age, perhaps the 11th century. A very similar figurine, but lacking the animal figure in front, was found in Seehausen (Kr. Börde) in Germany in 2004, and is now in the Landesmuseum für Vorgeschichte, Landesamt für Denkmalpflege und Archäologie Sachsen-Anhalt. It is made from copper alloy with an iron core, and has also been suggested as a spur goad. A link to 10th- to 12th-century Slavic four-faced god figurines holding drinking horns has been pointed out (e.g. one from Zbrucz, Ukraine) and the Seehausen figure has been published as a blog (A. Muhl, <a href="http://www.la-isa.de/de/landesmuseum_fuer_vorgeschichte/fund_des_monats/2009/dezember/">http://www.la-isa.de/de/landesmuseum_fuer_vorgeschichte/fund_des_monats/2009/dezember/</a> ) and in catalogue form (Stiegemann et al. (2013, 581-582; fig. 521) - Vol. II of the Credo exhibition books. This item has been published in Medieval Archaeology (Scott in Geake 2007, 219-229; fig. 3a), and in Hammond (2013, 50; fig. 1.6-c).
LEI-HER0-PAS1-127159	Early Medieval (Anglo-Saxon) copper alloy strap end, 36mm long, 11mm wide and 2mm thick. The object is in fair condition with a green patina and weighs 3.64 grams. The object is roughly rectangular with slightly bulging sides. The object begins with a triangular form which represents the head of an animal and contains faint traces of circular eyes. This is separated from the main body by a horizontal incised line. Above this are two rectangular stylised ears, the upper edges of which are marked by two curved incisions. The main body is decorated with an incised border which contains a rectangle of incised interlace which has been roughly executed. Above this is a single, central copper alloy rivet. It also has an iron rivet placed below the copper alloy one and over the decoration, which has corroded. The object is missing its upper edge and has a large patch of iron corrosion adhering to its reverse. Below this the reverse contains an area of silvering, which is possibly solder as it would have been hidden when the object was intact.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-130531	Early Medieval (Anglo-Scandinavian) copper alloy disc brooch, 30.5mm in diameter and 3mm thick, with a weight of 8.73grams. The brooch is in fair, but worn condition, having part of its edge missing. It has a dark green patina with patches of green corrosion. The brooch has small traces of silvering on both surfaces. On its reverse it has a hooked catchplate, 10mm wide and 9mm high, aligned parallel with the edge. There is also a circular patch of yellowish corrosion where the lug, now missing, was attached. The brooch is decorated in the Borre style, and although worn can be matched to the East Anglian type II. It consists of a central recessed circle with a raised border set inside a concave sided lozenge shaped raised border. The spaces between the circle and the lozenge form four triangles and within each is a small circular pellet, due to the brooches condition this only clear in one corner. The corners of the lozenge extend to form double stranded interlace, which is loosely knotted and terminates in a curved tendril. This is contained within a narrow raised border forming the brooches edge. The brooch is a clear example of an Anglo-Scandinavian brooch with Scandinavian decoration and Insular fittings. For discussion of these brooches (including this example) see Kershaw, J.F. 2013, p.56-65.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-132894	Late Saxon copper alloy openwork strap end, 34mm long, 20mm wide and 5mm thick. The object is in a fair condition with a green/red surface patina. It is rectangular in form and has a 'frilled' edge. It has a rectangular recessed area at one end, c. 5mm deep, which contains two circular rivets, one in each corner. The main body has a raised border and a central raised ridge running its length. On either side of the ridge there are three circular cut outs which mirror each other and become closer near the far end, forming an arch. In between each cut out is a ridge running diagonally towards the edge. Below this are two kidney shaped cut outs and just below these the object has snapped, but shows signs of more cut outs.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-142507	Anglo-Saxon silver penny of Ceonwulf of Mercia (stack collection, 308 Sear 916).
LEI-HER0-PAS1-151413	Viking bridle fitting; Fragment of cast copper alloy bridle fitting of late Early Medieval date, probably 11th century. The fitting has a central, sub-circular boss with concave indent to the reverse side. The boss has a small circular knob on either side. A bar extends to both sides of the central boss. The concave shape of the broken ends of the bars indicate that this fitting originally had a loop at either end. One loop is now completely missing. Approximately a quarter of the other loop remains, including a decorative knob on the external face to one side of the loop. The object has a dull, red-brown patina over the whole surface. Length 37.32mm, width 9.05mm at boss, thickness 6.33mm above boss, 8.65mm at boss, weight 13.19g. A Viking cheek-piece with a similar shaped loop and central boss can be seen in Nigel Mills "Saxon and Viking Artefacts", page 83, figure V233.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-151550	Early Medieval (Anglo-Scandinavian) copper alloy sword pommel, 58mm long, 26mm wide and 19mm deep. The object is in good condition with a green patina and weighs 61.5 grams. The object is sub rectangular in section and is roughly lentoid in form, having a curved base and stepped upper surface. The object is made up of five 'segments' which graduate in size. The central one is sub triangular in form and is the largest. It contains a sub circular hole in its rounded upper surface. On either side of this is a smaller segment which is sub rectangular and also has a rounded upper

	surface. The two outer segments are triangular and slope gently to form a pointed edge where they meet the curved base. The object is hollow, although it has thick sides which were necessary to weight the sword correctly.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-157650	Early medieval copper alloy stirrup mount, 39mm long, 28mm wide and 2.5mm thick. The object is in fair condition with a reddish patina and weighs 12.27grams. It is very worn but appears to be a Williams class A type 1. It is sub rectangular with a flat base and sides which taper out slightly and then taper in near the top. It has protrusions at each side which are symmetrical and form the outline of a beasts head. The upper side is missing a loop and the reverse is plain with a small protruding lip at the base 5mm wide. Above this it has two circular holes, 3mm in diameter, placed next to each other a few millimetres apart.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-157652	Fragment (c.60%) of a silver early medieval penny of Edward the Confessor (1042-66), sovereign/eagles type (N 827), mint and moneyer uncertain.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-158061	Early Medieval copper alloy stirrup mount, 33mm long, 25mm wide and 3mm thick. The object is in a fair condition with a brown patina and weighs 11.02 grams. The object is sub rectangular with a triangular upper surface. It is very worn but its upper surface shows two linear impressions running about 4mm in from the edge. It has a protruding lip on the base of its reverse and it has two rivet holes, 4mm in diameter just above this on each edge. These are so close that they have broken. Given its shape it is probably a Williams Type 5.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-176070	Viking silver ingot. Surface metal analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content for the ingot of 93%, the remainder being copper, with small amounts of lead and gold; it weighs 11.96 grams. The ingot consists of a short bar of roughly trapezoidal section with rounded ends; length, 31 mm. It is smooth on top with signs of abrasion and slightly pitted underneath from casting in an open mould. The ingot is of typical Viking form, as in the well-known silver hoard from Cuerdale, Lancashire, deposited around 905. Such ingots could have been used as bullion in payments or trade transactions, as well as a source of metal for jewellery making and a number have been reported as potential Treasure finds over recent years, e.g. from Horton Kirby, Kent, and Barmby Moor, East Riding of Yorkshire Treasure Annual Report 2004, p. 75 nos. 100-101).
LEI-HER0-PAS1-177517	Early Medieval copper alloy stirrup mount, 46mm long, 27mm wide and 5mm thick. The object is in fair condition with a reddish patina and weighs 20.79 grams. The object is triangular in form with a trefoil shaped upper terminal which contains a circular rivet hole, 3mm in diameter. The object has a raised border which contains a raised and worn image of a left facing lion with head facing upwards above its body and foreleg raised. Below the decoration are two further rivet holes, 3mm in diameter which sit next to each other just above a protruding lip on its reverse side which is 8mm wide. Apart from this lip the reverse is plain. The mount fits Williams' type 11A and is similar to example 214.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-179134	Early Medieval silver penny of Coenwulf (BMC 93), 19mm in diameter, 0.5mm thick and weighing 1.22grams.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-179404	Early Medieval, Anglo-Scandinavian copper alloy stirrup strap mount fragment, 27mm long, 12mm wide and 8mm thick. The object is in poor condition with a brown patina and weighs 6.50grams. The object represents the base of a mount and consists of a rounded flange protruding at right angles from the base. There are two circular fixing holes, 3mm in diameter, in the main rectangular surface. There is no sign of any decoration.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-182052	Early medieval mount; Cast copper alloy Viking stirrup mount with openwork decoration, dated to the late 11th century. Sub-triangular (class A) stirrup mount of Type 8, as described in Williams "Late Saxon Stirrup Strap Mounts". The mount is quite worn and the decoration somewhat debased, but it seems to have a zoomorphic apex terminal with openwork, possibly also zoomorphic, designs spreading towards the base. There are two rivet holes at the base, one of which contains the remains of an iron rivet. Length 37.1mm, width 24.5mm, thickness 4.5mm, depth 5.4mm, weight 12.36g Ref: Williams, pg 47 and 50 (description), pg 48 & 49 (illustration figs 32 & 33); especially note object 142. (see below for full reference details)
LEI-HER0-PAS1-182747	Early Medieval silver penny of Offa, 17mm in diameter, 0.75mm thick and weighing 1.20grams
LEI-HER0-PAS1-185382	Early medieval (Anglo Scandinavian) strap fitting; Cast copper alloy harness strap mount of probable early 11th century date. The mount is flat in cross section and consists of a central fixing plate of approximate teardrop shape with a three-lobed knop at the pointed end. The plate has four small, circular rivet holes through it. A band extends from either side of the central plate. To the right the band expands to diamond-shaped frame with an oval hole through it and a decorative knop at each corner. The band to the other side of the central plate narrows and is then broken off. The metal has a dark corrosion and none of the original surface remains. Height (central fixing plate) 43.6mm, width (end of frame to break) 62.9mm, thickness 3.0mm, weight 17.82g
LEI-HER0-PAS1-188289	An early medieval (Late Saxon) strap end: An incomplete copper-alloy strap end of Gabor Thomas Class A (type 1 or 2) of early medieval (circa 9th century) date. This example is rectilinear, with slightly bowed sides, but it lacks the characteristic zoomorphic 'en face' head that forms the terminal on most examples of this type, and instead has a straight end. The obverse is decorated with an interlace motif, but it is slightly corroded, leaving the detail a little unclear. The interlace does bear some similarity with the Scandinavian (9th/10th-century) Borre style, but this may be coincidental. It is difficult to assign the strap end to either of Thomas's types A1 or A2. The interlace design present does not fit easily into the canon of Trewiddle design characteristic of type A1, but is more ornate than commonly seen on strap ends of type A2. The attachment end is split, and seems to have been secured with a pair of small rivets, though these are now lost. The strap end measures 26mm in length, 9mm in width, and 1.4mm in thickness, with a mass of 1.9g.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-188290	An early medieval (Anglo Scandinavian) harness fitting of cast copper alloy. It has a flat reverse, and moulded detail on the obverse, giving it a D-shaped cross section. There is circular loop 17mm across, adorned with decorative projecting knops at 6, 9, and 12 o'clock. At 3 o'clock there is a short projecting shaft of D-shaped section, with expanded terminals. The fitting is probably part of a cheek piece from a horse harness, but it may be a similar piece of equestrian furniture. It is of 11th-century date. The fitting measures 35mm in total length and 23mm in width at its widest point. Its maximum thickness is 8mm, and it weighs 14.4g.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-189518	A copper alloy hooked dress tag of Late Saxon (9th- or 10th-century) date. The tag is thin, and lightweight, and has a circular body, decorated with a radial design. It has a short (length c.3mm) pointed hook. It has an uneven patina, and there are signs of iron corrosion, perhaps formed through association with a pin, or another object. Length 16.4mm, width 11.3mm, thickness 0.9mm, weight 0.6g.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-192552	Early Medieval silver crux penny of Aethelred II, mint: Rochester, moneyer: Sidewine, 20mm in diameter, 1 mm thick and weighing 1.31 grams.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-195685	Early medieval copper alloy type A strap end, 40.2mm long, 10.6mm wide and 2mm thick. The object is in fair condition with a brown patina and weighs 4.15grams. the object is sub rectangular in form and rectangular in section. It consists of two flat plates, the upper of which is decorated. It begins with a stylised animal head with rounded depression for eyes and rounded ears above. The main body is damaged but appears to have been decorated with silver, part survives and is decorated with possible incised circles or swirls which may have been filled with Niello? the reverse is plain and there are no signs of rivets.

LEI-HER0-PAS1-198492	Early Medieval (Anglo Scandinavian ) copper alloy disc brooch, 18mm long, 15mm wide and 2mm thick. The object is in poor condition with a reddish patina and weighs 5.59grams. The brooch, which would have been circular in form, is missing nearly all of its original surface and is badly worn. It clearly shows its Borre knot design of a central circular depression surrounded by a concaved sided lozenge motif, which has from each corner double strand interlace emerging in a knotted formation. The reverse of the brooch contains a turned catchplate aligned with the edge of the brooch and opposite this on the same alignment are the remains of a lug, now just visible as two small projections. The brooch is of the East Anglian Series Type I , Kershaw, J. F, 2013.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-198582	Early Medieval copper alloy strapend, 34mm long, 20mm wide and 5mm thick. the object is in fair condition with a reddish patina and weighs 13.43grams. The object is rectangular in form and section and begins with a solid tapering edge. This has a central slit in its underside and has a circular iron rivet, 3mm in diameter, in each corner. Above this the object has obscured openwork decoration. A circle of six sub circular holes sits centrally and above this are two further holes. The object has broken off above this and there are a few possible further holes visible. The object has a raised border and each side has three evenly spaced protrusions which appear circular when viewed from the side. The object could be a Winchester class strap end or a derivative. It fits Thomas class E1, particularly eg 24 with its ridges on the edge or E2 as it has the raised border common on these types.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-200057	Early Medieval copper alloy stirrup mount, possibly Class AC. The object is 38mm long, 26mm wide and 7mm thick. The mount is in poor condition, being very worn, with a brown patina and weighs 10.98grams. The object is rectangular in form and section with a slight curve to its longer side. It has two circular rivet holes on its lower edge, one still has its iron rivet. Between these rivets are an inset flange, 12mm long and 5mm deep. The upper edge of the object is rounded and has a central circular fixing hole, which is missing its upper edge. Below and to each side of this there are two sub-oval recesses, with edges formed by projecting 'arms'. Both surfaces of the object are covered in a white concretion.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-201125	Silver penny of Edward the Confessor (1042-66) - Small Flan type, dating to 1048-50 (aka Hildebrand B, North 818).
LEI-HER0-PAS1-215259	Early medieval copper alloy mount, possibly part of a strap union, 25mm long, 24mm wide and 3mm thick. The object is in fair condition with a brown patina and weighs 6.24grams. The object is triangular in form and has a bowed rectangular section. It has a central circular hole which has a raised border around it. This is flanked by three smaller circular holes which are either part of the decoration or are fixing holes. In each corner there is a small raised area. Although very worn, the decoration suggests a Borre style piece. The raised areas in each corner could be animal heads and the central border appears to form an interlace pattern. Therefore the object would date to the first half of the tenth century (K. Leahy pers comm.)
LEI-HER0-PAS1-220576	Early Medieval copper alloy fragment, 27mm long, 12mm wide and 3mm thick, possibly from a strap-end of Thomas Class G. The object is in fair condition with a green patina and weighs 4 grams. The object is a fragment of an Urnes style object and is roughly in the form of a figure 8 which has been bent slightly. At the centre of the object is a sub rectangular raised area, which seems to portray a knot? The two loops are of similar size and are semi-circular in section. Each is decorated on its curved side with punched rings. There are several signs of breakage on the sides of the object. The most obvious is at one end where the object has a sub-circular raised area just below a rectangular sectioned break. The object is probably an Urnes style mount depicting a serpent. It is similar to No. 10, plate 75 in Leahy, K The Anglo-Saxon Kingdom of Lindsey.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-222241	Silver penny of Edward the Confessor, 1042-1066. Small flan type, 1048-50. North no. 818
LEI-HER0-PAS1-224787	Early Medieval (Anglo-Scandinavian) copper alloy harness fitting fragment, 27mm long, 25mm wide and 6mm thick. The object is in fair condition with a brown patina and weighs 10.05grams. The object consists of an oval loop which has a sub triangular section, the widest part forming the reverse. At the wide edge of the object is a sub circular knop, smaller versions of which appear at each side as well. The other long edge has the remains of a rectangular sectioned shaft which has broken off.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-225070	Early Medieval (Anglo saxon) copper alloy strap end, measuring 12mm long, 9mm wide, 1mm thick and has a weight of 0.14 grams. Object is sub-rectangular and has one rounded end with two circular holes, the object has snapped off below this. Object is incomplete and in poor condition, with a brown patina. There is no visible design or patterning.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-225076	Late Anglo-Saxon copper alloy strap end, measuring 33mm long, 12mm wide, 2mm thick, and weighs 2.20 grams. The object is in fair condition with a green patina. The object is sub rectangular in form with bowed edges and has two circular fixing holes in its upper edge. The object is decorated with a raised border containing the image of a dragon like beast, looking backwards. The object terminates with a raised zoomorphic head with comma shaped ears. The strap end fits Thomas Class A type 1
LEI-HER0-PAS1-225079	Late Early Medieval copper alloy strap end, measuring 36mm long, 7mm wide, 2mm thick, and weighs 2.16 grams. The object is in poor condition with a green corroded patina. The object is sub rectangular and pointed at one end. There is a single circular hole at the upper edge, and traces of a zoomorphic head is visible at the base. The object fits into Thomas Class B, the single hole may suggest it fits the later, Anglo-Scandinavian version of this class?
LEI-HER0-PAS1-225114	Anglo saxon copper alloy strap end? measuring 24mm long, 12mm wide, 1mm thick and weighing 0.74grams. The object is in poor condition with a green/brown patina. It is sub-rectangular in form and rectangular in section. The object has tapering curved sides with no visible decoration and is missing the tip of its base.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-228306	Early medieval silver penny of Eathelred II, moneyer, Oban, York mint, 978-1016.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-228606	Early Medieval silver penny of Cnut, Stamford, 1029-35 (North 790).
LEI-HER0-PAS1-231823	Early Medieval copper alloy strap end, 23mm long, 19mm wide and 1mm thick. The object is in fair condition with a brown patina and weighs 0.61 grams. The object is rectangular in form and section and is decorated on one side with a series of incised lines forming a border. The border contains ribbon interlace and the pattern stops over an oval motif near one end. At this point the object widens, forming a central void on that end to accommodate a strap. The ribbon interlace suggests an Anglo-Scandinavian style, perhaps a variant of Thomas class B5 or E4?
LEI-HER0-PAS1-235924	Early Medieval silver short cross penny of Cnut, 1029-36, Shrewsbury (North 1790).
LEI-HER0-PAS1-241022	Early Medieval stirrup strap mount, 46mm long, 30mm wide and 2mm thick. The object is in poor condition with a brown patina and weighs 14.26grams. The object is sub-rectangular in form and section. It has slight triangular protrusions at each side and has a triangular upper half. It has a broken circular hole at the apex of this and two complete holes near the base. There is a small worn lip protruding from the base of the reverse. It is very worn but probably Williams Class A, type 1.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-243167	Early medieval silver 'Cunnetti' penny, Viking kingdom of York, 895-902. The coin is similar to North 499, but is blundered, missing an E and T from Cunnetti. The reverse is inscribed with the name of the issuer 'Cnut of Northumbria' arranged around the points of the cross, with R for REX floating.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-245360	Early medieval copper alloy stirrup mount, 45mm long, 32mm wide and 3mm thick. The object is in fair condition with a brown patina and weighs 18.43 grams. The object is sub rectangular in form and section and has an upper edge which tapers to a point and incorporates a circular suspension loop. Each side has two rounded protrusions which correspond to the snout and ear of a

	dragon like beast. The surface decoration is very stylised and has a continuous incised border from which emerges a line forming a narrow triangle, marking the beasts head. Two scrolls near the upper loop which seem to represent the beasts intertwined necks. The base is flat and has an off centre protruding lip, 6mm wide and 10mm long, on its reverse. Above this and below the lower protrusion are two circular holes, 9mm in diameter. The object is a Williams Class A type 1 mount. Its form is most similar to eg.9 with the stylised decoration resembling eg.58
LEI-HER0-PAS1-246386	A late early-medieval copper alloy mount 28mm long, 27mm wide and 6mm thick. The object is in fair condition with a brown patina and weighs 7.11 grams. The object is in the form of an animal head, perhaps a lion. It has two semi-spherical eyes set each side of a raised 'snout'. Above this are two rounded ears. The object is surrounded by four sub circular protrusions each with a circular hole for fixing. The animal head is comparable to that found on stirrup-strap mounts of Williams's Class B for which an 11th-century date has been suggested. A similar date is suggested for this object.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-249718	Early Medieval (Anglo-Scandinavian) copper alloy sword pommel, 58mm long, 43mm wide and 11mm thick. The object is in poor condition with a brown/green patina and weighs 66.02grams. The object is sub triangular in form and rectangular in section. Its upper surface has a centrally placed rectangular hole to accommodate the tang, which is flanked on its two edges with slight ridges. Each side of the object is slightly curved and has two crescent shaped holes, which are of differing sizes and may be signs of damage. Enclosing these holes is a faint Ringerike style ribbon decoration which curves around them and continues up and over the top of the pommel, the decoration forming the ridges flanking the topmost tang hole (see illustration). On the other side the decoration continues, presumably as a mirror to the first side, but is masked by corrosion. The base of the pommel is decorated with two incised lines, echoing the ribbon decoration, which are aligned along the objects curved base. The underside is plain and has a further, wider rectangular tang hole.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-249729	Early Medieval or Medieval copper alloy strap end, 32mm long, 22mm wide and 3.5mm thick. The object is in fair condition with a green patina and weighs 8.03grams. The object is rectangular in form and section. The object is incomplete and consists of two plates which have damaged edges. The front plate forms about half of the objects remaining surface and is decorated with a horizontal raised ridge. Below this is a pattern of lozenge shaped depressions arranged to form diagonally aligned ridges. Above this the back plate is visible and contains two circular iron rivets, 2mm in diameter. One is placed in the upper corner and the other may be a repair, as it sits slightly off centre and lower down. The reverse plate has a rectangular recessed area where the rivets are held. The ridge forming the edge of this is covered in iron staining, the rest of the object is plain. The object is possibly a variant of Thomas Class E? the decoration could be stylised ring chain?
LEI-HER0-PAS1-251190	Early Medieval copper alloy strap end, 26mm long, 8mm wide and 3mm thick. The object is in poor condition with a brown patina and weighs 1.65grams. The object is sub rectangular in form with bowed sides which tapers to a point. It is made up of two plates which are held together by one rivet near its upper surface. It has no signs of decoration except for the very worn animal head which forms its terminal.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-252110	Silver, penny, Edward the Confessor (1042-1066), Pyramids type, North p. 181 (number 831) (BMC xv, Hild. I), 1065-6, moneyer: Colinc, Tamworth mint, mass: 1.2g, diameter: 16.8mm.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-253342	Early Medieval silver penny of Archbishop Aethelheard of Canterbury, with Coenwulf as overlord, 796-805 (type IIa penny, North 232 but with a solid cross and trefoil of pellets).
LEI-HER0-PAS1-256436	Early medieval silver penny of Aethelheard, Archbishop of Canterbury, minted under Eadgar, 796-8? (North 231/1 BMC-).
LEI-HER0-PAS1-260844	Early Medieval (Anglo scandinavian) copper alloy bridle cheekpiece fragment, 44mm long, 21mm wide and 6mm thick. The object is in fair condition with a brown patina and weighs 14grams. The object resembles the shaft of a strap distributor or other harness fitting dating to the late early medieval period. It is sub rectangular in form and section and has one incomplete flaring sub triangular end and a raised circle in the centre of one surface. The other end appears to have also broken but is very worn.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-261057	Treasure Case: 2009 T337. Complete Early Medieval (Anglo-Scandinavian) cast silver ingot. Surface metal analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate composition for the ingot of 70% silver, 15% lead, 4% gold, the rest being copper; it weighs 24.9 grams. The ingot is of cigar-shaped form of approximately triangular section, with a flattened apex (the underside of the object) and rounded ends; length, 47 mm. There are irregularities in the upper face consistent with casting in an open mould and there are two slight testing nicks on one edge. Both the form and nicking are typical of Viking-period ingots.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-261058	Early medieval gaming piece; cast lead gaming piece of probable anglo-scandinavian manufacture NB: This gaming piece was originally submitted along with a silver ingot (DENO-34FB88) as Treasure Case 2009 T337 but was later deemed to be unassociated with the ingot due to lack of a secure archaeological context and was therefore not included in the final Treasure inquest.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-263458	Early-Medieval copper-alloy strap-end, now incomplete. Sub-rectangular with pointed upper edge; central openwork lozenge with two perforations within each quarter (those on the left are not pierced through); inwards pointing free-standing projection from each corner; lozenge surrounded by eight circular perforations; a forwards-projecting knop at each of the upper corners; transverse ridge towards the bottom of the mount with a, now damaged, plate below (this was probably originally perforated); no trace of flange. Original surface gone; red-brown exposed surface with some light green patches. Length 38.1mm, width 24.5mm, thickness max (across centre) 6.1mm, weight 11.27g. This object was originally identified as a stirrup-strap mount of unclassified type, but similar to Williams's Class A Type 12 in that it has a lozenge motif. Two parallels were subsequently noted, LEIC-982247 and NCL-C53CC3. The last is the most complete, and is certainly a strap-end, of similar date to the stirrup-strap mounts (11th century).
LEI-HER0-PAS1-270144	late Anglo-Saxon copper alloy strap end? The object is corroded, but there are traces of a possible design on the upper face. The object is in poor condition, is 29mm long, 14mm wide, 1mm thick and weighs 1.2g.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-271391	Late Anglo-Saxon copper alloy strap end, 47mm in length, 11mm wide and 2mm thick. The object is in poor condition and weighs 2.63grams. It is sub rectangular in form and section, with bowed sides tapering to a point. This is decorated with an animal head terminal with two pairs of comma shaped ears. The strap end fits Thomas class A.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-276320	Early Medieval copper alloy strap end, 25mm long, 16mm wide and 2mm thick. The object is in fair condition and weighs 3.13grams. The object is rectangular in form and section and is decorated with interlace decoration which resembles 'vertebral ring chain' a variant of Borre decoration.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-276363	Early-medieval copper-alloy object 13mm in diameter and 24mm wide. The object consists of a circular loop from which protrudes a serpent-like animal head with a narrow pointed snout. Originally identified as a finger-ring, this object in fact seems more likely to be a knife-handle mount; compare HESH-4B4686, NMS-819015, BERK-995D76 (with beautiful relief decoration), LIN-C6D7D6, etc. The decoration on these dates them to the 11th century.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-276568	Late Early Medieval (Anglo-Saxon) lead alloy disc brooch, 38mm long, 28mm wide and 11mm thick. The brooch is in fair condition, with a portion missing and weighs 20.04grams. The brooch is circular and is decorated with five bands of concentric dotted lines forming a border around a central field of small raised dots, apparently randomly placed. The reverse contains a rectangular shaped, curved catchplate and a double semi-circular lug. The brooch is of a form developed from late Saxon Nummular brooches, which sometimes had coins as a central motif.

LEI-HER0-PAS1-291110	Early Medieval copper alloy stirrup mount, 27mm long, 24mm wide and 4mm thick. with a weight of 5.29grams. The object is a Williams Class B stirrup mount. The object is incomplete, missing its upper edge and its lower flange. It is rectangular in form with a series of circular holes. It should show a central animal head with possibly two smaller ones in each upper corner.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-291338	Early Medieval copper alloy strapend, 28mm long, 9mm wide and 3mm thick. weighs 2.16grams. The object is sub-rectangular in form and section and has a crudely worked animal head at its terminal above which is a crudely carved motif, possible a beast, in a rectangular border. The object has two rivets in its upper edge to attach it to a strap and there is a crude incised semi-circle below.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-383678	A complete but abraded and corroded cast copper alloy stirrup-strap mount of later early medieval date (1000 - 1100 AD). The stirrup strap mount is irregular in shape; being pentagonal in plan with a slight convex (domed) front and a concave rear face. The edges of the mount are slightly bevelled. In profile the mount is sub-rectangular (D Shaped) and curved due to design and movement in the ploughsoil. In cross section the mount is arched (C shaped). At the apex of the mount is positioned a central broken cast hole which shows evidence of wear. It has a diameter of 4.0mm. On the reverse of the lower edge is a prominent integral cast sub-rectangular slightly stepped flange which projects at right angles from the surface of the mount. This flange forms a projecting lip. Positioned above this lip are two further pierced or cast rivet holes, which show no signs of wear or corrosion. They also both have diameters of 3.3mm. The mount measures 51.5mm in length, 25.3mm width, and is 6.4mm thick across the flange and 3.4mm across the upper plate. It weighs 15.27 grams. The front face of the mount is decorated with two schemes; that on the body and that on the neck. The design on the body consists of a pattern inlaid with silver wire. This pattern has deteriorated and cannot now be understood, it seems to have both geometric patterns and more free flowing design. The surface of the mount is abraded and much worn and so the design is indistinct. The other design on the neck consists of a cast debased dragon like head; the eyes are picked out using silver wire inlay. The reverse of the mount is undecorated. The stirrup strap mount is a mid - light brown colour with an even but worn and abraded patina on all surfaces. Where abrasion has occurred a mid green coloured surface is present. There are also small areas on both the front and rear surfaces of active light green powdery copper corrosion. The abrasion is most likely to have been caused by movement in the plough soil; this has also resulted in a slight asymmetrical appearance in plan. There are also a series of transverse fractures in the metal surface. Similar stirrup strap mounts have been recorded by David Williams' 1997: Late Saxon Stirrup Mounts, which proposes a classification. This example fits into Williams' Group A Type 5. An example with silver inlaid wire can be seen in cat. No. 503. Sincere thanks are extended to David Williams for his comments on this example
LEI-HER0-PAS1-386797	Early Medieval silver cut halfpenny of Ethelred II, Long cross type, Lincoln? 997-1003 (North 774).
LEI-HER0-PAS1-394199	Early Medieval copper alloy strap end, 32mm long, 12mm wide and 3mm thick. The object is in fair condition and weighs 1.74grams. The object is rectangular in section and sub rectangular in form. It has an animal head terminal, comprising of two drilled circular holes below a lozenge motif. This has two round incised lines to represent ears above it. The main body is decorated with two panels which are mirror images, showing a stylised 'dog' with its head facing upwards. The reverse is plain and the object has two small circular rivet holes in its upper edge.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-394205	Early Medieval copper alloy strap end, 28mm long, 10mm wide and 3.5mm thick. The object is in fair condition and weighs 2.39grams. The object is rectangular in section and sub rectangular in form. The surface is decorated with a bordered motif, which is worn but appears to show a winged beast, a series of diagonal lines may be a large wing? The reverse is plain and the object has two large circular rivet holes in its upper edge, but is missing the rivets.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-394237	Early Medieval copper alloy strap end, 50mm long, 15mm wide and 2mm thick. The object is in fair condition and weighs 1.94 grams. The object is sub rectangular in form and rectangular in section. The object consists of one plate with rounded sides which has a raised triangular animal head terminal. The upper end of the object is damaged but shows traces of two circular fixing holes. The surface is decorated with a simple incised pattern of lines and semi-circles which echoes interlace. This object fits Thomas Class A which dates mostly to the 9th century, possibly into 10th.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-395196	Early Medieval lead alloy gaming piece 17 mm high and 11mm in diameter at its base. The object is in fair condition and weighs 6.94grams. The object is circular in section and tapers slightly, being 7mm in diameter around its top. This is decorated with four sub spherical knobs. The object is probably a viking period gaming piece, similar shaped objects were found in large numbers at the winter camp site at Torksey.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-397292	Small copper alloy Anglo-Saxon strap end. Upper surface has zoomorphic animal head anterior terminal, behind which are two 'eyes' and a rectangular panel with the remains of an incised intertwined, probably zoomorphic design. Lower surface is plain, with traces of file marks and some iron staining. The object is in fair condition, 26mm long, 9mm wide, 2mm thick and weighs 2.2g.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-398032	A tiny very thin pointed Anglo-Saxon strap end? Narrow flattened tapering copper alloy object with a rounded split posterior end. Anterior end missing. The object is in poor condition, 25mm long, 5mm wide, 2mm thick, and weighs 0.7g.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-398975	Early Medieval gold bracteate pendant, 24mm in diameter, 1mm thick and weighing 2.48 grams. The pendant has a simple gold attachment loop and shows a male bust, left, with a possible drinking horn to mouth. See full description by Dr Charlotte Behr, Roehampton University: Date: Late 5th - 6th century Description: The pendant is made of a disc of gold sheet that is scratched, torn and bent in several places. A simple gold strip serves as loop. The gold underneath the loop is far more reddish than the remainder of the pendant. The centre is decorated with the design of an male head with bust. In the tradition of the image of the emperor on late Roman coins and medallions that served as model the head is shown in profile. The hairstyle is decorated with a diadem ending in a framed triangle of three dots with a spiral in front above the forehead and in cross-shaped double lines behind the head. The coat is lined by two dotted borders and consists of four parts with stylized folds, the upper two ending in two mirror-image spirals. The three lines ending in open semi-circles on the back of the coat reflect the three pendilia, pendants ending in a precious stone or pearl, hanging of the imperial brooch (Sebaste & Bonfante 2001, 244). The bent feature in front of the coat may be discussed hypothetically as an arm with a hand holding a conical drinking vessel decorated with three bands at its upper end in front of the mouth. In front and behind the head are several symbols and imitations of Latin letters. Along the edge of the flan are incisions imitating a beaded framing wire. Discussion: The find is only the sixth known A-bracteate (defined as a pendant with an anthropomorphic head in profile) from early Anglo-Saxon England (Behr 2010; Behr & Marzinzik 2011). Whereas the find and its iconography have close links with Scandinavian bracteates, it was most probably made in England as it is possible to tell from some technical idiosyncrasies, like the absence of a framing wire and the undecorated loop. If the identification of the drinking vessel is correct, this would be a unique element within bracteate iconography. C. BEHR Literature: Behr, C 2010, 'New Bracteate Finds from early Anglo-Saxon England', Medieval Archaeology 54. Behr, C and Marzinzik, S 20**, 'Near Holt, Norfolk: Anglo-Saxon gold bracteate (2009T657)', TAR 2009, **. Sebaste, J L and Bonfante, L 2001, The world of Roman costume, London
LEI-HER0-PAS1-406781	Early Medieval copper alloy strap end, 56mm long, 19mm wide and 3mm thick. The object is in fair condition and weighs 6.47 grams. The object is sub rectangular in form, tapering to a rounded terminal. It consists mostly of a single sheet which is decorated all over with a stamped dot and ring motif. The reverse has a small rectangular plate, of different composition, attached at its upper end to hold the strap in place. It is secured near its rounded upper corners by two circular iron rivets, which along with traces of the strap are still present.

LEI-HER0-PAS1-412369	Early Medieval copper alloy Stirrup mount. The object is in fair condition with a dark brown patina and some areas of light green patina. It is 48mm long, 33mm wide, 4mm thick and weighs 16.9g. It is an Anglo-Scandinavian stirrup mount, Class A, type 14 in David Williams' catalogue of Late Saxon Stirrup-Strap Mounts. The object is very similar to examples 348-352 in Williams' catalogue. Interestingly, all these examples are from South-East England so this would represent the most Northerly example recorded. The mount is in the shape of a cross, with a triangular lower half, the base of which curves back to form a flange. It has two holes, one in the centre of the base and one at the base of the 'cross'. Traces of decorative bands across the ends of the arms remain, but no other decoration is visible.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-412900	Early medieval (Anglo-Scandinavian) copper alloy strap end, 37mm long, 21mm wide and 5mm thick. The object is in fair condition and weighs 8.55 grams. The object is rectangular in form with an upper edge that terminates in a point, which appears to form an animal head? Its lower edge is marked by a plain raised band along its front and a possible scar from a break on the back. This suggests it had a plate or flange protruding from it. The object is decorated with a sub-circular dome which is flanked by eight circular holes, four arranged on the upper half and four around the lower half (five of these are now incomplete due to wear). These holes are joined into pairs by a recessed channel, leaving four raised areas at each cardinal point. These line up with a raised 'cross' which forms the dome. This cross terminates before each arm can meet, leaving a central rectangular void. This overlies a sub circular hollow which has no evidence to show that it ever contained anything. There are very faint traces of possible ring and dot motifs on the surface of the cross. The whole object has very worn edges suggesting a long period of use before loss. This type of strap end has two parallels on the PAS database. NCL-C53CC3 (from Lincolnshire) is complete with a rectangular fixing plate, and its surface is covered in ring and dot motifs. DENO-083C15 is less complete.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-414218	Early medieval silver penny of Cnut, London, Pointed helmet type, 1024-30, North 787.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-417325	An incomplete copper-alloy stirrup strap mount dating to the eleventh century. The mount is trapezoid in plan with a broken apex. A small tab of metal projects at either lower corner. Both tabs are in the form of an animal head resembling a rabbit. The animal has a worn face but two large oval ears. When the mount is orientated correctly the animal heads are upside down (ie the ears point towards the base of the stirrup). The surface of the mount is decorated with a Scandinavian-type beast-head in niello. The head is seen in profile left when the mount is orientated to 90 degrees clockwise. Below the head are two circular rivet holes. On the reverse below the holes is a narrow ledge. Cf. Williams (1997, 81; ref. 373)
LEI-HER0-PAS1-419650	Late early Medieval silver cut half penny of Edward the Confessor, expanding cross type (1050-1053).
LEI-HER0-PAS1-428445	Late early Medieval silver cut halfpenny of Edward the Confessor, small flan type, Stamford, 1048-50 (North 818).
LEI-HER0-PAS1-430352	Anglo-Scandinavian copper alloy stirrup mount. The object has been identified from a drawing which suggests it is quite worn. The mount matches a Williams Class A, Type 16, example 362, except in this example the animal has small rounded ears.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-430460	Animal terminal of a strap end. Only 20% complete. Thomas class A1. Recording from an illustration on an identification record from 1987.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-430465	This is a copper alloy strap end that is just 50% complete. It has an animal head terminal and a decorated field. Being identified from an illustration on an identification record from 1987.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-430468	An early-medieval copper-alloy strap-end of Thomas Class A, Type 1. The object is decorated with a Trehwiddle-style standing beast contained within a border. This sits above an animal head terminal with large rounded ears. It has an upper surface of two semi-circles which sit above the rivet holes. Being identified from an illustration on an identification record from 1987.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-430482	Early medieval copper alloy strap end of late Saxon date, It has an animal head terminal, a sub rectangular central zone with a probable debased beast. But unusually it has what appears to be a pointing arrow between the decoration and the rivet holes. Recorded from an illustration on an identification record from 1987.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-430520	Early Medieval (Anglo-Scandinavian) stirrup strap mount, Williams class A type 12, 11th century. The object is sub rectangular in form and rectangular in section. It consists of an integral circular loop which sits at one corner of an openwork rectangle, made up of four smaller rectangles. It is orientated so that two of its corners sit at the centre of the sides. There is a central sub spherical knob on its surface and the object terminates with two circular holes near its flat base with a further central hole in the centre of a flange protruding from the reverse at an almost right angle. Recorded from an illustration and a photograph from an identification record from 1995.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-432276	Copper alloy Anglo-Saxon strap end with zoomorphic decoration on upper surface. The object is in fair, incomplete condition, is 27mm long, 11mm wide, 2mm thick and weighs 2.07g.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-440440	Early medieval copper alloy strap end with zoomorphic terminal. The object is undecorated apart its animal head terminal, which has large comma shaped ears and a slightly three dimensional face. In shape it is very similar to the Class A Anglo-saxon strap ends dated by Thomas to 9th to 10th century (2003, FRG Datasheet 32). The object is undamaged and in very good condition, but is slightly corroded around the body. Length: 40mm; Width: 14mm; Thickness: 4mm; Weight: 8.67g. Found before 1990.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-440464	Early medieval copper alloy strap end of Thomas's Class B1, with simple grooved decoration at terminal (Thomas 2003, Fig. 2.13). The object is slightly corroded, bent in the middle, and with a fragmentary flared split end. The decoration is only visible at the terminal and consists of parallel transverse grooves and raised mouldings. The reverse is undecorated. Length: 39mm; Width: 7mm; Thickness: 4mm; Weight: 2.70g. The date range for this class of strap-end is early 9th to 11th century. Found before 1990.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-453247	Early Medieval copper alloy stirrup strap mount, 42mm long, 33mm wide and 5mm thick. The object is in good condition and weighs 9.48grams. The object is triangular in form and rectangular in section. It has a tapering sub circular protrusion emerging from one of its lower corners (with evidence for another on the opposite side) There is a rectangular sectioned and rounded lip protruding from the reverse of the lower edge at 90°. The object has three circular fixing holes, one in each corner, and is decorated with an unusual geometric pattern. It has a central tapering recessed line running up its centre from just above the bottom to the base of the uppermost hole. This is decorated with incised lines running across its surface. To each side is a plain sub rectangular recess sitting between the holes. It fits Williams type 8, but is probably a hybrid (pers Comm. D Williams), but cf. Williams (1997, 82; ref. 379).
LEI-HER0-PAS1-460267	Early medieval copper alloy stirrup strap mount, 45mm long, 35mm wide and 3mm thick. The object is in fair condition and weighs 28.23grams. It is sub rectangular in form with a small flange emerging from the reverse of its base. The upper edge is rounded and it is decorated with an interlaced design forming two 'serpents' whose heads look outwards and form the edges of the object. The interlace is interrupted by nine circular holes. A tenth hole is placed at the top of the object and contains an iron rivet. There are further rivets at the base, two large ones near the base, arranged into the design and a further two in the flange. The reverse of the object is heavily corroded near all the rivets, but is otherwise plain. This mount is similar in decoration to class A type 1,



	particularly eg 9 or 10, but it has the circular holes and the large size which make it a closer match to a class C mount, particularly eg 486; though this example does not have the side attachments which define class C.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-460490	Early medieval lead alloy brooch fragment 31mm long, 24mm wide and 1mm thick. The object is in fair condition and weighs 4.69grams. The object consists of a fragment of what is probably a disc brooch. It has a border of short lines set with two circular raised borders and inside this is an unclear design. The reverse has a sub spherical knob which may be part of a catchplate. The border is similar to an example found in York (fig 1267, eg 10604, Arch of York 17/14) which depicts a stylised beast.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-470886	Early medieval lead alloy brooch fragment? 19mm long, 16mm wide and 3mm thick. The object is in fair condition and weighs 4.62grams. It consists of about a quarter of a circular plate brooch which has part of a plain raised border present. This contains a beaded outer border and what appears to be a voided cross in its centre. This may be contained by a further beaded border in each quarter? There are no fixings present on the reverse to prove it is a brooch but its decoration and projected diameter suggest it is probable. There are several other examples of this type of brooch known from Leicestershire, which parallel the brooches found in York.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-480539	Early medieval (Anglo-Saxon) lead alloy disc or nummular brooch. The brooch is circular in form and flat. It is decorated with concentric rings of solid lines which have intermittent raised dots. The innermost circle is formed of joining raised dots. The central section is slightly domed and is plain except for a small incised circle near the centre. It is very similar to a brooch illustrated in Archaeology of York: the small finds 17/14 (Fig 1268, no 10601). The brooch is also very similar to SF-5095A6. The brooch has been deliberately folded over twice, perhaps prior to recycling. The object is in fair condition, is 1.5mm thick, would have been 34mm in diameter when flat (now 34mm in length and 8 to 17mm wide) and weighs 15.10g.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-482165	Early Medieval Anglo-Scandinavian copper alloy prick spur fragment, in fair condition. The fragment consists of about half of the arms, which have a sub triangular section and have rounded protrusions on the outer surface, two are present on one side and one on the other. The neck (protruding section) consists of a short shaft with a sub triangular section with a small rounded protrusion on its upper surface. This terminates in a goad (point) with a bi-pyramidal expansion (square in section). It is very similar to an iron spur found at the Coppergate excavations in York, which is dated to the 10th-11th centuries (Ottaway, The Archaeology of York, The Small Finds 17/6, Anglo-Scandinavian Ironwork from Coppergate Fig 304, no 3834). The fragment is 65mm long, 47mm wide, 9mm thick (11mm thick where the neck joins the arms) and weighs 28.37.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-489843	Late early Medieval copper alloy and silver strap end, 34mm long, 14mm wide and 3mm thick. The object is in fair condition and weighs 2.31grams. The object is a two part strap end with bowed sides and two circular rivet holes in its upper edge. It is decorated on one side with two rows of incised double zig zag lines, enclosed by a linear border. There is a small patch of silvering along a crease/break in the upper front surface.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-495480	Early Medieval (Anglo-Scandinavian) copper alloy disc brooch, 30.5mm in diameter and 3mm thick. The brooch is in poor condition, having part of its edge missing and extensive green corrosion on the upper decorated face. The brooch is 29mm in diameter, 10mm thick (measured at the catchplate) and weighs 8.33 grams. On its reverse it has a hooked catchplate, 8mm wide and 9mm high, and on the opposite edge is a rounded lug 9mm wide and 6mm high with a central pierced hole containing iron corrosion, presumably from the pin. The brooch is decorated in the Borre style, with traces of a central circle placed inside a raised lozenge which has interlace protruding from each of its corners, these twine around to form a knot motif which fills each quarter. The brooch is a clear example of an Anglo-Scandinavian brooch with Scandinavian decoration and Insular fittings. See LEIC-782CD2 for a clearer example. For discussion of these brooches see Kershaw, J.F, 2013, p.56-65.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-498702	Early Medieval copper alloy strap end, 38mm long, 11mm wide and 3mm thick. The object is in fair condition and weighs 2.68grams. The object is a bow sided two piece strap end which has two circular fixing holes in its rounded upper surface. The surface is decorated with a geometric pattern, which begins with a 'fan' shaped motif, whose narrow end sits between the circular holes. Below this are two triangular geometric motifs, at which point the design is obscured. It has a probable animal head terminal, but this is also obscured by damage. The reverse is plain and pitted. The object fits most closely to a Thomas Class A type 2: patterned.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-501952	Damaged early medieval silver penny of Eadgar's reform coinage (973-975). The coin has lost its outer edge so that none of the inscription remains, and is badly cracked.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-508629	Early Medieval silver Thor's hammer, 29 mm long, 21 mm wide at head and 4 mm thick. The object is T-shaped and consists of a sub-rectangular head which comes to a slight point in the centre of its upper edge, and tapers gently in width to its straight edges. This sits on a tapering shaft, sub-rectangular in cross-section, which holds the remnants of a broken suspension loop at its terminal. The head is decorated with sub-rectangular punchmarks, four arranged in a square in its centre and three in a row on each side. Three of the punches appear to have round pellets within them.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-521428	By Elisabeth Okasha, University College Cork Description The object is complete. It is a circular silver disc of diameter 27-30 mm and thickness < 1 mm. Although described as a 'brooch' there is now no sign of any fitting or fastening. The disc is complete and largely undamaged although there is some discolouring on both face and back. The back of the disc is plain but contains some scratches. The face of the disc contains a central, equal-armed cross; it has a circle in the middle containing a pellet and each arm meets the circular margin on a tri-partite base. The margin is formed by two concentric circles, inside which is incised the text. In design, the face of the disc resembles quite closely some of the coins issued by Edward the Confessor (ruled 1042 to 1066), those containing a so-called voided cross with terminal lunettes. However some coins issued by other eleventh-century Anglo-Saxon rulers, such as Aethelraed (ruled 978-1016) and Cnut (ruled 1016 to 1035), are also similar. The text The text is primary, that is, the disc was clearly intended from inception to contain a text. The text is incised right around the disc, inside the margins, with the letters facing inwards. The letters are c. 5 mm in height and are entirely legible. Most of the letters touch one or other margin and some touch both. The script used is that known as Anglo-Saxon Capitals, with the common use of the Old English letter wynn for W. Both instances of the letter G are unusual in shape and both lack a top cross-bar. It might be that the top cross-bar is subsumed into the upper margin, although this is clearly not the case with the three forms of E and the two forms of F. Some near parallels to the unusual shape can be found. For example, the sundial stone from Kirkdale in Yorkshire (Okasha 1971, 87-8 and fig.) has some instances of a similar shaped G, as does the Paris portable altar (Okasha 1983, 95-6 and figs). However a form of G without a distinct top cross-bar is interesting in that it is entirely unparalleled amongst Anglo-Saxon inscriptions. The text reads: + W V L F G Y F E M E A H A G H I R E Divided into words, the text reads: + wulfgyfe me ah ag hire. The language is Old English and the text is probably to be translated as '+ Wulfgyfu owns me; owns (me) for her'. The first part of this is a standard owner formula, preceded by a cross. Initial crosses are very common in all Anglo-Saxon inscriptions (Okasha 2011b, 1-22). Maker and owner formulae are also well-attested, both in Old English and in Latin, especially on small portable objects. There are more than twelve other inscribed texts, many on finger-rings, that contain the Old English phrase me ah or mec ah. (See Okasha 1994, 76-7 for nine of these). The name Wulfgyfu is a recorded Old English female name (Okasha 2011a, 53, 70), where the second element can be spelt with either y or i, as -gyfu or -gifu. However the spelling -e of the ending in the nominative case is unusual in an Old English (as opposed to a Latin) text. In fact, some of the Domesday Book examples suggest that names in -gifu, -gyfu may not be exclusively female (see for example Feilitzen 1937, 264, liber homo). Certainly the un-compounded name Gife, from the same root, Old English gifu, occurs as the name of a (presumably male)

	<p>moneyer (Redin 1919, 122).The Old English word ag or ah (both spellings are well recorded) means 'owns' in the 1st and 3rd person singular (that is, 'I own' or 'he/she owns'). The word hire is the dative or genitive singular of the word for 'she', hence 'for/to her' or 'of her; hers'. The verb agan 'to own, to possess' is recorded elsewhere with a dative pronoun following, hence the translation here 'owns (me) for her', although the syntax is unusual. A less likely alternative is that the second instance of ag is for age, a rare word for 'property', hence 'her property'. In either case, the last two words of the text are apparently repeating the meaning of the first part in a different form of words. These last two words are presumably to be understood as being suitable to fill the rest of the space on the disc. A somewhat similar situation occurs on a ninth-century gold ring from Bodsham, Kent. Its text reads: + Garmund mec ah im, where the first part means 'Garmund owns me', followed by two extraneous letters which are probably either decorative or to fill up space or both (Okasha 1971, no 13, p. 55 and fig). It is clear that the spelling, the morphology and the syntax of the text on the Hinckley disc differ from the standard Old English of many manuscript texts, but such differences are not unusual in inscribed texts. There is no linguistic evidence for dating the text, beyond the fact that it is likely to be pre-Conquest or from very shortly afterwards. Similarly, there is no epigraphic evidence for more closely dating the Anglo-Saxon capitals. The disc can be tentatively dated to the eleventh-century on account of the similarities to some eleventh-century Anglo-Saxon coins. References: Feilitzén 1937: O. von Feilitzén, The Pre-Conquest Personal Names of Domesday Book (Uppsala) Okasha 1971: E. Okasha, Hand-list of Anglo-Saxon Non-runic Inscriptions (CUP) Okasha 1983: E. Okasha, 'A supplement to Hand-List of Anglo-Saxon Non-Runic Inscriptions', Anglo-Saxon England 11, 83-118 Okasha 1994: E. Okasha, 'The Commissioners, Makers and Owners of Anglo-Saxon Inscriptions', AS Studies Arch. Hist. 7, 71-70 Okasha 2011a: E. Okasha, Women's Names in Old English (Ashgate) Okasha 2011b: E. Okasha, 'Crosses in Inscriptions', Nottingham Medieval Studies 55, 1-22 Redin 1919: M. Redin, Studies on Uncompounded Personal Names in Old English (Uppsala) It measures 27.09mm in diameter, 0.78mm thick and weighs 2.1 grams.</p>
LEI-HER0-PAS1-522063	<p>Early Medieval copper alloy strap end, 36mm long, 13mm wide and 2mm thick. The object is in fair condition and weighs 3.96grams. The object is rectangular in section and sub rectangular in form, with a rounded base. It is decorated on one side with a rectangular panel that is in-filled with a series of incised chevrons which form triangles and 'diamond' forms. Below this the object terminates with a stylised animal head comprising of ears formed of two semi-circular ridges above similar incisions which are separated by a vertical incised line. Below this is a horizontal incised line, which sits above a series of three incised chevrons depicting a snout. The strap end is a Thomas class A, type 2 dated to 750-1100.</p>
LEI-HER0-PAS1-522114	<p>Early Medieval lead alloy gaming piece (or weight), 17mm high and 18mm in diameter. The object is in fair condition and weighs 14.09grams. The object has a circular section, is hollow and is domed, (it resembles a thimble). It has no visible markings. It is similar in form and material to others found in large numbers at the 'winter camp' site at Torksey in Lincolnshire. It is thought that they are gaming pieces, but they may also be weights.</p>
LEI-HER0-PAS1-526479	<p>Late early Medieval (Anglo-Saxon/Anglo-Scandinavian) copper alloy key, 40mm long, 18mm wide and 3mm thick. The object is in fair condition and weighs 6.15grams. The object is sub rectangular in section and consists of a central shaft which has a small circular protrusion at one end. This has two small sub triangular protrusions on its outer end and a small collar like projection where it meets the shaft. The other end of the shaft has a sub triangular plate which has a rectangular hole in its centre. There is also a small triangular nick removed from the centre of each long side. The object terminates with a small rectangular projection in the centre of its flat, outer end. This projection would have held a short shaft terminating in a spherical knob, as shown in HESH-D2D0A6, and would have formed the bit. This example has been dated 900-1100 and may be Scandinavian in style. The key is very similar to LVPL-3C07ED IOW-558551 SF-685597 IOW-F44267 These slide keys are generally known as 'Viking keys' due to similarities in shape with excavated examples, however the T-shaped projections at the base of the bit remain unusual and no direct excavated parallels have been identified. This group of keys are tentatively dated to the 10th or 11th centuries AD (c. 900-c. 1100 AD) and with possible Anglo-Scandinavian influence, although it should be noted that this date range may be prone to adjustment through the recovery of examples from datable contexts.</p>
LEI-HER0-PAS1-540434	<p>Late early Medieval (Scandinavian) copper alloy disc brooch, 26mm in diameter and 3mm thick. The object weighs 8.35 grams and is in a fair, but worn, condition. The brooch is circular and slightly domed. It has a tinned underside which has two fragmentary lugs, one positioned at 12 O'clock, corresponding to the catch plate opposite (6 O'clock) and a smaller one at 4 O'clock. The pin lug is incomplete and consists of two parallel rectangular shaped projections (2mm deep) aligned downwards from the edge. The smaller one has a similar alignment but is formed of one incomplete rectangular protrusion with a central curved recess (incomplete circular hole) and traces of iron pins? protruding, perhaps suggesting that it has been riveted on. The catch plate remains as a rectangular piece of attached? copper alloy which has a patch of iron staining down its right side. The surface of the brooch is worn and consists of a Borre style tripartite design around a central circular knob (possibly silvered?). It appears to show three animals which have sub triangular bodies, with a now missing dot in the angle for an eye. Each has a long curving snout, two linear protrusions at the 'hip' which extend into the brooches border and a spiral shaped rear leg. The animals are entwined by the snout, which rests on the neck/body of the previous creature and the spiral rear leg, which encircles the snout of the one behind. There is linear gilding with transverse indents forming pseudo Filigree in place, along the edges of the creatures and other small traces of gilding suggest it once covered the whole object. Jane Kershaw has confirmed the objects Scandinavian origin and has identified an English pendant find from Akenham, Suffolk as a parallel (illustration). She also confirms that the brooch is probably Danish and dates to the late 9th/early 10th Century. In addition she has found a Danish parallel, in the form of a lead model from Gudme (lower photo). Both are extremely similar to this brooch with the exception of the central circular device on the Leics. example. I am very grateful to Jane for the ID and for providing images (these remain her copyright and are reproduced with permission).</p>
LEI-HER0-PAS1-546277	<p>Description: Cast openwork mercury-gilded silver mount, rectangular in shape, with a C-shaped section. Its function is unclear, but it probably covered an edge as a binding. It would have been mounted in position thanks to four small holes at its corners. The rectangular shape is framed by a triple border of two plain mouldings enclosing a beaded one. The design is cruciform, with four long-beaked, snake-like creatures, seen from above, with prominent bulging eyes, converging on a central pyramidal boss formed by the (saltire) intersection of four plain strands. This creates the impression of two superimposed crosses: one made by the snouts of the creatures, the other with its arms at 45 degrees to the beaks, offering a support for the thread-like plain bodies of the snakes to interlace with. The interlace is orderly but not symmetrical, as can be seen in one of the quarters where one of the arms of the strands is discontinuous, thus creating a larger loop in the interlace. Discussion: The piece does not find obvious comparisons: animals seen from above are common in metalwork from the ninth century (although some are already found on 8th-century coins, with comparable bulging eyes and snouts), but the creatures seen here seem to have more affinities with manuscript ornamentations, as for instance in the Book of Kells, ff. 291v. and 14r see B Meehan, The Book of Kells, London, 1994, figs. 37 and 54). The interlace is more related to Irish work in its fluidity, rather than to the more disciplined Anglo-Saxon or Viking varieties. The beaded framing that encloses the open-work panel is found in metalwork and sculpture, but also as contour to lettering in manuscripts. It is possible that our mount was made to match the art of a related piece of work in a monastic context, and it is best seen as an example of Insular art, probably of the ninth century. Dimensions and metal content: Weight: 13.8g; length 37mm; width 36mm; diameter 14mm externally, 10mm internally. Surface metal analyses at the British Museum indicated a silver content of approximately 75%. X-ray fluorescence analysis at the British Museum has established the metal to be silver-gilt, with an approximate silver content of 75%. This, and its age, qualify the piece as treasure under the stipulations of the Treasure Act 1996, and it therefore should go forward to inquest. Dr Anna Gannon Curator Early Medieval Coinage The British Museum</p>

LEI-HER0-PAS1-571642	Early Medieval copper alloy strap end, 32mm long, 11mm wide and 1mm thick. It is in fair condition and weighs 2.64grams. The strap end is rectangular in section and sub rectangular in form, having bowed long edges. It is decorated with a three dimensional animal head terminal with circular depressions for eyes and large rounded ears above its rounded head with prominent snout. The object is cast in one piece with a slit to accommodate a strap in its upper end which also contains two round rivets holes which form a scalloped upper edge. The surface is decorated in debased interlace arranged into four panels, two large semi-circular ones along each long edge and two triangular ones filling the remaining space.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-571650	Early Medieval lead alloy gaming piece, 19mm high, 20mm wide and 18mm thick. The object is in good condition, but is roughly cast, and weighs 32.87grams. The object is solid, sub rectangular in section and form with a domed upper surface. At each of its 'corners' it has a raised ridge running to meet each the others at the apex of the dome. Where they join there is a rounded pellet. The object probably dates to the Anglo-Scandinavian period.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-575391	Late Early Medieval ( Late Saxon) lead alloy nummular brooch, 30mm in diameter and 1mm thick (4mm thick in centre). The object is in fair condition and weighs 9.25grams. The brooch is circular in form with a few nicks to its edge. It is decorated with an outer ring of slightly raised pellets in circles. Inside this are two concentric solid rings followed by another row of pellets in circles. At the centre it has a plain area containing a central raised knop, 4mm high. Its reverse holds a linear ridge which has attached the remains of a circular sectioned loop, now damaged and flattened, and the triangular remains of a catch-plate. The brooch is similar to HESH-0969E0 and dates to 900-1100.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-577087	Early Medieval (Anglo-Scandinavian) copper alloy stirrup strap mount. Length: 33mm, width: 27mm, thickness: 4mm, weight: 10.71grams. The mount is rectangular in form and cross section with part of a curving flange at its base and a slightly round, incomplete upper edge. It has seven circular holes in its body which surround three sub-rectangular, rounded protrusions which represent animal heads. One of these is flanked by a slight protrusion in the side edge, which should be echoed on the opposite side. It matches Williams class B, type 1, group 3 eg. 407, but is heavily worn and corroded. Length: 33.0mm, width: 27.0mm, thickness: 4.0mm, weight: 10.71
LEI-HER0-PAS1-578612	Complete Early Medieval copper alloy strap end. Thomas type B1 with transverse grooves and stylised zoomorphic terminal with raised nostrils and ears. There are two asymmetrically placed rivet holes at the attachment edge and it has a wedge shaped split end. In good condition. 9th to 11th century in date. See Meols 2007, p.64, p.9, no.323. Length: 39.0mm, width: 8.0mm, thickness: 2.0mm, weight: 2.27g
LEI-HER0-PAS1-591265	Early Medieval (Anglo-Scandinavian) copper alloy harness fitting, 66mm long and 20mm wide with a weight of 17.3grams. The object consists of a semi-circular sectioned bar which swells in the centre to form a central boss with a semi-spherical section. This has triangular protrusions at right angles to the main bar, which terminate in slightly rounded knobs. At each end of the bar is a circular loop which also has triangular projections, three on each. The reverse of the object is probably flat. A parallel for this fitting is illustrated by David Williams in his Anglo-Scandinavian Horse Harness Fittings datasheet (2007: fig. 6c.). A similar example can be seen here BH-A61C51.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-601249	An early medieval silver penny of Aethelred II (978-1016), Last Small Cross type (N 777; bmc i), mint: uncertain, still indicates West Midlands, c.1009-17. The coin has lost all of its outer edge with no inscription surviving on obverse or reverse. This is most likely due to a fracturing of the coin around the edge of the outer circle, the weakest point on early medieval coins as opposed to clipping.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-616177	Early Medieval gold Bracteate, 34mm long, 28mm wide and 1mm thick with a weight of 3.59 grams. The bracteate is incompletely preserved, the loop has been ripped off and ca one third of the stamped outer zone on the upper right part is missing. The gold foil is heavily buckled with several tears. The lower right part has been folded which may have been intentional whilst the other damages appear to be post-depositional. The gold foil was surrounded with a beaded wire set along the edge. It is heavily abraded. Underneath the (missing) loop is a beaded gold wire attachment (however with smaller beads than the framing wire) in the shape of a not quite symmetrical spiral. The spiral was soldered on the stamped outer zone of the pendant. Wire applications underneath the loop are quite rare on bracteates but have been observed on several finds from England, including two D-bracteates from Kent (IK 582 Dover Buckland grave 250 and IK 554 unknown provenance), two A-bracteates from St Giles' Field, Oxfordshire (IK 323) and Undley, Suffolk (IK 374) and three bracteates from the Binham hoard (IK 604,2, 630,1 and 630,3) (2011T657, 2009T657 and 2013T628) (Behr 2010; Behr - Pestell 2014). In contrast to the bracteate from Scalford LEIC-EDD980 (IK 635,1) that has a die-identical central image the new pendant is larger and has an outer zone that is separated by two concentric lines and decorated with a type of stamp not yet observed on any bracteate. It is round and formed of a central dot surrounded by radially arranged squares that are serrated and an outer ring of triangles and squares of which not all are well visible. On the reverse a faint negative of the central image is visible. The surface of the reverse is partly quite 'pockmarked'. The central image shows in the succession of the imperial head on Roman coins a male head in profile with a bust dressed in the imperial coat shown with stylised folds and three lines ending in semi-circular features, probably indicating pendilia. The hair is shown in vertical strands divided with two lines of dots indicating the imperial diadem ending in a central jewel in front of the forehead. Underneath the ear a dot indicates the hole of the compasses used for the die. The most unusual and so far unique feature of this bracteate design is the conical object with three horizontal lines that the man holds in his hand in front of his mouth and that may be best explained as glass drinking vessel (Behr 2011). Surrounding the head is a series of shapes that imitate letters of the Latin inscriptions on Roman coins and medallions. Approximate diameter: ca 36 mm; weight (before cleaning) 3.6 gr. Discussion: The pendant contributes to the still small number of gold bracteates from Leicestershire and Rutland. Its unusual design features suggest that they were locally designed and made but following the Scandinavian/Continental tradition.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-632968	Early medieval copper alloy harness link or strap distributor. The object is sub rectangular in form and section. It has broken in two just past its central boss. This is sub spherical and has a hollow underside. At each side the boss has a small cylindrical projection. This sits at the end of a plain shaft with a semi-circular section that terminates in an open loop. This loop has a triangular section with the thinnest edge pointing outwards. At three of the cardinal points it has a small sub spherical projection. This object is very similar to BH-734870, which is described as a typical example of an Anglo-Scandinavian horse harness link, as discussed by David Williams (2007: 4 - 5). Such pieces are thought to date from around the 11th century (ibid. 1).
LEI-HER0-PAS1-636609	Early Medieval silver penny of Eathelred II, Long cross type, Moneyer [LEO---] Leofwine, Leofman or Leofstan, York mint, N774, 997-1003.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-660041	Early Medieval copper alloy stirrup strap mount, 35mm long, 25mm wide and 3mm thick. The object is incomplete but in fair condition and weighs 7.20grams. The mount is missing its apex and is sub rectangular in form. It's design is formed of a rectangular motif, arranged at an angle so that two of its points protrude, one from the centre of each side of the object. The surface is decorated with a raised cross (with a D shaped section), with a rounded protrusion in its centre, set inside a similar raised linear border. A further corner merges into the base, which is rectangular in form and protrudes gently from its reverse to about 7mm thick. The front surface of the base is covered in iron staining, but traces of two circular fixing hole can be seen. On the objects reverse there are traces of additional metal placed over the two pointed sides, whose function is unknown. The mount matches the class A type 12 mount shown in fig. 46, eg. no. 303 in Williams, D. 'Late Saxon stirrup strap mounts'.

LEI-HER0-PAS1-660058	Early Medieval copper alloy stirrup strap mount, 35mm long, 28mm wide and 2mm thick. The object is incomplete but in fair condition and weighs 8.39grams. The objects form is sub rectangular and flat. It is missing its apex and part of one edge, the other having a triangular projection. It is decorated with two sets of double curving incised lines emerging from the lower side, curling towards the centre before curving round and down. These appear to represent beasts and have something protruding from the upper edge towards the top of the mount. In the centre of field below them is a teardrop shaped motif. Either side of this is a circular fixing hole, sitting above the remnants of a flange, protruding from the base of the reverse. The mount is a class A type 1, There is no match but its somewhere between fig. 23 no 58 and fig 21 no 27... in Williams, D. 'Late Saxon stirrup strap mounts'.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-715049	Early medieval copper alloy strap end fragment, 30mm long, 22mm wide and 2mm thick with a weight of 7.26grams. The object has a rectangular form and cross-section and represents the upper part of the strap end, with a recessed, plain upper portion sitting above a raised collar. Below this the object contains two sub circular holes side by side. It has a further central hole lower down and between the upper two. Either side of this hole are diagonal incised lines, splaying and running outwards towards the edge, which would appear to represent debased foliage. Below this point the object is damaged, but what is left of the decoration appears to repeat that present above. There is a central projection flanked by now triangular holes and it terminates with the trace of a third, lower, central hole. This object is a good example of a Thomas Class E1 strap end, dating to the 10th and 11th centuries. It is part way between the detailed foliate engraved examples and the simpler debased decoration. It is one of a few found in Leicestershire and is similar to LEIC-9C16D7
LEI-HER0-PAS1-717087	Early Medieval (Anglo-Scandinavian) copper-alloy stirrup-strap mount. The object has a pentagonal in form with scalloped sides, each with three concave curves, a squared base and a pointed top. The apex loop is diamond-shaped and has a circular perforation c. 3mm in diameter. Extending backwards from the base is a right-angled flange, adhering to which is iron corrosion from two iron-filled holes through the flange. The upper surface of the mount is decorated with a vaguely symmetrical cast relief knotwork design, not all of which is coherent as the surfaces are worn and corroded in places. It can be seen to have a short straight band in the upper centre which binds several strands, two of which curve out towards the edges of the mount; these may turn into animal heads, with the incurred edge of the mount forming the curve of the muzzle towards an upturned mount. Two other strands run upwards to meet around the apex loop. The object measures 47mm high, 28mm at the widest point and is 3mm thick. The weight was not recorded. This mount contains elements which can be found on many recorded examples of stirrup-strap mount, of which Williams Class A, Type 1A is the closest parallel. This type was defined by Webley (2014) as a relief-decorated variant of Williams's Class A, Type 1 and there are several recorded on the PAS database: CAM-06AD95, NLM-3070E6, NMS-0059B5, NMS-C013D7, NMS-2EAC31, LIN-3E00B4, NARC-C34373, BERK-F6E976 etc.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-721710	A early-medieval silver penny of Ceonwulf (796-821), portrait phase (c.800-21; Naismith E12.10); moneyer: Withtred; mint: East Anglia (probably Ipswich). Ref: Naismith 2011: 315.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-721721	Anglo-Scandinavian harness mount or pendant, 27mm long 24mm wide and 2mm thick with a weight of 4.54grams. The object is incomplete and consists of a broken rectangular suspension loop, below which is a rounded oval shaped protrusion suggesting an animal head. This sits in the centre of a triangular shaped fragment, suggesting the object may be lozenge shaped when complete. At either side of this 'head' are sub-circular holes, which are only completed by very thin strips of metal which join a central T shaped lower section, sitting below the 'head'. The object has a similar form to SWYOR-64EC05, described as a harness pendant, but this example is missing the animal head projection.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-723868	Early Medieval copper alloy mount, 45mm long, 42mm wide and 8mm thick with a weight of 20.87grams. The object is triangular in form and slightly domed. It consists of three isosceles triangular projections joined by their short edge to a central 'sub' triangular section. Where they join the central triangle, there is a semi-circular depression at each edge. The upper surface is decorated with a series of cells. Starting at the centre, there is a triangular cell sitting below a three petalled flower motif. Each corner of the central triangular cell touches the edge of a further group of cells, each arranged as six petalled flower motifs, sitting in the centre of each projection. The 'flowers' consist of three large and three small, alternately arranged cells around a central pellet. The raised areas are gilded in places and each alternate large 'petal' seems to have been filled with blue glass, now only remaining in fragmentary form. The underside of the object is plain with a possible scar in its centre for a fixing mechanism. I am extremely grateful to Dr Barry Ager, who confirmed the date of this object and provided the following information. The shape is a little unusual for the type, although I am sure it is Carolingian period. There is one with triangular heads to the arms, but not such deeply rebated sides, and found in the UK, without further precision, which is now in a private American collection. The enamel/glass settings are also unusual, although not without parallel. I wrote a note on a fragmentary trefoil mount, probably from a sword-belt, which had been found at Maastricht-Amby and some of the eyes of the three face-masks in its centre still have light blue glass studs remaining ("Fragment of a Carolingian trefoil mount from a sword-belt, found at Maastricht-Amby", Publications de la Société Historique et Archéologique dans le Limbourg, 134-135 [1998-99], pp. 427-436). Glass inlays occur on other jewellery of the period, too, e.g. an unprovenanced ansate brooch of gilded copper alloy with white glass eyes in the zoomorphic heads at each end (British Museum registration no. 1988,0303.1) and a gilded silver finger-ring with animals with blue glass eyes (BM reg.no. AF.495):- <a href="http://www.britishmuseum.org/research/collection_online/collection_object_details.aspx?objectId=85312&amp;partId=1&amp;searchText=1988,0303.1&amp;page=1">http://www.britishmuseum.org/research/collection_online/collection_object_details.aspx?objectId=85312&amp;partId=1&amp;searchText=1988,0303.1&amp;page=1</a> <a href="http://www.britishmuseum.org/research/collection_online/collection_object_details.aspx?objectId=96915&amp;partId=1&amp;searchText=AF.495&amp;page=1">http://www.britishmuseum.org/research/collection_online/collection_object_details.aspx?objectId=96915&amp;partId=1&amp;searchText=AF.495&amp;page=1</a> The trefoil mounts are of continental origin and broadly dateable to the 9th century. It is a moot point whether they were brought into this country in connection with Viking activity, or were imported directly from France and/or the Low Countries.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-725079	Early Medieval lead alloy gaming piece, 16mm in diameter, 13mm in height and weighing 20.58 grams. The object has a roughly semi-spherical form and cross section. It has a roughly cast surface and has a hollow underside. The object is similar to LEIC-3BDFB5 and many others with this form have been found in at the 'Viking winter camp' site at Torksey.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-729994	Early medieval copper alloy buckle, 25mm long, 19mm wide and 4mm wide with a weight of 5.69grams. The buckle is D shaped in form and in cross section with a slightly recessed straight strap bar. It has a in intact pin bar which is also D shaped in cross section and is wrapped around the strap bar.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-735856	Early medieval copper alloy strap end, 36mm long, 6mm wide, 3mm thick. The object is rectangular in form and cross section and is almost complete. It has a narrow shaft which is divided into three sections by a series of incised transverse grooves, the first two are formed of three grooves and the last (upper band) by two. The areas within these are plain except for a slight rounded indentation in the centre of each edge. The object terminates with an expanding rectangular plate which is split to accommodate a strap. It has the remains of a single rivet hole centrally placed and is missing its upper edge. The object can be placed into Thomas' class B1, dated to 850-1100.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-735870	Early medieval copper alloy strap end, 40mm long, 6mm wide, 3mm thick. The object has a rectangular form and cross section. It begins with an elongated stylized animal head, with very large rounded ears. Above this the object tapers outwards in width slightly and is plain but has a bevelled edge running most of its length. This terminates at a slightly wider, rectangular shaped terminal, c.10mm long, which is split into two parts to take the strap. The object is damaged here with the rivet holes and upper edge missing. The object fits Thomas class B2, dating it to 850-1100.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-735902	Early medieval lead alloy spindle whorl. The object is circular in form and rectangular in cross-section, having a rounded central aperture. The surface is covered by a thick and white patina. Length: 23mm, width: 6mm, weight: 24.79grams. The form is similar to Walton Rogers type B or her 'disc' type, both dated to early medieval period.

LEI-HER0-PAS1-735924	An early medieval silver denier of Charles the Bald, Carolingian King of the West Franks, c.840-877, possibly Melle mint?. The coin is very worn, but complete.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-735940	2 Early medieval silver fragments of two line pennies, Probably issued by Eadwig 955-57, moneyer Heriger for one fragment, York mint. SCBI 64, 395-400, Pl. 17.L W T wgt Obv. Rev. 11 7 0.5 0.2 GR HE (ligated) 15 11 0.5 0.39 REX ++ / ERM
LEI-HER0-PAS1-736988	Early Medieval (Anglo-Scandinavian) copper alloy strap distributor, 59mm long, 28mm wide and 15mm thick with a weight of 26.71grams. The object has a 'cruciform' shape and is rectangular in cross section. It is in fair condition but is incomplete, missing one arm entirely and two more missing their terminals. The object has a central raised rectangular 'boss' which has a cylindrical hollow underside. From this three short, D cross-sectioned arms emerge. One has a complete 'lozenge' shaped terminal with an oval aperture and is 'trilobate', having a rounded knob on each of its three corners. The two further arms have just a portion of the terminal present and appear worn. The fully rectangular boss is unusual, but some do have flat topped circular or sub rectangular examples. The object is similar to fig 6f in Williams, D. FRG data sheet 39
LEI-HER0-PAS1-739737	A complete gilded copper alloy cloisonne enamelled brooch of Late Anglo-Saxon dating (10th to 11th Centuries AD).The brooch is circular in shape with seven circular lobes evenly spaced around the perimeter. Each lobe contains a circular enamel cell, of which one is turquoise, one light blue, and five navy blue. The face of the brooch is decorated with a gilded border and cloisonné enamel, with a wavy equal-armed cross design in the centre. The cross is navy blue and also decorated with a gilded border which leaves four step pyramid shaped cells, one in each quarter. The opposing cells contain the same coloured enamel, one set being turquoise and one set being light blue. The reverse of the brooch is flat, with a complete catch plate, pin loop and pin. A probable second catch plate or chain loop is positioned at 4 o'clock on the reverse.The brooch has a diameter of 26.8 mm and is 5.1 mm thick. It weighs 6.8 g. Another example with a very similar design has been recorded on the PAS database (LIN-629513). Other parallels include WMID-BD69AD and SWYOR-829E3F. Further information on cloisonné enamel brooches can be found in Buckton (1986). Reference:Buckton, D., 1986 Late 10th and 11th-century cloisonne enamel brooches, Medieval Archaeology, 30.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-740031	Early medieval silver penny, St Edmund memorial type, 895-910, cf. North 483 moneyer, CIBVINIA.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-741776	Early medieval gilded silver pin with a gilded head. The pin is broken into two pieces approximately halfway along the shaft.The following description is based upon a photograph rather than first-hand observation. The pin-head is generally globular in form with a flattened top. It is decorated with ring-and-dot motifs on each 'face' of the pin; three are visible in the photograph with a presumed fourth on the hidden face. Below the head is a raised circular collar. The shaft is circular in section. The head, collar and the upper part of the shaft are gilded.Dimensions: Unavailable as recorded from photograph.Discussion: This pin appears to fit within Evans and Loveluck's (2009, pp. 50-51) Type 132 from Flixborough, North Lincolnshire which have globular heads, collars and decorated heads (although it does not seem to share the swollen shank towards the tip that also typifies this group). It particularly resembles their no. 300, which has ring-and-dot decoration, while the flattened top is paralleled in their no. 299 (Evans and Loveluck 2009, fig. 1.23).Globular-headed pins are a common type in the mid- to later Anglo-Saxon period. Most examples are made from copper alloy, but silver examples with gilding are known (Evans and Loveluck 2009, p. 33). Most pins of this type found at Flixborough have been broadly dated to the late 9th to 11th centuries, and it is likely that this pin dates to a similar period.References:Evans, D. H. and Loveluck, C. (eds.), 2009. Life and Economy at Early Medieval Flixborough, c. AD 600-1000: The Artefact Evidence. OxbowAuthor:Wendy ScottFinds Liaison Officer for Leicester, Leicestershire and RutlandPortable Antiquities SchemeContribution by:Dr. Sue BrunningCurator, Insular Early Medieval CollectionsThe British Museum
LEI-HER0-PAS1-743160	Early medieval copper alloy strap end, Length 36mm, width 10mm, thickness 2mm, weight 3.5grams. The object is rectangular in form and cross section with slightly bowed sides. It is decorated with a sub rectangular animal head terminal, which takes up about one quarter of its surface. This is formed of two side recesses which contain semi-spherical protruding eyes, set either side of a flat broad nose. Above this are ears formed of two rectangular panels with slightly recessed comma shapes to suggest rounded ears. The rest of the decoration is formed of a recessed panel in a plain border which contains two intertwined beasts. Their bodies form an intricate interlace and their rounded heads, with protruding jaws, are visible in the centre of the panel. There are several small patches of white inlay across the interlace suggesting that all recesses were filled originally. The object splits into two plates just below the top of the decorated panel, forming a V shaped gap when viewed from the side. The upper edge, which is damaged, is slightly rounded and has a central V shaped recess, either side of which is a circular attachment hole, one now damaged. The reverse of the strap end is plain. The object matches Thomas Class A, type 1 strap end.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-743454	Early Medieval lead alloy spindle whorl, 16mm high, 27mm in diameter and weighing 49.17grams. The object is roughly cast and has a 'beehive' shape, triangular in form with flattened top and bulging sides and a circular cross section. The whorl is undecorated and has an irregular central hole 8-10mm in diameter.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-744904	Early medieval silver penny, St Edmund memorial type, 895-910, Moneyer Chenapa, the coin matches exactly one illustrated in SCBI Vol 36 pl 4, 98.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-744999	Early medieval copper-alloy (Anglo Scandinavian) mount, Length 37mm, width 21mm, thickness 2mm, weight 6.8g.The object has a rectangular form and cross section and is presently in two pieces and is in a poor condition. Its edges are very worn and there is a trace of a protrusion on the short upper edge (as shown). The object is decorated with an interlace which may represent two intertwined beasts, the lower section clearly shows curved and crossing lines. In addition there are groups of three (now filled) circular holes across the body of the object which appear to form part of the decoration. There is one group at the bottom centre of the object, one at the top of the lower section and two groups, top and right of the upper section. In addition to these there are two single holes (one now filled), one on each side of the centre of the lower section, which may be fixing holes.The object could be a belt or buckle mount, but without diagnostic components this can't be confirmed. Its decoration is very similar to Anglo-Scandinavian stirrup mounts, hence the assigned date range.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-745040	Incomplete late early-medieval copper-alloy openwork strap end, measuring 37mm long, 26mm wide, 5.1mm thick and weighing 17.22g. The object has a rectangular form and cross-section and is in poor condition. The decorative part has a solid raised transverse line forming the border with the recessed attachment end, which projects above but is incomplete, retaining part of one circular hole. The decoration consists of a central raised linear area which emerges from the border and then narrows as it runs down the centre. There appear to be a pair of drilled dots on the wider part of this area.The raised border across the top turns a right angle at either corner and then runs down the edge of the decorated area. After a short straight length the border then has a short outcurved area, representing the body of a profile animal, with a separate curved leg below and parallel to the body. This is only clear on the right-hand side of the strap-end (as viewed), but the left-hand side appears to be a mirror image. At the base of the body, the raised line narrows and then expands again into a profile animal head with drilled eye in a rounded brow, and perhaps two more rounded areas representing the snout.Towards the base of the surviving fragment there are two diagonal ridges, not contiguous with the central ridge, which appear to coil or curve over and around the border. Above these, at each side of the central ridge there are two holes, now clearly visible only from the reverse. The lower ones are both comma- or C-shaped, the curved back towards the centre. The upper holes are smaller and circular. The lower hole to the left (when the front is viewed) is the only one still open; the others are blocked with soil and/or corrosion. The present lower

	edge suggests a further pair of circular holes either side of the central ridge were originally present. This strap-end is of Thomas's class E2, sub-type (b)ii. The closest parallel illustrated in Thomas's study is from Stow Bedon, Norfolk (2000, 114; cat. no. 1223; Fig. 3.27E). The design consists of a human head (the wide raised area at the top with drilled dots) and body (largely lost on this example, but the diagonal ridges may represent arms with hands holding the snouts of the animals). Profile animals forming the border are also found on this type. The E2 (b)ii type is known mainly from East Anglia with outliers in Lincolnshire and Hertfordshire (Thomas 2000, 250). Parallels on the PAS database include NMS-F2E261, NMS-555126, NMS-E973C6 and NMS-DA0054. They date to the 10th or 11th centuries.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-745551	Early medieval (Anglo-Scandinavian) copper alloy stirrup strap mount, 33mm long, 27mm wide, 2mm thick and weighing 5.77grams. The object is incomplete and is sub rectangular in form and rectangular in cross section. The object consists of a flat base with a slightly backwards protruding flange, above which are two large circular fixing holes. positioned near to the edges. Above this is a partial openwork lozengiform plate divided into four lozengiform apertures by a cross in saltire, which is missing its upper right edge. The object matches a Williams Class A, Type 12 mount and dates to the 11th century.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-745552	Early Medieval (Anglo-Scandinavian) copper alloy stirrup strap mount, 42mm long, 31mm wide and 4mm thick with a weight of 20.37grams. The object is rectangular in form and cross section with a curved profile and is incomplete. Its intact flat base contains two iron rivets closely spaced, just above a horizontal recessed line. Its lower half has straight sides which are decorated with two slightly recessed vertical lines, the outer one joins the horizontal one at the base, forming a border. Inside this border is a central triangular shaped animal head. The face is depicted in relief with a large nose flanked by spherical eyes below a prominent brow ridge. Above this sit rounded ears with circular depressions in their centre. This is flanked by a 'B' shaped hole to the right with its mirror to the left. Above the head are two triangular shaped holes and these are flanked by two smaller animal heads, also with rounded ears with central circular depressions. The head to the left has two small circular holes below it and one above (between its ears). The head on the right has two incomplete circular holes, one above it (between its ears) and one to the right. The incomplete upper part appears plain with traces of three further holes around its broken edge. The reverse is plain apart from a large triangular patch of iron corrosion covering its base. The object is a Williams class B type 1, group 1 with multiple heads. The closest example listed here is WMID-FEAE86, these date to the 11th century.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-755172	Early medieval lead alloy spindle whorl, Height 16mm, external diameter 22mm, internal diameter 10mm, weight 38.49grams. The object has a rectangular cross section and a circular form with a central circular suspension hole. The form matches a Walton type B1 suggests an early medieval date
LEI-HER0-PAS1-762759	Early Medieval silver penny of Aethelred II, AEDELRED REX A.NGL. Reverse type, voided long cross with three crescent terminals over square with trefoil terminals. Moneyer Aethelwerd?, mint of London, +AEDEL P?ERD MO LVND NORTH 775 c.1003-1009AD.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-762943	Early Medieval (Anglo-Scandinavian) copper alloy harness strap distributor, 47mm long, 40mm wide and 15mm thick with a weight of 26.16grams. The object is cruciform with a rectangular cross section and has a central cylindrical hollow boss, c.15mm in diameter and height. Each arm, which widens out towards its end, is missing its terminal, but two (on opposing sides) have parts of the distinct triangular frame, containing a circular loop. for a complete example see KENT-E0A1F4 and almost complete, ESS-C66235 see also LEIC-34D405
LEI-HER0-PAS1-764217	Early medieval (Anglo-Saxon/Anglo-Scandinavian) copper alloy key, 31.5mm long, 16mm wide, 5mm thick, with a weight of 3.83grams. The key is incomplete, missing its loop and the lower half of its rectangular bit. It consists of a short sub rectangular cross sectioned shaft which is damaged in the centre. The shaft has a ridge running down the centre of each side, which terminates at each end into a triangular projection. At one end this projection runs over the remains of a circular shaped loop, which has slight collar like projections where it joins the shaft. On one side of the shaft this triangular projection is almost flat, merging into the surface and behind it there is a hint of a collar where the shaft changes from ridged to flat. On the opposite side the triangular projection is raised above the surface and there is a much more pronounced collar. At the other end the projection is raised on both sides and does not have any collar behind it. Emerging from the shaft is a fragmentary rectangular shaped and cross sectioned bit. This consists of a rectangular 'loop' which contains the remains of two rectangular teeth which are probably intact. The key is very similar to LVPL-3C07ED and IOW-558551 which are complete, but these examples have plain shafts. Slide keys of a similar date, do however have triangular projections on their shafts at one end, see SF-685597 and IOW-F44267 so this key appears to combine elements of both types and may be a development. All these examples are dated 900-1100. These slide keys are generally known as 'Viking keys' due to similarities in shape with excavated examples, however the T-shaped projections at the base of the bit remain unusual and no direct excavated parallels have been identified. This group of keys are tentatively dated to the 10th or 11th centuries AD (c. 900-c. 1100 AD) and with possible Anglo-Scandinavian influence, although it should be noted that this date range may be prone to adjustment through the recovery of examples from datable contexts.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-765496	Early Medieval lead alloy spindle whorl, 25mm in diameter and 8mm thick with a weight of 32.47grams. The object is circular in form and rectangular in section, undecorated with a large central circular hole, 10mm in diameter. The shape conforms to Walton Rogers type B, generally thought to date from 9th to 10th century.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-765614	Early Medieval lead alloy spindle whorl, 24mm in diameter and 9mm thick with a weight of 15.04grams. The object has a circular form and a rectangular cross section. It is undecorated with a central circular hole, 9mm in diameter. The form matches Walton Rogers type B, giving it a date of 8th to 10th century.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-766051	4 silver or silver plated early medieval strap ends. The objects are probably identical in decoration and form and have a convex sided rectangular shaped body and cross section. Each has a stylised squared animal head terminal with two rounded projections forming the lower corners. These contain side facing circular depressions representing their snouts. Above this are two incised chevrons sitting below an incised triangular motif. Flanking this are rounded incised ears, with a chevron motif within. Above the head each strap end has a sub-rectangular panel filled with decoration picked out in silver and niello. Although this is partly obscured, each appears identical, probably a backwards facing animal or similar. Forming the panel's border is an incised line, flanked by a series of transverse notches running to the edge of the object. The upper edge of the panel has a concave incised border and above this, each object has traces of an incised tri-lobed motif, though each varies in size and competence. They all have split upper ends, with each plate bifurcating into a double lobed upper edge. Each one has two intact solid silver domed rivets, but each is slightly different in size and position. One strap end (far right No.4 as shown) is damaged on one side near the rivets and shows a probable solid silver composition, whilst another (check which) appears to have a copper alloy plate inserted between two ?silver outer sections. They match Trewiddle type A1, and have been dated to the mid to late 9th Century by Dr Gabor Thomas. They constitute the first set of four strap ends recorded with the PAS. They are similar in style and composition to the Poppleton hoard of two sets of four, found in Yorkshire in the early 1990's. As such they belong to the Northumbrian metalworking tradition. Similar silver strap ends found individually include KENT-A58993LVPL-5EAC05NMS-FE0C90 measurements left to right as shown No length width thick. wgt 1 37 14 2.5 4.93 2 37 14 2.5 5.54 3 35 14 3 5.79 4 37 14 3 5.79
LEI-HER0-PAS1-768167	Early medieval copper alloy strap end fragment, 24mm long, 9mm wide and 4mm thick with a weight of 2.56grams. The object represents the terminal of an Anglo-Scandinavian style strap end. It consists of a triangular cross-sectioned shaft which terminates in a triangular shaped animal head with rounded snout and rounded ears picked out by incised lines. There is damage to this section so further detail is not present. The two sections are divided by a double incised curved line. The object is a Thomas Class B, Type 4 strap end ( Late Anglo-Saxon and Viking-Age Strap Ends 750-

	1100,Part I, 2003, p.4). Thomas comments that the type was introduced during the latter 8th or early 9th centuries and remained popular into the 11th century. For similar examples seeYORYM-6F6590SUSS-CC45D4SF-3EEF26
LEI-HER0-PAS1-768201	Early Medieval (Anglo Scandinavian) copper alloy strap distributor, 43mm long, 12mm wide and 10mm thick with a weight of 18.50grams. The object forms the central part of a double looped strap fitting. It has a short shaft with a D shaped cross-section which has a rounded central projection with a flattened upper surface. At each end the object has broken off where it forms a circular attachment loop, part of which can just be seen emerging from the main shaft.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-769931	Early medieval lead alloy vat, 310mm in diameter, 130mm high and weighing several kgs. The vessel has been formed in two pieces with a flat circular base, now very worn and patched, attached to shallow vertical sides which have been soldered on to the base. The external surface of the vessel is pitted, suggesting it was cast in a sand mould (see below). The upper edge has a turned rim, 15-20mm wide, and attached to the upper part of this are two iron projections, presumably the remains of an attachment loop for a handle or hooked iron loops (see below). Below each of these projections is an additional piece of lead. One side has a triangular shaped attachment, forming a handle lug, 50mm wide at its flat top and 55mm long. This may just have traces of decoration visible? It has a raised border and a central rounded crescentic motif sitting between two patches of iron corrosion. On the opposing side the lead attachment forms a tapering 'rib' which is 30mm wide at the top edge and 15mm wide, and runs the length of the vessel concealing the join? This begins with a flat triangular terminal, which rises and narrows to form a polygonal cross section, then widens out again near the base, where it has two clear ridges in its centre. Next to this the vessel has a split running almost its length and on the opposite side, next to the handle projection, there are a series of hack marks which suggest an attempt at cutting up the object. As well as this obvious damage, the vessel is battered and has several small holes, suggesting it was very well worn and possibly due to be recycled at the time of deposition. At the time of writing there are various similar vats recorded on the PAS database; from Mavis Enderby, East Lindsey (LIN-3A12D0), Carlisle (LANCUM-227D54) Harrogate, West Yorks. (WMID-C31B1B). Grassington, North Yorkshire (LANCUM-DA3E25). Forton, Staffs. (HESH-4E1B95) and Corby, Northants. (WAW-A4D8D4). In addition several examples have been excavated, including two found inside each other at Flixborough, Lincolnshire. This example has similarities to both these vessels, in the form of the handle lug, similar to the smaller Flixborough vessel and 'rib' similar to that on the larger one. Jane Cowgill has suggested that these may have been suspended on a pole using thier loops and used for storage, possibly for grain. The different sizes perhaps relating to the amount of seed needed for different crops. Dr Kevin Leahy notes: These tanks appear to be the largest lead objects to have survived from the Anglo-Saxon period. They were made in two or more parts, the base and one or more pieces forming the side wall. These were cast flat in open sand moulds and rolled around to form a cylinder. The components were melted together with a hot iron. The quality of the finish is often very poor although some examples are decorated. Three tool hoards (Flixborough, Stidriggs and Westley Waterless) have been found in lead tanks, but they would make inconvenient toolboxes. Most of them are fitted with two small iron carrying rings and the Flixborough hoard contained two hooked iron rings that would have allowed the tanks to be carried on a pole. Jane Cowgill thought the tank from Riby Crossroads, Lincs. may never have been watertight, but three lead tanks found near Garton on the Yorkshire Wolds had sooting on their bases which had been burned through and repaired in places (possibly similar to this example -ws). They were found in association with tenth century material. There is a C14 date for Stidriggs of AD 775-892 at one standard deviation. The above mentioned vessels have been given a date range of 750-1000AD, until a more refined date is available.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-771522	Early Medieval silver penny fragment, Archbishop Aethelheard (793-805), minting for Coenwulf (796-821). Obv. AE[THELHEARD]AR rev. [COENWV]LFRE[X M] Canterbury mint, 798-805AD, North 233 BMC 24.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-774126	Early Medieval silver Denier of Charlemagne (768-814) class 3, 793/4-812AD. The obverse is to the right in this image.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-779271	Early medieval (Anglo-Viking) Silver St Edmund memorial penny, 895-910AD. cf. EMC1001.0469 (Ref: SCBI 1 - Fitzwilliam: 469) Moneyer probably Winegar, YVINER NO
LEI-HER0-PAS1-779323	Lead spindle whorl. Cast cylindrical whorl with a central moulded aperture of diameter 9.8mm, probably Walton Rogers form B. The wider aperture may indicate an Anglo-Scandinavian date. Suggested date: Early Medieval, 900-1100. Diameter: 27.5mm, Thickness: 8.6mm, Weight: 28.91gms.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-780498	Early Medieval lead alloy and iron weight, 24mm high and 34 mm in diameter and weighing 117.16grams. The object is Triangular in form and circular in cross section. It has the remains of an iron suspension loop emerging from its apex and is undecorated. The object is very similar to egs. 3279 and 3282, p.423 in Evans, D.H and Loveluck, C. et al 'Life and economy at early medieval Flixborough' 2009. eg 3279 came from a 10th C deposit, the other was unstratified.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-784269	Early Medieval copper alloy harness strap distributor, 47mm long, 17mm wide, 9mm thick and weighing 10.80grams. The object is rectangular in form and largely semi-circular in cross section. It is incomplete, missing part of one terminal. It consists of a lozenge shaped terminal with a circular hole which sits on a wider, semi-circular cross sectioned shaft. At the far end is an incomplete terminal, missing its outer portion. Wear confirms this was lost in antiquity, the terminal loop has been thinned by constant use which probably caused the break and loss of the terminal.. The shaft has a semi-spherical bulge just before the broken terminal. The object dates to the 11th Century.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-784724	Early medieval copper alloy pin head, 19mm long, 10mm in diameter and with a weight of 3.07grams. The pin is biconical in form and circular in cross section. It has a wide flat waist and terminates in a pronounced point. It sits above a circular cross sectioned shaft which terminates in a small projecting collar and is undecorated. The object is similar to Flixborough form 330, which has a suggested date of 800-850AD. For similar examples see NLM-4C87F7 and YORYM-E3AB48
LEI-HER0-PAS1-785511	Early Medieval (Anglo-Scandinavian)? copper alloy buckle, 44mm long, 27mm wide and 3mm thick with a weight of 9.50grams. The object is sub rectangular in form and cross section. It consists of a poorly cast rectangular loop, which would attach the buckle to a strap. This has two very short right angled projections at the centre of one long end. These flank a short recessed rectangular section, with iron staining, which forms the pin attachment. At this point it joins the rest of the object, which is circular in form. The circle is decorated with two beasts whose mouths, below upturned snouts, are gripping the recessed plate. They have a collar formed of two raised hoops beyond which their bodies are crudely picked out with angled incised lines. Their tails merge into a triangular projection forming the pin rest. This has a triangular cross section and forms animal head with two large incised elongated ears depicted below (as shown) on the buckles surface. The underside of the object is plain except for a triangular recess beneath the projecting animal head.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-791502	Early medieval copper alloy stirrup strap mount, 40mm long, 32mm wide and 7mm thick with a weight of 20.25grams. The object is sub-rectangular in form and cross section and is decorated with a central projecting animal head. This has a triangular face with two rounded lobes representing the ears at the top. Below this is a slightly ridged brow sitting above two spherical lobes for eyes. The mouth is formed of a circular hole at the bottom beneath a raised projecting muzzle. The upper edge of the object has three slight rounded projections and the upper half of the side has one slightly rounded projection before becoming concave and rising to a central pronounced rounded projection. Below this the lower half of the object is rectangular in form. There are small rectangular holes either side of the face, sitting inside the central rounded projections. The lower part of the object is flat with what appears to be three raised lines on each side running down to its

	base. There is an iron filled circular rivet hole centrally placed in the upper and lower edge. The reverse is plain with two circular depressions corresponding with the animal ears. The object is similar to Williams' Class B, type 3.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-794560	Early Medieval (Anglo-Scandinavian) copper alloy strap distributor, Length 53mm, width 26mm, weight 15.28grams. The object is rectangular in form and semi-circular in cross section and is incomplete. It consists of a semi-circular cross sectioned short bar which has a central projection. This is circular in form and sub-rectangular in cross section. It is flanked by short projecting arms which are now bent and incomplete. At one end it has an offset rectangular terminal with a hollow underside. This has a rectangular opening in its centre and at each of its three corners there is a slight projection. The other end is missing this projection. The object's form suggests it could be a damaged four way distributor similar to ESS-C66235 and LEIC-0DF1A3. Williams (2007) page 5-6 discusses such strap junctions and suggests they date to the 11th century AD. A similar example can be seen in Williams (2007) figure 6. f), page 5
LEI-HER0-PAS1-795926	Early medieval copper alloy bell, 28mm in length, 26mm wide and 15mm thick with a weight of 7.41grams. The object is triangular in form and hexagonal in cross section and is incomplete. It is missing its apex, clapper and part of its lower edge. The object is formed of six triangular panels and those which are complete have a concave lower edge, forming points at each corner. This type of bell is described as a 'Norse' bell because of their association with Scandinavian sites and date to the period 900-1100. Similar examples include NLM-0A3A38 LIN-C65B75Mainman & Rogers, 2000, "Craft, Industry and Everyday Life; Finds from Anglo-Scandinavian York", CBA York. P.2599.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-797159	Early medeival silver penny of Aethelstan of East Anglia, 825-845, Moneyer Mon. See EMC 2005.0031 and Naismith, R. The Coinage of Southern England 796-865 (E45.3).
LEI-HER0-PAS1-797179	Early medeival silver penny of Eadgar, reform coinage 972-75, York mint, moneyer Fastolf, North 752.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-809751	Early Medieval silver pointed helmet type penny of Cnut, London mint, Moneyer Eflgar, 1024-1030 (BMC XIV/Hild G).
LEI-HER0-PAS1-809819	Early medieval lead alloy gaming piece? 37mm in length, and 24mm diameter with a weight of 94.25grams. Circular cross sectioned diagnostic raised rounded projections. underside recess 7mm deep.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-131290	A copper-alloy late Anglo-Saxon stirrup-strap mount of Williams Class B, Type 1, Group 3. The mount is roughly pentagonal in shape and is decorated with openwork design and three very stylised zoomorphic projecting heads. As is common with mounts of this type, the apertures are arranged symmetrically in the order of two, two, one, two. This mount is quite worn and a little damaged, and a further aperture at the top appears to be missing. Detail on the animals' heads is not clear but they apparently have no eyes and ears are represented as grooves. Ferrous corrosion remains on the reverse of the mount from its attachment, extending out through the lower apertures. The mount measures 36.6 mm in length and 28.9 mm wide. It is 3.2 mm thick. A close parallel is illustrated in Williams (1997, 88; no. 406). Such mounts date from the first quarter of the 11th century to the early 12th century (Williams 1997, 8).
LEI-HER0-PAS1-175089	Part of a copper alloy fitting with an animal head terminal. Length 39mm, width 8mm, thickness 7mm. Apparently some sort of terminal, possibly part of a scabbard chape. Possibly Saxon, but this type of zoomorphic decoration is found from the Roman to the Medieval periods. Pre-PAS identification. Helen Geake writes: At first sight this object appears to be a strap-end of Thomas's Class B type 4 (multi-headed) which from its Borre-style decoration can perhaps be broadly decorated to the 10th century. There is no split end, however, and a broken-off stub of chunky underplate integral to the terminal shows that originally this item must have been something like a scabbard chape. The dating has been adjusted.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-253855	Early Medieval rouletted rim sherd of Stamford ware. 33mm long, 19mm wide and 11mm thick. The sherd has three lines of rectangular rouletting on its upper surface and the centre of its lower surface contains the scar where it joined the body of the vessel. The fabric is buff in colour with small sand and limestone inclusions. It has a pale cream slip on its surface.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-280322	Early Medieval copper alloy Zoomorphic stirrup terminal, 30mm long, 10mm wide and 9mm thick. The object is in fair condition and weighs 8.15grams. The object has a u shaped section and is in the form of an animal head with incised almond shaped eyes, behind which are small pointed ears. It has a long rectangular shaped snout which has an incised line running its length with a small line crossing this, perhaps representing fangs?
LEI-HER0-PAS1-421262	Early Medieval copper alloy Trewiddle style strap end, 53mm long, 10mm wide and 2mm thick. The object is in fair condition and weighs 6.27grams. It is complete and has a rectangular section and sub rectangular form with bowed edges. There are two circular sectioned holes sitting below a curved upper edge. The surface is worn but appears to be decorated with an interlace design. The lower pointed end has the remains of distinct comma shaped ears.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-421263	Early Medieval copper alloy Trewiddle style strap end fragment, 39mm long, 8mm wide and 1mm thick. The object is in fair condition and weighs 0.79grams. The fragment is triangular in form and consists of the pointed tip and part of the body. It has a section of angular decoration showing above two distinct 'comma' shaped ears and a very angular and pronounced snout running into the tip.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-499542	Group of Stamford ware sherds, dating to 10-11th century. The group includes many rouletted and pseudo-rouletted rims and shoulder sherds. These and an inverted rim sherd, suggest a pre conquest date.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-529417	A late Saxon copper-alloy strap-end. The strap-end is tongue-shaped and damaged at the bifurcated attachment-end. The upper-side of the body is decorated with rows of punched ring and dot motifs. The terminal is in the form of an abstract animal-head.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-538973	Anglo-Saxon silver strap end, 28mm long, 10mm wide and 4mm thick (at widest point). The strap-end has convex long sides, a flattish rectangular cross-section, and is missing its terminal in what appears to be a recent break. Its upper attachment end is split to receive the strap, and is shaped around two circular rivet holes, both now empty. Below this is a fan-shaped sunken field with a reserved tri-lobed motif within; the central lobe is round-ended but the two outer lobes have W-shaped nicks in their outer edges giving them a drooping shape. Below this is the main panel of decoration, which is shaped to fit the curved edges of the strap-end. The panel is engraved around a reserved Trewiddle-style animal in profile, with its head towards the attachment end; it appears to be the right way up when the strap-end is held with the attachment end to the right. The animal has a blunt square nose, open mouth, slender pointed lower jaw and a prominent brow ridge with small dot eye. There are three V-shaped nicks below the top of the neck, and a triangular flaring ear above. The animal's neck then swells, with a group of two then a group of three V-shaped nicks below and a single group of three above. Perhaps this is actually the animal's body, as it then tapers again to a strand that curves down to a rectangular element just above the terminal. This has pairs of V-shaped nicks to either side. Another strand emerges from this rectangular block, curves and interlaces around the animal and ends in a long, large triangular element decorated with an L-shaped groove - perhaps a tail. A final element, apparently detached but perhaps a leg, interlaces with itself and the upper neck and has a triangular lobe with pairs of double nicks before ending in a smaller rounded lobe. The lower engraved parts of the central field are keyed for niello, which is visible under a microscope in patches along the edge of the beast, particularly the main body. It is likely that the fan-shaped motif was also originally nielloed, though there is no sign of it now. There is a frame all around the central field, with traces of fine ladder-pattern grooves down either



	long edge, but these appear to stop abruptly about one third of the way down, so are more likely to have never been added than to have worn off. The lower edge of the frame is shaped around the ears of an animal-head terminal which is largely missing. Only the upper curve of two large rounded ears survives. The reverse is undecorated, and has several oblique scrapes and scratches. The Trewiddle-style decoration is well executed, and dates the strap-end to the 9th century AD. It falls into Thomas's Class A, Type 1 (Trewiddle Style).
LEI-HER0-PAS1-617401	An fragmentary copper-alloy Thomas Class G strap-end of early-medieval date, about AD1000 - 1100. Length 34mm, width 19mm, thickness 3mm, weight 4.17g. The object is openwork and has a sub rectangular form and rectangular cross section. It begins with a rounded edge which has a centrally placed pointed protrusion, representing an animal's ear. Below the 'ear' in the centre of the curve is a circular hole representing an eye. At one side the edge curves down to form a neck and at the other it forms a snout with a ribbon like projection. The snout has one sub spherical slight protrusion and the neck has two. Underneath the 'snout' of the animal is a sub rectangular hole filling much of the width of the object, with the ribbon like projection forming one edge and the neck the other. Below this the object may be incomplete; Its edges are abraded and rounded. It is rectangular in form with two right angled corners and there is a hook like projection emerging from the flat, incomplete base, just off centre. The body here has three complete and two partial circular holes filling this area, which appear to form two diagonally placed lines. The surface in between these holes has at least five distinct rounded protrusions (arranged in a cross formation). These drop in places suggesting the pattern forms a body which is entwined on itself. The object is closely paralleled to an object on the database, SWYOR-C78C16. This, and similar artefacts are shaped to represent an Urnes-style beast who bites its tail in its jaws at the terminal of such strap-ends. The openwork circular element above the head and tail is formed of the coiled head lappet of the beast and features four perforations. The terminal of the lappet tends to protrude slightly beyond the edge of the circular element. This example can also be compared with GLO-509E34, SWYOR-009916, WMID-6A7F06, LIN-D9A478, LVPL1462 and BH-873FF2 on this database. See also a published example in Leahy 2007, also here recorded as NLM4292.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-651645	A complete copper alloy early medieval openwork strap fitting. It is slightly trapezoidal in form. At the narrow end is a slightly narrowed, recessed bar and there are four small knobs regularly spaced along each side. Behind the recessed bar is a rectangular hole, then two large circular holes and then two pairs of adjoining circular holes, together creating an openwork effect. It is similar to PAS record: NMS-DCB008, which is dated to the 11th century. Length: 30.0mm, width: 8.0mm, thickness: 4.0mm, weight: 6.39g This is the most westerly example of this type of artefact. 20 are recorded on this database and all except one from Lincolnshire are found in East Anglia.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-703873	An early medieval incomplete Quatrefoil type silver penny of Cnut (1016-35) dating to the period 1017-23, minted in Stamford or Norwich, Moneyer Thurstan, North 781.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-709850	Early Medieval (Anglo-Scandinavian) copper-alloy stirrup-strap mount, 49 mm long, 36mm in width, 6mm thick and weighing 31.7g. The object is intact and is a very good example of a Williams class B type 2, group 1 mount. It is pentagonal in shape and rectangular in cross-section. It is openwork and decorated with two rather angular animal heads, one positioned above the other in the centre. Each head has a double V-shaped or inverted chevron ridge forming brows above a triangular nose and raised globular eyes. The upper head sits in the apex of the triangle, just below a central fixing hole filled with iron corrosion. To each side is a small triangular projection along the object's edge, which sits above a decorative sub-circular hole to each side of the head. Directly below the first head are two sub-circular holes (of different sizes) with the second head then directly below. It is flanked by a sub-rectangular perforation to either side, and sits above two closely placed fixing holes, also filled with iron corrosion. The frame around the object is decorated with two further beasts, each one stretching upwards along the side of the mount. The triangular protrusion near the apex appears to represent a long curved snout and just below the upper sub-circular holes are almond-shaped incised eyes. The bodies then curve slightly around the rectangular void and turn at right angles at the base of the mount to form legs, ending in small paws or feet, one with two toes and one with three. The entire length of their bodies are decorated with diagonally incised lines. The base has an angled flange with two further fixing holes placed directly below the ones on the lower front of the frame. Unusually the underside of the lip is decorated at each end with two transverse indentations, giving the appearance of it being stepped. The object is a much better example of no. 412, fig.55 in Williams (1997), with the animals depicted more clearly.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-709865	Early Medieval lead alloy spindle whorl, 21mm in diameter and 14mm thick and weighs 32.78grams. The whorl is circular in form and rectangular in cross section. It has one roughly incised cross on its side. Its form, which matches Walton class A2-B1, and its wide aperture of 10-12mm, suggest an early medieval date. Similar whorls have been found in neighbouring Lincolnshire, for example NLM-B1C990 NLM-525B73 NLM-1372D8
LEI-HER0-PAS1-710495	Early medieval (Anglo-Scandinavian) copper-alloy stirrup terminal. Length 30mm, width 9mm, thickness 10mm, weight 5.76g. The object is rectangular in form with a U shaped cross section. It has a rounded upper surface which bulges slightly in its centre and has a concave underside. Under the central bulge the object is decorated with an 'almond' shaped eye, with a further linear outline. There is a rounded line to its rear, near the edge of the object, and two diagonally placed curving lines in front. The outer line forms the edge of an angular, rectangular cross-sectioned hooked 'beak' narrowing to form a point. The object is very similar to fig. 4d in FRG datasheet 24 a 'hooked nose' variety of a zoomorphic terminal.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-728899	Early medieval copper alloy dress hook, 20mm long 13mm wide and 1mm thick with a weight of 0.53grams. The object consists of a sub- circular plate with three circular fixing holes arranged in a triangle near the upper part of the object. It has a small circular sectioned shaft with a hooked end, emerging from its lower edge. The surface of the object is decorated with a series of incised concentric circles, which centre on the lower of the three holes. The object is very similar to SF-A986B0 which is dated 800-1100.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-768729	Early medieval lead alloy spindle whorl, 24mm in diameter, 12mm thick with a weight of 37.10grams. The object is circular in form and D shaped in section. It is undecorated with a small central circular hole 4mm in diameter indicating a late 9th-11th century date.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-768736	Early medieval lead alloy spindle whorl or possibly a weight. 30mm in diameter, 6mm thick with a weight of 23.92grams. The object is circular in form and has a shallow D shaped cross section. It is undecorated with a small central circular hole 6mm in diameter.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-780684	Early Medieval copper alloy zoomorphic strap end terminal, 24mm long, 9mm wide and 4mm thick with a weight of 2.95 grams. The object is triangular in form and semi circular in cross section. It terminates in a pointed, rounded snout with slight recesses at either side. Above this are two rounded projections which could be ears or eyes, the surface being rather worn. Above this is a plain slightly recessed band with two large rounded ears above. At this point the object has broken and the reverse side is flat and plain and slightly shorter than the upper. The animal head terminal fits Thomas class A and the object is very similar to PUBLIC-E7EC98.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-795761	Early Medieval (Anglo-Scandinavian) incomplete copper alloy stirrup strap mount, 26mm in length, 23mm wide and 4mm thick, with a weight of 10.33grams. The object represents the central section of a stirrup mount and is sub rectangular in form and rectangular in cross section, with a slightly curving side profile, particularly at the base. It has bowed sides with a raised solid border and is missing its upper and lower edge. The present base has two triangular holes near its centre. Above this and slightly further apart, are two circular holes. These flank a central vertical ridge which runs the length of the object (terminating between the two triangular holes at the base) and has a raised rounded pellet either side, just above the holes. These and the holes are surrounded by raised curling lines and there are possible triangular projections above, diagonally aligned to the pellets? The object has the form of a Williams Class A mount and its decoration is similar to type 4,

	particularly similar to SUR-684BD7 which shows a face with pointed ears, double moustache and scrolls above. The similarity would suggest that the object is a damaged stirrup mount which has been altered to form a face mount (similar to IOW-4FA904) and has had the circular holes added and the base altered to form a probable chin?
LEI-HER0-PAS1-800486	Early medieval zoomorphic strap end, 38mm long, 10mm wide and 6mm thick with a weight of 5.88grams. The object is rectangular in form and cross section and is very worn. It has a rounded lower end which shows traces of a zoomorphic terminal with rounded ears. There are two linear transverse depressions either side of the ears along its sides, possibly a third on one side. It also has a hint of two or three slightly diagonal raised lines running across the centre of the upper surface, though because of the wear this is hard to confirm. The object widens out to a triangular terminal and splits into two plates with a small rectangular projection in the centre, probably formed by the loss of metal surrounding two circular fixing holes. The form and decoration suggests Thomas class B1 or poss B4?
LEI-HER0-PAS1-805254	Late Early Medieval copper alloy buckle, 19mm long, 16mm wide and 4mm thick with a weight of 3.97grams. The buckle is D shaped and has a sub-circular cross section. It is in poor condition but consists of a plain band which terminates with animal heads resting on a recessed integral pin bar. The animal heads are distinctively 'Scandinavian' in character with long snouts, rounded ears and traces of almond shaped eyes. Other examples of this type can be seen at NLM-3D5F37 LVPL-3B6EFF YORYM-971456 all are very indistinct in their casting.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-809715	Early Medieval lead alloy spindle whorl, 22mm long, 20mm width, 6mm thick, with a weight of 16.91grams. The object is sub-rectangular in form, though this appears to be an alteration as it would have been cast as a circular object, and one side is still curved. It is D shaped in cross section and has a central circular hole, 6mm in diameter.
LEI-HER0-PAS1-809991	Early medieval lead alloy spindle whorl, 12mm high, 19mm in diameter and weighing 18.25g. The object is circular in form and domed in cross section with a central circular hole, 7mm in diameter, the object fits Walton Rogers form A2, 800-1000.
MIL-HER0-PAS1-008772	A 'pyramid' type penny of Edward the Confessor
MIL-HER0-PAS1-053182	A strapend of typical mid-late Saxon form with a zoomorphic terminal and a panel decorated in the Trehwiddle style. The attachment end is broken and bent upwards but there are slight traces of the two attachment holes. The central panel is inlaid with light brown, possibly decayed enamel, and shows a curling beast with open mouth and intertwined limbs. The hindquarters sit above the ears of the zoomorphic terminal which has a niello inlaid panel on its forehead.
MIL-HER0-PAS1-053208	A fragment of a worn strap-end with worn decoration. One end is split but is missing the fixing holes; the terminal end is also missing. The long edges are gently curved. Remains of interlinked ring-and-dot decoration, probably originally niello-inlaid but now standing proud of the surface. There is also a contouring grooved border. From the shape (often called tongue-shaped) it is likely to be broadly 9th-century, and of Thomas's Class A, Type 2 (patterned).
MIL-HER0-PAS1-069965	Copper-alloy strap end of early medieval date. The strap end is 32 mm in length and 10 mm wide. It gradually tapers to 5 mm wide at its terminal. The terminal is decorated in zoomorphic style with a stylised quadruped. Above the quadruped is a rectangular cell which may have been treated with a decorative finish, although if so no such finish remains. The strap end would originally have had a split attachment end where the strap would have slotted in. However, one of the sheets of metal that formed the split has broken off. The remaining part of the attachment end has two adjacent holes for securing the object to the strap. The reverse of the strap end is undecorated. The strap end is of Thomas' A type and dates from the late 8th to the 11th century.
MIL-HER0-PAS1-075680	A complex shaped copper alloy strap end from the Early Medieval period. The attachment end is trapezoidal and still has its copper alloy rivet in place. This expands into a diamond shaped terminal, which is decorated with a plaited knot design, outlined in a white deposit that may have been niello. A design continues up the attachment end of the object but the corrosion has made it difficult to decipher. A similar strapend, but with a discoidal terminal, is illustrated in the Ashmolean catalogue (Bolick & Macgregor 1993) This has been suggested to date from the late Saxon period.
MIL-HER0-PAS1-090410	A rectangular cast copper-alloy mount. There is a drilled hole located centrally near one of the shorter edges. The obverse of the mount is decorated within a border of 1.9mm. The area of the field opposite the hole is dominated by a backwards-looking quadruped. This animal is reminiscent of a similar animal on a late Saxon brooch featuring on the Portable Antiquities Scheme database (SF-8D3536). The animal appears to be breathing fire. The field around the hole is characterised by curvilinear motifs: scrolls and loops. Such design would seem to indicate a late-Saxon date; based particularly upon the quadruped which is a common form in the jewellery of the time. There are traces of gilding on the obverse. The reverse of the mount is undecorated.
MIL-HER0-PAS1-121232	A silver cut and clipped halfpenny of Aethelred II. The coin is of the CRUX type and dates from circa 991 to 997 AD. The coin is clipped around the inner circle, to the edge of the small cross. It is otherwise in good condition.
MIL-HER0-PAS1-153034	A copper-alloy, Thomas Class B, Type 2 strap-end with a Trehwiddle-style relief design. The strap-end is split in two for about a third of the way down, to take the leather or textile of the strap; one of the two rivets hole broken. Just below the two rivet holes is a pelta or fan shape. The panel below this has an indistinct animal, with its back along the right hand side of the strapend. The creature is looking back at its tail, which is curled under. Its legs are extended as if in the act of walking. Below this is a long thin panel with a zigzag, which extends down to three deeply incised lines that may represent the animal-head terminal that these objects often end with. As the strapend has a dark colour and texture the finder has outlined the design on the duplicated picture.
MIL-HER0-PAS1-156508	A thick, square copper alloy mount with a semi-circular lug centrally placed on each side. There are two parallel, fragmentary rectangular lugs on the reverse which appear to have been pierced for attachment. The reverse is otherwise undecorated. The central part has three concentric square decorative fields within raised borders, with each square field slightly higher than the one surrounding it. The inner square appears undecorated and may have held an inlay. The square border between the outer and middle square has a pointed oval extending from each corner and dividing the outer square into four. The outer square and the semi-circular lugs are filled with a raised interlace pattern of abstract design. This is indistinct as the object requires cleaning but on two opposing sides it seems to consist of three discrete (though linked) knotted motifs in a row. On the other two sides it consists of a single row of repeating interlace. The decoration of the semi-circular lugs is also arranged in opposing pairs of different interlace motifs. The decoration of the middle square is completely obscured by corrosion products. Traces of gilding are visible on the upper surface apart from inside the inner square. This mount belongs to a group of Irish mounts found in Britain dating from the late eight to ninth century (Youngs 2001). They are characterised by the integral pierced lugs on the reverse and the interlace decoration divided into panels. Similar mounts were used on wooden boxes or portable shrines (S. Youngs pers. comm.), but others in this category appear to be harness mounts. Some items in this category circulated through Viking trading networks and were found in Viking period graves. Other mounts belonging to this group recorded by the PAS are LEIC-09D1C8 and SF-8875.
MIL-HER0-PAS1-224024	silver studs

MIL-HER0-PAS1-224190	An worn Early Medieval zoomorphic stirrup terminal dating to the 11th century. A cast copper alloy, hollow backed terminal. It is in the form of a beast's head with protruding eyebrows, hollowed eyes and nostrils or tusks in the form of two ellipses joined by an arc. The muzzle is ends in an oddly jutting chin. At the proximal end there is no transverse raised collar but this may have been lost. The distal end is closed by the supporting ledge. The back of the terminal is hollow and retains traces of the lead alloy solder used to attach it to the end of the stirrup arm. This example is similar to those illustrated in figure 2 of David William's Datasheet on these objects (Williams, 1997, Stirrup Terminals, Datasheet 24, Finds Research Group 700 - 1700). The terminal is quite corroded and there is some wear and damage at the proximal end.
MIL-HER0-PAS1-390944	A copper-alloy stirrup strap-mount of probable late Early-Medieval date. The object has a horizontal bottom side and tapers towards a rounded point. The long sides are not flat, but have several protruding curves and pointed knops reflecting the nature of the decoration on the upper surface. This decoration is formed of lightly engraved lines, the main element being a pelta with an arm extending upwards from its centre and splaying into two pointed 'wings'. The nature of the surrounding decoration is difficult to ascertain due to corrosion. There are three attachment holes, one of which is located just below the top point, the other two being just above the horizontal base. Projecting at a right-angle from the rear of the base is a short flange which is not as wide as the rest of the object. The mount measures 45.8mm high, 29.3mm wide and 5.1mm thick. The weight is 18.27g. This is a typical example of a Williams Class A, Type 1 mount (1997: 26-34). The decoration, which is probably of devolved Ringerike or Urnes style, suggests a date of early 11th century.
MIL-HER0-PAS1-391162	A point from a copper-alloy prick spur. The artefact is tubular in form and is filled with iron corrosion. The top of the point is of square section, with four concave surfaces, and tapers towards a truncated point. The stem, which protrudes from the base, is of circular section and has moulded rings on its outer surface. The object is damaged and has adhering iron corrosion. It measures 37.2mm long, 9.5mm wide and weighs 8.95g. According to Ward-Perkins (1967: 94), the prick spur was introduced to England by the Vikings. Tubular points appear to be early in date. A date of 10th or 11th century is tentatively suggested for this piece. For a similar spur on the PAS database, see WILT-587DE2.
MIL-HER0-PAS1-391173	A copper-alloy cruciform mount of possible 11th century date. No parallel could be found for this piece, the dating for which is based on a consideration of the decorative style and the appearance of the metal. Projecting outwards from the circular central moulding are four equally-spaced arms. Two of the three intact arms are of elongated oval form; the other is slightly shorter, has a squared end and two moulded details which may represent zoomorphic ears or eyes. Within this latter arm is an in-situ copper-alloy rivet. A rivet also remains within the opposing arm, while the other two arms (one of which is missing its end) have lost theirs. Adjacent to the centre of the cross, in the spaces between the arms, are four openwork loops. These loops are joined together by a single strand. The mount is corroded. It measures 33mm long, 31.4mm wide and 5.9mm thick (including the rivets). The weight is 8.1g.
MIL-HER0-PAS1-399142	Asilver penny of Offa, minted in Canterbury
MIL-HER0-PAS1-430845	A copper-alloy stirrup-strap mount of probable 11th century date. The vertical portion of the artefact consists of an openwork lozenge in which a central saltire divides four lozenge-shaped holes. At the centre of the upper surface is a circular moulding; seven further such mouldings are equally spaced around the mount, including one at each of the two outer points. At the top the lozenge extends into the rounded apex loop with circular perforation. At the base is a right-angled flange which projects backwards and is covered in iron corrosion, presumably from a corroded rivet. The object measures 46.2mm long, 28.8mm wide and 11.5mm deep. The weight is 17.17g. This is an example of a Williams Class A, Type 12 mount (see Williams 1997: 69-74).
MIL-HER0-PAS1-660992	Silver penny of Offa. Offa's light coinage by Canterbury moneyer Eoba. Obverse: OFRM for OF[FA]R[EX]M[ERICORUM] in the angles of a beaded cross pattee with a beaded annulet containing a cross of pellets in centre. Reverse: EBOA in the angles of a celtic cross with an annulet centre containing a cross with a pellet in each angle. Recorded as EMC 2013.0376 by M Allen. N 261
MIL-HER0-PAS1-761127	An Early Medieval silver penny of Offa, 'Heavy coinage', dating from AD 792-796. Mint of Canterbury; moneyer OSMOD. Cf. North 1994 Vol I, p. 89, no. 320. See also: Early Medieval Coin Index (Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, <a href="http://www-cm.fitzmuseum.cam.ac.uk/emc/">http://www-cm.fitzmuseum.cam.ac.uk/emc/</a> ) no's. 1993.0194, 1993.0195, 1996.0172, 2011.0943, 2005.0105.
MIL-HER0-PAS1-764671	A small, incomplete silver artefact of uncertain identification, but possibly some form of fastener (see 'Discussion'). The artefact consists of a flattish plate with curved sides, the rest being broken off to create a straight-ish back edge with a chunk missing from one side. In the centre of the plate is a circular perforation. The plate is slightly curved, perhaps through damage rather than reflecting its original shape. At the centre of the opposite edge is a cast projection in the form of an animal's head. The animal has a rounded snout with two nostrils. A raised line runs from the centre of the snout upwards towards the animal's brow, where it terminates. It has two almond-shaped eyes, below which are incised lines adding wrinkle-like details to the snout. The animal has two rounded ears at the top of its head, between which is a shallow incised line. Its jaws are open and hold a pellet, behind which is a circular perforation. Incised lines, slightly worn, are visible along one side of the lower jaw. The back of the object is plain and fairly scratched.
MIL-HER0-PAS1-764939	A copper alloy zoomorphic stirrup terminal, of Late Early Medieval dating to the 11th Century. The stirrup terminal is sub triangular in shape, with a hollow back. The back still contains the original lead solder, which would have been used to secure the terminal onto the iron stirrup. A projecting ledge is present at the base, which would have supported the extremities of the foot plate of the stirrup. The reverse of the base has an asymmetric cross incised in it. The front of the terminal is heavily abraded however, curving features either side of the centre may be wings. Also half way up above the 'wings' are two possible rounded ears. The stirrup terminal is a dark brown colour, with an even surface patina. Abrasion, caused by movement whilst within the plough soil, has resulted in a loss of some of the original surface detail.
MIL-HER0-PAS1-769445	A copper-alloy stirrup-strap mount, dating from the early-medieval to medieval periods. The tapering sub-rectangular mount is decorated with an elaborate pattern of zoomorphic interlace, executed in high relief, with openwork fields. This is surmounted by a flat-sectioned loop with circular perforation and three peripheral lobes, the longest of which is that extending straight upwards at the apex. The exact nature of the decoration is difficult to ascertain, but the general design is that of an animal whose head is located immediately below the apex loop and faces upwards. This head, of canine appearance, has a sloping brow, which extends upwards into a higher snout. A pair of rounded and flat ears projects backwards from the flat top of the head. The head is flanked by two tails that extend outwards from the complex interlace body, forming the outer edges of the mount. At the top, these tails loop back on themselves, each terminating in a lappet. A tendril, possibly springing from the left-hand tail, passes over the base of the animal's snout. Projecting from the base of each tail is a spiralled tendril, each of which wraps around one of two circular rivet holes. A further, L-shaped, element separates these rivet holes, and a short right-angled flange extends backwards from behind the flat base of the mount. Height: 59.4 mm; width: 29.6 mm; depth: 7.9 mm. Weight: 31.34 g. This is an example of David Williams's Class A, Type 10 D mounts, a group whose zoomorphic interlace designs are strongly influenced by the Urnes style of ornamentation (Williams 1997: 53-58). Dating from around the 11th century, stirrup-strap mounts formed the junction between the stirrup and its leathers (ibid. 2).
MIL-HER0-PAS1-804978	A complete copper alloy late Early Medieval strap end with split attachment end, possibly dating to c.10th to the 11th century. The strap end is rectangular in shape and flares out to two circular shapes with moulded decoration at the terminal end, creating a V shaped collar above. There are also two half circles on the terminal edge, these could either be spirals, or zoomorphic eyes.

	Between the two circular shapes on the outside edge the strap end is worn, it is possible that this is a worn break. The attachment end is squared off, and has a central circular rivet hole with a copper alloy rivet still in situ. Part of the terminal edge of the rivet hole is worn and broken. The attachment split measures 19.2mm in length. The reverse is undecorated. The strap end is a dark brown colour, with patches of bright green patina. It measures 33.8mm in length, 13.6mm in maximum width, and 5.9mm in maximum thickness. It weighs 6.85g.
NOR-HER0-PAS1-007586	An Anglo-Scandinavian stirrup strap mount, of Williams type 12, closed version; lozenge shaped the fastener loop is missing, the flange at the base is type A (at right angles to the body of the mount); the front of the mount is decorated with a cast raised border and saltire (X) forming 4 lozenge shaped cells, the saltire has a small circular boss in the centre; there are two bosses at top and bottom of the mount and one at each of the outer points of the lozenge. There is iron accretion on the reverse of the flange and a small perforation just above the junction of flange and body.
NOR-HER0-PAS1-007681	A half-oval lobe from a trefoil type brooch decorated with moulded devolved tree of life design on the front, creating two small sub-circular cells nearest to the curved outer end and two trapezoidal shaped cells below; the reverse has a worn sub-rectangular catchplate and the stump of a second (missing) bar lobe.
NOR-HER0-PAS1-008087	A cast copper-alloy strap end sub-rectangular; the strap end narrows slightly from the inside edge which is broken off on one side leaving the single iron rivet standing proud on the reverse and forming iron accretion on the obverse; approximately two thirds of the way down the length, the object expands at both sides forming small rounded 'ears' engraved with comma motifs, the remainder of the animal head terminal has bulging cheeks and a rounded snout, there are small punched dots forming the eyes, each of which is further highlighted by an incised half circle. There are two further punched dots at the outside edge representing nostrils, just above the eyes is an engraved or incised circle in the centre of which is a small circular aperture; down the body of the strap end is a faint central rectangular panel of interlace design bordered by small multiple incised diagonal lines, the motifs are evident on both obverse and reverse.
NOR-HER0-PAS1-008111	Strap-end with two panels of decoration, a single plate folded lengthways of a high % silver in a Zn/Cu/Ag amalgam. The tip is missing as is a small corner from mid-way into one of the 2 rivet holes on the front plate. Between the rivet holes at the split-end are three pendant leaves within a fan-shaped field, the two outer ones turning back on themselves. In the centre of the strap-end is a sub-rectangular field with slightly curved long sides, which are bounded by a beaded border. The field is ornamented by engraving and was originally inlaid with niello, a small amount of which is visible under the microscope. It is divided by a plain cross-shaped section, in each quarter is a backward-looking animal. The hind-leg is combined with the tail, and crosses the body, emerging as a scrolled terminal. Each animal has a mouse-like head with a small dot indicating the eye. At the animal-head terminal is a fan-shaped field containing a formalised pattern very similar to that at the split end, forming the animal's brow. To either side of this are oval relief ears each with a curved groove towards the top. Below the ears are eyes made from curved grooves and a very rudimentary nose formed from two concentric curved grooves. This can be classified as a Thomas's Class A, Type 1 strap-end, as the animal decoration is broadly in the Trewhiddle style.
NOR-HER0-PAS1-008163	flat lower face trilobed head with large circular central aperture below which is shank - D-shaped in section, trilobed foot, two of the lobes in the horizontal and one in the dorsal plane. No obvious method of attachment, but at the back of the dorsal lobe is an indentation with possible soldering remains
NOR-HER0-PAS1-008231	An unusual cast copper-alloy disc with four equally spaced knobs of iron protruding one of which may have been thinner than the others, suggesting perhaps a pendant loop. The disc has a cross engraved on one side with palm frond ends and on the other what appears to be a palm leaf. Similar to the Byzantine-inspired Encolpia or reliquary crosses found in Viking jewellery
NOR-HER0-PAS1-008240	Saxon strap end plain with zoomorphic terminal, 2 rivet holes at strap end
NOR-HER0-PAS1-008402	A silver penny of Edward the Confessor, expanded cross type, minted by Estmund at Thetford in Norfolk; the coin is slightly damaged with some curling to the outer edge
NOR-HER0-PAS1-008604	Penny of Archbishop Jaenberht, new type, obv. similar to CEB22
NOR-HER0-PAS1-008640	An open-work tapering rectangle in plan with the outer end rounded, representing a 'tree of life' design, there is a small amount of damage to the outer edge. The end nearest the strap has a plain recessed narrow rectangular integrally cast attachment panel with 3 'in line' attachment holes. A similar attachment arrangement and general shapes can be seen in Burr, page 15/6 figure 8 left, plate number 11 figure 8 right. However this example is of far superior execution and the open-work is more detailed and foliate.
NOR-HER0-PAS1-008722	A very fine highly polished bone pin beater one spatulate and one pointed end, the central 'shaft' is recto-oval in section, and tapers very slightly from the centre outwards towards the spatulate end, which has a slightly concave facet worked into one plain; the pointed end tapers gently and fairly evenly from the centre out. There are geometric incisions in both sides of the spatulate end running up the 'shoulders' of the platform, these pseudo-runic patterns are made up of quite carefully cut diagonal lines and V shapes.
NOR-HER0-PAS1-008732	Small fragment of slightly convex copper-alloy with central casting seam on reverse and Trewhiddle style beasts and geometric decoration on the obverse Helen Geake writes: Trewhiddle-style decoration dates this object to the 9th century AD.
NOR-HER0-PAS1-008751	A silver penny of Edward the Confessor Trefoil Quadrilateral type, minted by Brihtric
NOR-HER0-PAS1-008824	Williams Class A Type 6 with right-angles flange, broad-shouldered, with two fixing holes at the base and one at the point behind the two intertwined beasts. Very similar in shape and execution to Williams 107
NOR-HER0-PAS1-008935	Large tongue-shaped with circular perforations, holes for rivets at flat end on front 'plate' which extends over back 'plate' by 9 mm
NOR-HER0-PAS1-008947	A pentagonal frame the lower portion of which (when held flange downwards) is sub-rectangular the upper triangular set with a tendril like shape at either side; the flange is a right angle tab type; decoration on the front of the mount consists of a deep moulded groove at each side of the upper part of the mount when holding it flange downwards and lines of punched circles around the entire perimeter; there is a zoomorphic terminal head leading to a flat rectangular apex loop with integrally cast central circular aperture. There are two attachment holes at the bottom of the mount - one at each corner; an iron rivet survives in the left hand aperture when holding mount with decoration facing flange towards the ground.
NOR-HER0-PAS1-009014	An incomplete open-work devolved tree of life design strap end, both the fixing end and the far end are broken off; the patina is very patchy.
NOR-HER0-PAS1-015119	Anglo Saxon silver penny, Edward the Elder. EADWARD REX small cross pattee/AETHER moniers name (Eadered) in 2 lines divided by 3 crosses in row with 3 pellets of trefoil type above and below name (North p.131, type HT1).
NOR-HER0-PAS1-015183	Viking trefoil brooch, very badly degraded.

NOR-HER0-PAS1-015446	Strap distributor with central 'head' 23.27mm x 21.64mm which is decorated with a moulded grinning male face with incised decoration on both sides, made of 2 halves split roughly at the mouth, the 2 halves swivel around a central axis. The top of the head is furnished with two 'horns', which appear to have originally expanded into the stirrup shaped strap distributors, a third intact distributor runs from the central axis below the chin, this is decorated with miniature zoomorphic 'stirrup terminals' at the points where the curved sides join the strap bar and is 22.72 mm wide
NOR-HER0-PAS1-015495	Rim shard of shelly ware
NOR-HER0-PAS1-015510	Fine 'drawn' shank bent in centre, circular in section with cast flattened two dimensional zoomorphic head reminiscent of some Anglo-Scandinavian wooden carvings, and of Anglo-Saxon illuminated manuscripts. Small recess for eye may have contained glass or enamel, as may an even smaller one on the bear-like ear. Mouth slightly open. Decorated with sub-rectangular registers which show slight enamelling of indeterminate colour. Beast-headed pins like these tend to be given an 8th-century date. For parallels, see a smaller and simpler pin with a profile animal head from Flixborough (Webster and Backhouse (eds) 1991, no. 69h), and other examples on the PAS database including NLM-B4B904 and possibly NMS-8432E3.
NOR-HER0-PAS1-015558	Penny of St Eadmund memorial coinage - late type minted by Danish Settlers, very blundered legend with thick letters, reverse has cross pattee. Small hole has been punched near edge.
NOR-HER0-PAS1-015601	Cheek piece with central boss which has 2 side knobs, boss is 6.67mm deep and hollowed out at back. Bar is then slightly waisted flaring out to trilobed ovate end with large central oval aperture, the other end is broken at the point where it flares into the oval.
NOR-HER0-PAS1-030012	A strap end with Trewiddle style decoration on the obverse which consists of (when oriented open end uppermost) an acanthus leaf design just below two small rivets at the open end (there is one copper-alloy rivet extant; below this is a sub-rectangular panel with four leaf shaped cells each of which contains a backward facing beast design. Below this is an animal head terminal with comma shaped ears.
NOR-HER0-PAS1-030013	A thin strap end of double plate construction, the strap end is a blunt ended oval in plan, and the front plate is decorated in low relief with an animal head terminal which has circle and 'comma' ears and a central transverse lozenge shaped panel with niello infill. Above this when holding the object open end uppermost, is a large panel of decoration which takes up most of the remaining space of the front sheet. The decoration consists of a backward looking beast with tail interlaced around its neck above and below which are areas of interlacing, all areas show remains of niello infill. The open end has been secured by two copper-alloy rivets which are intact.
NOR-HER0-PAS1-045733	A Thomas Class E, cast open-work tree of life design strap end, tongue shaped in plan with a recessed integrally cast attachment strip along the straight edge, this strip is approximately 5mm deep and has three equally spaced attachment apertures. The obverse is well finished but of quite 'heavy' design, the reverse is roughly finished. Referenced in Kershaw (2008, 259-260; fig. 7)
NOR-HER0-PAS1-045928	A corroded strap mount of class B. Trapezoidal in plan with an angled flange. There is a 'projecting animal head at the centre. When oriented holding the projected head towards the viewer, flange downwards, there are two apertures just above the protrusion and one below, giving the appearance of a human face.
NOR-HER0-PAS1-046185	A sub-oval open-work mount with 6 'attachment holes, one at either end of the round ended oval, the other four, which are smaller are sited one at each 'corner' of the central plaque section of the mount; the decoration on the obverse is composed of two intertwining Ringerike-style serpents with ribbed bodies and lobed snouts, both obverse and reverse faces show signs of gilding, the alloy is very red in colour suggesting a high copper content. This object was published in Geake (2002, 138; fig. 4c).
NOR-HER0-PAS1-046501	An incomplete asymmetrical mount in the form of a protruding animal head terminal modelled in relief, at the end of a long neck of a Urnes-style quadruped which forms a spiral loop, so that in plan, the mount has the shape of a ragged edged rounded cornered lozenge, with a single long projecting knob (the zoomorphic head and neck). The body of the beast is interlaced around a central circular depression. There are two dome-headed attachment rivets, one on the outer edge of the mount furthest away from the terminal knob, and the other on the knob side of the central depression. When oriented obverse facing knob down, the left hand side of the mount exhibits damage of some antiquity the abraded edges of which have been smoothed over time. When viewed in profile the lozenge section of the integrally cast mount appears very slightly convex, the reverse is well finished, there is a slight indentation where the depression on the obverse plan is situated, and the rivet at the outer edge protrudes very slightly on the reverse view.
NOR-HER0-PAS1-046514	An incomplete cast copper-alloy harness link with an oval central boss which is hollow on the reverse. The boss has two small protruding side knobs and moulded one transverse ridge at each side at the junction between the boss and the two 'arms', which are D-shaped in section. One of the arms is broken off just past this point the broken part is missing. The other arm ends in a lozengiform terminal with a large oval perforation, and three equally spaced knobs.
NOR-HER0-PAS1-057635	A copper-alloy mount, possibly from an Anglo-saxon casket or box. The mount is 16.5 mm in length and 10 mm wide. The design on the object may be zoomorphic. At the top of the mount are two sub-triangular forms set within oval markings which may represent ears or horns. An incised line underlines these features. The design then forms a snout, which tapers inwards on both sides. On either side where the snout tapers are circular perforations which are surrounded by semi-circular incisions, producing an eye effect. At the bottom on the object the snout tapers outwards again, with circular perforations at the right-angles of each side forming nostril holes. The middle of the snout also has a cross with a line running vertically through its centre. The reverse of the object is undecorated and was probably attached to something from this side.
NOR-HER0-PAS1-062614	A copper-alloy Anglo-saxon strap end of Thomas' A type. The strap end is 34 mm in length and 11 mm wide in its centre, tapering to 6 mm wide at its attachment end and 2 mm wide at its terminal end. The strap end would have been attached to the strap by inserting the strap into a gap in the metal at the attachment end. It was secured through four thread loops, one of which is missing. The terminal end is zoomorphic in style, and a pair of curved ears can be recognised, although other than the pointed shape of the terminal other zoomorphic features are absent. The strap end's central field has what appears to be an interwoven floral design although this is somewhat difficult to make out. This type of strap end tends to date from the early 9th to the early 11th centuries.
NOR-HER0-PAS1-062634	A broken copper-alloy Anglo-saxon strap end of Thomas' A type. The strap end is 32 mm in length and 14 mm wide at its widest, where it has broken, tapering to 5 mm wide at its terminal end. Its attachment end is missing. The terminal end is stylised animal headed in design, and two curving ears are apparent just below the strap end's central field. The central field design consists of a cross with flared arms. The reverse of the item is undecorated. The surface of the strap end appears to have been treated with niello. This item probably dates from the 9th to the 10th centuries.
NOR-HER0-PAS1-081566	A copper-alloy strap end, possibly early medieval in date. The strap end bears a resemblance to the zoomorphic, animal headed strap ends of the later Anglo-Saxons. However, the object is in poor condition and the precise detail of the decoration is difficult to discern. Furthermore, the elaborate shape of the item and the patination of the metal suggests a medieval date. The object possibly terminates in a depiction of a quadruped. A single rivet is located at the other end. Illustrations of later Anglo-Saxon strap ends are illustrated in Thomas (2003, pages 1-6; figs 1-19).

NOR-HER0-PAS1-082666	11th century copper alloy stirrup mount, Williams Group A, Type 12 (cross-type). Diamond shaped mount with central diagonal openwork cross with projections at the intersections. There is iron on the flange - this appears to be a sloping wedge shaped strip held in place with a single copper alloy rivet. Length 31.62mm, width 25.8mm, thickness (at top) 3.96mm, thickness (across the angled base) 9.2mm, weight 7.47g.
NOR-HER0-PAS1-082675	11th century copper alloy stirrup terminal. Length 50.65mm, width 12.4mm, thickness 14.58, weight 24.42g.
NOR-HER0-PAS1-087115	An Anglo Saxon copper-alloy strap-end dating to the 9th century. The strap-end has curving long edges shaped into scallops, and a stylised zoomorphic terminal (in this case quite stylised). An incised, curvilinear, 'S'-shaped scroll-like pattern is repeated three times along each side down the length of the strap-end, one S shape per scallop. A central pattern of a triangle, two affronted L shapes and two addorsed C shapes provides a mirror symmetry along its length. This curvilinear pattern conforms to Thomas (2003)'s Class A Type 2, 'Patterned' type. There are two rivet holes in the open end and the rivets are now missing. Dark green glossy patina. Dimensions: Length: 40.18mm; width: 11.57mm narrowing to 5.76mm; thickness: 2.42mm; weight: 5.10g.
NOR-HER0-PAS1-088177	Copper-alloy disc brooch, probably of late Anglo-Saxon or Anglo-Scandinavian origin. The brooch measures 31mm in diameter and the obverse is decorated with a curvilinear Jellinge-style design, possibly depicting a stylised bird with large feet and wings outstretched. This is set within a thin border (1.9 mm thick). It is likely that the obverse of the brooch would have once been enamelled or gilded. The reverse has two pierced lugs on which the pin would have hinged and a third lug opposite which would have served as a catch plate for the pin. There is a third element to the reverse, which is a third lug, situated at a right angle to hinge mechanism and catchplate. This lug is also pierced, giving it the appearance of a suspension loop. Helen Geake has noted the presence of these lugs on late Early-Medieval brooches (Geake 2001, 24) and has acknowledged that the use of this feature is currently unclear, and that it may be a safety mechanism, or that it may enable the brooch to be worn as a pendant. The presence of this feature on this example is a further indicator that it is of a late Early-Medieval date. Jane Kershaw has confirmed this as Scandinavian Jellinge-style disc brooch, Type I C, Jansson 1984b.
NOR-HER0-PAS1-089100	A cast copper-alloy stirrup-strap mount (11th century AD). It is best classified as Williams Class A, Type 2B. It is a sub-triangular mount depicting a pair of snake-like beasts that form the mount's frame and curve round and inwards to end in a pair of addorsed heads. There is a single rivet hole in the trefoil-shaped terminal. At its neck it is 8.3mm wide. There are two rivet holes drilled through the base with iron corrosion within the rivet holes and an area of iron corrosion on the reverse of the mount just above the perpendicular flange. The flange is very worn. The mount shows remnants of a green corrosion product as a result of the material used to secure the decoration (since gone). Mounts of this type can be found illustrated in Williams (1997, 35; ref. 67ff.).
NOR-HER0-PAS1-090101	An early-medieval cast copper-alloy strap-end. Thomas (2003, 2) classifies it as a Class A, Type ?1. This would date the artefact to around the ninth century. The strap-end is leaf-shaped, with one end split to take the strap. Its face is decorated while the reverse plate is plain. The face has a triangular animal-head terminal narrowing to a snout. The ears are in the form of a '9' and an reversed '9', and are joined by a bar. Behind the head there is a single field, once inlaid with silver of which fragments remain. The field contains curvilinear grooves which were also inlaid with silver and perhaps niello. These grooves form an 'S' shape which terminate in sub-triangular forms perhaps representing the head and foot of a stylised, backward looking, beast. In profile the strap-end appears to be solid at the zoomorphic terminal, but divides into two plates. This divided terminal is abraded, and there are the remains of two rivet holes in each plate.
NOR-HER0-PAS1-090283	An artefact that probably formed part of the handle of a knife or sword. This object is in good condition; it appears to have been cast in copper alloy then tooled to add the decoration. It is essentially an oval hoop, at its narrowest point 15.7mm in width. Four prongs taper from the hoop; those on the obverse and reverse are twice the length of the side prongs. The decoration around the edge of the hoop forms a regular pattern of square/triangle, repeated four times, with the squares placed above the prongs (or below, depending on which way up the object is). The triangles carry oval grooves, giving the appearance of eyes. Below (or above) each square is a spiral, and then two fronds facing left. Compare six other examples on the PAS database: LEIC-F826C5, NMS-819015, NMS-6B81F1, SUSS-68BB66, NLM-876836 and HESH-4B4686. There is also a pair of more distant parallels on a sword from Lough Derg, Co. Tipperary, now in the National Museum of Ireland (acc. no. 1988:226; Ó Floinn in Roesdahl and Wilson 1992, 340-1, cat. no. 431; Peirce 2002, 140-1). Here the sword grip is reinforced at both ends by deeply scalloped grip-sleeves which, although decorated with silver and niello interlace in late 11th-century Irish style, are very close in shape to the English mounts. The spiral decoration which can be particularly clearly seen on NARC-6D8F97 gives the English mounts a more Scandinavian appearance.
NOR-HER0-PAS1-090312	An incomplete cast copper-alloy buckle frame from the early-medieval period. When complete this ornate frame would have been sub-rectangular in plan; it has since been broken and the remnant distorted. We have now been left with one of the original shorter sides decorated with a zoomorphic head at each end (10.5mm in length, 7.7mm in width). Each head is located at the point at which the side meets the inside and outside edges; the heads extend beyond the frame. Ears are formed by two drilled holes. There are incised longitudinal lines from the ears to the snout. Lozengiform eyes within incised ovals are found on the side of the beasts' heads. The mouth is formed by two incised transverse lines. The side between the two heads is decorated with squares in relief. The opposing side, small elements of the outer and inside edges and the pin are all missing. The outer edge features a (formerly central) grooved pin rest which is pointed and projects outwards. The billeted decoration between the heads, along with the heads themselves, can be paralleled in Viking 'Borre' style art. This suggests a 9th or 10th century date for this artefact. This is an unusual form for a buckle of this date (the common form being 'D' shaped - see e.g. Hinton 1974, 60; ref. 32), although a complete parallel can be found on this database, ref. HAMP-BA9FC0, LVPL-99FBD2.
NOR-HER0-PAS1-090319	A later Anglo-Saxon cast copper-alloy stirrup terminal. The hollow back would have enclosed one of the arms of the lower part of the stirrup (Williams 1997, 1). This hollow may contain traces of the lead solder by which the terminal appears to have been attached to the stirrup. The terminal appears zoomorphic, with crude incised and punched decoration, although much of the finer detail has been lost due to corrosion, including on the collar.
NOR-HER0-PAS1-090775	A copper-alloy stirrup-strap mount of Williams type 11A. The mount is unfortunately broken in half and is missing its apex. It would originally have been sub-triangular in form with a trilobed apex. The bottom half of a well defined lion facing left with its front paw raised and tail curled between its legs can still be made out. At the bottom the strap mount has a flange which projects at a right angle, in from the decorated edge. This flange is punched with two attachment holes, 4 mm in diameter, through one of which a single AE rivet passes. This example has one dissimilarity from most of Williams Type 11A strap mounts in that these attachment holes pass vertically through the base of the flange, as opposed to having been punched horizontally through the frame above it. However, one of Williams' illustrated examples has four holes, and both frame and flange are punched (1997, page 61; fig 223). These mounts are thought to date from the early 11th to 12th century.
NOR-HER0-PAS1-096721	Incomplete rectangular copper-alloy object, probably an Anglo-Saxon strap-end of Thomas's Class E. One of its long edges has a row of three (and another missing) triangular protrusions, probably broken links to another part of the artefact. Along the middle of the object are three circular holes, each 4 mm in diameter. The long edge opposite the triangular protrusions is straight, with a ridge on one face and a corresponding groove on the other. The edges are worn and at least some are certainly broken. This object was originally recorded as a possible medieval chatelaine, by comparison with, for example, NARC-891FF6, BH-0FA375 etc. It does not have the characteristic shaped edges of those and is perhaps more likely to be a fragment of a late Anglo-Saxon strap-

	end of Thomas's Class E, with a ridge dividing an openwork body from an attachment end. These generally have a central spine with pairs of mirror-image perforations to either side, forming a plant with branching stems. Other designs are possible, however; see, for example, NMS-AC3D21 and NMS-C159D5.
NOR-HER0-PAS1-096990	A later Anglo-Saxon cast copper-alloy stirrup terminal. The hollow back would have enclosed one of the arms and the lower part of the stirrup (Williams 1997, 1). There are traces of iron corrosion product within this hollow; such stirrups were made of iron. The terminal appears zoomorphic, with crude incised decoration. The terminal point overhangs the base of the artefact. The upper edge is abraded, though regular; such terminals are often taller and this might represent an old break.
NOR-HER0-PAS1-097693	A cast copper-alloy object, probably an early-medieval strap-end. The artefact is almost flat, with a rectangular section but slightly raised perimeter. At the attachment end it tapers in two to a maximum thickness of 4.35mm. Through these two sections are two circular rivet holes respectively, both pairs of which contain their rivets. From the attachment end the object flares out to a maximum width of 16.6mm after 24.4mm, having been straight for the first 14.4mm. From the point of maximum width the strap-end tapers to a rounded end. The object is tinned giving it a silvery appearance. It has a number of accretions all over its surface and is not straight, although it is difficult to say whether or not this was the result of old damage. The strap-end is seemingly undecorated making exact dating difficult. It is arguably tenth century in date, being a large development of a ninth-century shape.
NOR-HER0-PAS1-098512	A worn and incomplete late Anglo-Saxon silver penny of Aethelred II of the 'First Hand' type dating to the late 10th century[emc pic]
NOR-HER0-PAS1-105981	A cast copper-alloy stirrup terminal from an early medieval stirrup. The terminal has the characteristic hollow back cited by Williams (1997, 1) where the iron stirrup would have slotted into the terminal. The hollow back also contains the remains of a lead solder with which the terminal would have been attached to the stirrup. Slight traces of iron corrosion also remain within this product. The obverse of the find is decorated, although it is quite worn and the original extent of the decoration is difficult to determine. The terminal does not seem to be quite so elaborate as many of the examples illustrated in Williams' account, and the 'snout' runs diagonally almost straight from the bulbed brow. Above this brow seven bands of raised vertical ridges can just be discerned. The terminal measures 24.4 mm in length and 10.4 mm wide. A number of examples are illustrated in Williams' Finds Datasheet article (published by the Finds Research Group, 1997) although this example does not have an exact parallel there. It is closest to those illustrated in figure 4, examples a and b. The find probably dates to the second half of the 11th century AD.
NOR-HER0-PAS1-107417	A silver Anglo-Saxon Scaet in fine condition. The coin is a Type X Sceatta of the Woden/monster type and is thought to be a Frisian or Danish type. The obverse features a crude head facing, with long beard and hair within a border of pellets. The reverse depicts a curled dragon within a border of pellets. The coin dates from circa 695 to 740 AD. EMC 2005.0210
NOR-HER0-PAS1-110087	A beautiful example of an Anglo-Saxon zoomorphic strap-end. The strap-end is of Thomas' A, Type 1 (Thomas 2003, 2-3; 5) type and terminates with a stylised quadruped's head. The interior of the sub-rectangular field above the stylised head is filled with a geometric design, possibly depicting two heavily stylised standing figures. The reverse is undecorated. The strap-end would have been attached to a leather strap by means of two rivets and the iron remains of these rivets remains in the split opening of the strap-end. The strap-end measures 36 mm long and is 10.1 mm wide, tapering to 5.5 mm at the quadruped's head. Thomas type A strap-ends date from the late 8th century to the early 11th century.
NOR-HER0-PAS1-110552	An early-medieval silver penny of Edward the Confessor. The reverse of the coin features a pyramid in each quarter which allows it to be dated to either 1065 or 1066. It was struck in Oxford by the moneyer Brihtwold. EMC val required. EMC pic required.
NOR-HER0-PAS1-110598	An early-medieval silver penny of Edward the Confessor. The reverse of the coin features a pyramid in each quarter which allows it to be dated to either 1065 or 1066.[EMC pic]
NOR-HER0-PAS1-112278	A worn cast copper-alloy fragment of zoomorphic form probably dating from the later early-medieval period. Both the eyes and a mouth are discernible. Following an old break at the neck, the artefact to which this terminal was attached has been lost. The artefact in question was probably a buckle. Certain early-medieval buckles, examples of which can be found on this database (refs. LEIC-F43CE1, WAW-2F8AD6, HAMP-92CE07), feature such terminals, and the suggestion that this example was from this period is based on such examples.
NOR-HER0-PAS1-113783	Viking-period cast copper alloy hexagonally faceted clapper bell, 10th century. Complete trapezoidal handle or suspension loop with small perforation; raised collar at the junction of loop and the conical body of the bell. The sides are straight and decorated with two punched ring-and-dot motifs on each of the six faces. There is a rounded knop or foot on each of the angles at the rim. Within the top of the bell there are traces of an iron loop (for suspending the clapper), which appears to have been soldered in with lead alloy. Length 27.46mm, width 23.82mm, thickness 17.83mm, thickness of metal 0.9-1.1mm, weight 7.38g. Compare DENO-5F1DD7, which has a similar collar. A similar hexagonal bell is published in Roesdahl (1992, 312-313 no.327c), from a 10th-century burial in Kornsa, Norway. Other similar bells come from Coppergate, York (Mainman and Rogers 2000, 2599) and Freswick, Scotland (Batey 1988). The Freswick bell has a similar collar around the loop. A detailed discussion of Norse bells can be found in Schoenfelder and Richards 2011, who date them broadly to the 10th century AD
NOR-HER0-PAS1-118743	An incomplete cast copper-alloy plate brooch dating to the early-medieval period. Viking brooch similar to Hattatt (1989, 223; ref. 1700). Openwork lozenge form, moulded in relief. Hinged pin (now missing). Scandinavian. Jane Kershaw included this brooch in her study (2009). Scandinavian is most probable but it can't be confirmed.
NOR-HER0-PAS1-129177	A broken copper-alloy strap end of early medieval, Anglo-Saxon date. The strap end loosely conforms to Thomas' Class B1 type (2003, 4-4; 13). The artefact measures 32 mm in length and tapers from 7.9 to 3.5 mm at its terminal. The strap end would originally have had a wedge-shaped split end for provision for the strap, though it is broken where the split end would meet the shaft. The face of the shaft is decorated with incised diagonals running vertically up each side of the shaft. The reverse is undecorated. Such strap ends are thought to have come into use in England in the late 8th or early 9th century and continued to be used until the 11th century (Thomas 2003, 4).
NOR-HER0-PAS1-129611	A late Anglo-Saxon stirrup-strap mount of Williams's Class A, Type 5. Made from copper alloy, it is pentagonal, with an animal-head apex which branches into long scrolling tendrils clasping the body of the mount. Above the apex is a circular pierced terminal which, unusually, survives intact on this example; iron corrosion from the rivet now blocks the hole. The base of the mount has a single rivet hole above a flange on the reverse. The front of the mount is decorated with punched dots, perhaps with small rings around them, and with bands of stamps which may have been made using a roulette. The design appears to be geometric, but is now worn and hard to reconstruct. The use of punched and rouletted decoration is unusual, but there are parallels within Williams's corpus; two of his Class A, Type 5 mounts have punched circle decoration (Williams 1997, nos. 95 and 96). These were both found in Buckinghamshire, but close to the Northamptonshire border. Williams conjectured that the Buckinghamshire mounts might have been made in the same workshop, and it is possible that the Potterspury mount may also come from this source. Another highly unusual feature on the Potterspury mount is the decoration on the reverse, comprising a vertical line of ring-and-dot motifs running between the two rivet holes. Identical decoration also occurs on the reverse of two other Class A, Type 5 mounts, both with relief decoration of an animal with tendrils, found at Bromeswell in Suffolk and at Gatcombe in the Isle of Wight (Williams 1997, no. 91; Williams 2005). This decoration would not have been visible in use and its presence is therefore surprising; it is also remarkable that the three stirrup-strap mounts with this reverse decoration are so widely distributed.

NOR-HER0-PAS1-133282	<p>Early medieval gold filigree mount fragment. Length 14.73mm, width at flattened end 8.5mm, width at loop end 6.0mm, thickness 4.4mm, internal diameter of loop 2.6mm, weight 1.17g.</p> <p>TREASURE REPORT: Gold fragment from a larger object. Round ?attachment loop, embedded in and forming one end of a rectangular frame, which expands and flattens out at the other end, where it is broken off. The remainder of the original object might, for instance, have been round or cross-shaped. The fragment was assembled from several parts, at least the loop, a backing sheet for the rectangular section, another sheet merged with it and the three-dimensional decoration described below. The rectangular part of the object is very ornate and decorated three-dimensionally with filigree, now partly squashed, twisted wire and 5 minute gold balls. The expanded, flat end is plain and looks like it was only a backing, perhaps for a set gem. The circular loop contains two parallel grooves and, unusually, is set with its opening aligned to the main axis of the object, rather than perpendicular to it. This would have made any use as a pendant awkward and speaks against such an interpretation. It seems possible that rather than being a suspension loop at the top of the object, this fragment formed the bottom and something else was suspended from it. Viking filigree earrings (Graham-Campbell 1980, cat. no. 334 and p. 270 no. 334) or trefoil brooches Eilbracht 1999, cat. no. 298 and Tafel 27) from Scandinavia sometimes show such or similar arrangements. There are, however, no traces of wear to support such a suggestion. As the loop is separately formed and resembles attachment loops of seventh century pendants and bracteates, it may have been reused. Discussion: The object is difficult to date and its use is unclear. Filigree and granulation such as this seem to be typical of the later phases of the early middle ages. For example, a small gold plate with twisted wire and gold granule decoration from Winchester comes from a 10th-century context (Backhouse et al. cat. no. 78) can be quoted. A gold fitting from Sutton-on-Forest, North Yorks., also contains beaded gold wire and granule decoration and can be dated to the second half of the 9th century (Treasure Annual Report 2000, no. 82; I am grateful to Dr. A. Gannon for drawing this object to my attention.). Filigree was also popular in the Viking age, both in Scandinavia and in the British Isles (cf. above, Wilson 1964 Plate XIX.28 and Eilbracht 1999). Although it seems clear that the object is early medieval, it is not possible to give an exact date. A date between about the end of the 8th and the second half of the 10th centuries seems plausible. Non-destructive X-ray fluorescence analysis of the surface of the object, indicated a gold content of 78-80%, a silver content of 16-18% and a copper content of 3-5%. Dimensions: H 1.5cm; W 0.8cm max.; D 0.4cm max.; Weight 1.17 grams Note: This find qualifies as Treasure under the Treasure Act of 1996. Bibliography Backhouse J., Turner D.H., Webster L., The Golden Age of Anglo-Saxon Art 966-1066 (Bloomington, Indiana 1984). Eilbracht H., Filigran- und Granulationskunst im wikingschen Norden. Zeitschrift für Archäologie des Mittelalters Beiheft 11 (Cologne 1999). Wilson D.M., Anglo-Saxon ornamental metalwork 700-1100 in the British Museum. Catalogue of Antiquities of the Later Saxon period vol. 1 (London 1964). Sonja Marzinzik Curator, Insular Early Medieval Collections Department of Prehistory and Europe The British Museum</p>
NOR-HER0-PAS1-134328	<p>A copper-alloy early medieval, Anglo-Saxon strap end. The strap end is 34.3 mm in length and 9 mm wide. It is 2.3 mm thick. The strap end is of Thomas' Class B type 1 group (Thomas 2003, 5; 13) with a slightly tapering shaft, wedge-shaped split end and a highly stylised zoomorphic terminal. There is slight damage at the attachment end where two attachment loops still remain, through both parts of the split metal. A further perforation (possibly added at a date some time after manufacture) is located just above the stylised head. The strap end is decorated with two groups of parallel transverse grooves in the centre of the strap end, above and below which are a series of punched ring and dot decorations. The reverse of the strap end is plain. Examples of such strap ends recovered from excavations indicate that this type came into use in the late 8th or early 9th centuries, remaining popular until the 11th century (Thomas 2003, 4).</p>
NOR-HER0-PAS1-135334	<p>A copper-alloy early medieval, Anglo-Saxon strap end. The strap end is 39.3 mm in length and 8.1 mm wide. It is 3.8 mm thick. The strap end is of Thomas' Class B type 1 group (Thomas 2003, 5; 13) with a very slightly tapering shaft, wedge-shaped split end and a highly stylised zoomorphic terminal. Two copper-alloy rivets remain at the attachment end, protruding through both sides of the split. The strap end is decorated with three groups of parallel transverse grooves; two groups of three at the lower end and one group of five just below the wedge shaped split end. The reverse of the strap end is undecorated but some ferrous corrosion is evident on the lower half. Examples of such strap ends recovered from excavations indicate that this type came into use in the late 8th or early 9th centuries, remaining popular until the 11th century (Thomas 2003, 4).</p>
NOR-HER0-PAS1-142399	<p>A silver cut halfpenny of Aethelred II. The coin is of the 'First Hand' issue, dating from 979-985. As the coin is cut the moneyer's name is missing and the mint is incomplete. However, the coin may have been minted at Canterbury, Rochester or Peterborough. The coin is in reasonable condition.</p>
NOR-HER0-PAS1-143091	<p>An incomplete cast copper alloy stirrup strap mount, dating to the Early Medieval period (11th century), between AD 1000 - 1100 (length: 35.5mm; width: 39mm; thickness: 5.5mm; weight: 24.1g). This type of mount has been classified by Williams, D, 1997 in 'Late Saxon Stirrup-Strap Mounts: A Classification and Catalogue', page 87 [ref nos 398-401] as a Group B, Type 1, Group 1 example with multiple heads. This openwork and highly decorated mount is trapezoidal in plan and mostly flat in side section, with an obliquely angled flange at the bottom. At the top of the artefact, there is one complete fixing hole (diameter: 3mm) to the right, as well as two complete fixing holes: one in the centre and one to the left. There are three projecting animal heads on the front of the mount: a larger head is depicted in the lower centre, whilst two smaller heads appear above to the left and right. These smaller heads are not level with each other as the left example is higher than the right. The larger central head depicts facial features, including the ears, eyes and rounded nose. The circular ears of the animal are 'mouse-like' with a deep circular indentation (average diameter: 1mm) marking each ear. The ears are also unlevel with each other with the left ear being higher than the right. The eyes are marked to the left and right by a single linear indentation, which surrounding a deeply incised circular eye. The smaller and higher heads are worn making some of the facial features difficult to identify. However, the eyes and noses on both examples are clearly depicted. The ears are partially visible, particularly on the left head where they appear as circular indentations, similar to the larger head. There are eight openwork apertures surrounding the projecting heads. A single circular aperture (average diameter: 2mm) appears at the top of each of the smaller heads; two 'tear-drop' shaped apertures (average length: 4.5mm; average width: 3mm) appear above the larger central head, and two kidney-shaped apertures (average length: 8mm) appear to the left and right of the larger head. At the bottom of the artefact, there are two rivet or lower fixing holes on the angled flange. There is a substantial amount of iron corrosion around the back of the flange, which may suggest the corroded presence of iron rivets or a fitting/ strap. Additionally there is a substantial amount of bronze disease in the same area. The back of the mount is undecorated and flat, apart from a slight recess where the central head appears at the front of the artefact. The mount is in a worn and corroded condition with little of the original patina remaining, leaving a worn and dark brown surface to the artefact. According to Williams (1997; page 85), Class B mounts comprise of mainly openwork zoomorphic mounts of varying forms, with angled flanges. Most of the central designs consist of a projecting head or heads, often mouse- or bat-like in appearance, an always cut off below the nose. Similar examples have been found at the following locations (see reference numbers mentioned above): 398: Minster-in-Thanel, Kent; 399: Barham, Kent; 400: Tadcaster, Yorks &amp; 401: Graffham, West Sussex.</p>
NOR-HER0-PAS1-143135	<p>A complete cast copper alloy Anglo-Scandinavian Ringerike art style harness link, dating to the Early Medieval period (11th century), between AD 1000 - 1100 (length: 56mm; width: 81mm; thickness: 5mm; weight: 33.1g). The artefact is cross-like in plan and flat in side section. The cheekpiece comprises of two arms (length: 28mm) to either side of a central section which are D-shaped in section and terminate with lozenge shaped suspension loops. The four-sided loops have protruding knobs to the three corners at the top, bottom and the outside edge. The loops are, however, internally circular (average diameter: 9mm). The main and central body/ section of the artefact is sub-triangular in plan and flat in section with very worn and corroded engraved central decoration, which appears to be in the form of the Ringerike art style. At the top of this central section, there is a protruding possible animal's head (length: 10mm; width: 13mm; thickness: 4mm),</p>



	<p>which is also flat in section and has triangular pointed protrusions to the left and right. The possible animal's head is too worn and corroded to identify any facial features. Additionally, to either side of the base of this protrusion along the arms of the artefact, there are slightly raised rectangular steps or platforms. Immediately below the arms and part of the central body, there are two steps that run diagonally downwards as the central section tapers to a narrow 'neck'. The decoration continues down the 'neck' of this section and appears to terminate immediately above the lower terminal which also appears to be in the form of an animal's head, again with triangular pointed protrusions to either side (possibly indicating ears?) and a rounded nose/ mouth. The back of the artefact is flat and undecorated. Overall, the bridle fitting is in a worn and corroded condition with several patches of corrosion at the suspension loops, lower animal head terminal and amongst the decoration on the front face of the central body/ section. The artefact has little of its original patina remaining, which appears to be dark green/ brown in colour. Similar examples are illustrated in Williams, D, 1997, 'Late Saxon Stirrup-Strap Mounts: A Classification &amp; Catalogue', page 5, plate 1, which were found together with a number of stirrups, a stirrup strap mount, weapons and brooches at a burial site at Kvalsta, Bergs parish in Västernmanland, central Sweden. Williams also states that it was noted at the time of the burial site's excavation that the similar engraved style of ornamentation on a mount and these similar harness component examples were Anglo-Danish and foreign to central Sweden.</p>
NOR-HER0-PAS1-146741	<p>Early Medieval Anglo Saxon hooked tag, 9th-10th century. Circular body with three panels of incised interlace decoration surrounded by incised cable-line borders. Two rounded loops project from one side (the right-hand loop is slightly bent backwards), and a short (length c.7mm) pointed hook, with incised chevron line decoration, from the opposite side. Length 25.52mm, width 17.95mm, thickness including hook 3.93mm, thickness across plate 0.8mm, weight 1.57g.</p>
NOR-HER0-PAS1-146743	<p>Early Medieval Anglo-Scandinavian Borre style disc brooch, 10th century. Flat disc (now slightly bent) with raised interlace decoration - a central sunken circle with lozenge around with a double stranded interlace knot running clockwise from each corner (this motif is referred to as the 'Borre knot'). Single pierced lug on the reverse with some iron staining around (remains of iron pin). The hooked catch is bent downwards. No evidence of tinning/silvering. Diameter 28.6mm, thickness including hinge 6.9mm, thickness across centre 1.2mm, weight 4.60g. At least seven other of these brooches are recorded on the PAS database, from Lincolnshire (3), Leicestershire (1), Cambridgeshire (1), Norfolk (1). The type is discussed by C. Paterson (2002).</p>
NOR-HER0-PAS1-149959	<p>An incomplete cast copper-alloy stirrup-strap mount, dating to the 11th century AD (length: 39mm; width: 32.5mm; thickness at flange: 6mm; weight: 13.3g). Classified by David Williams in 'Late Saxon Stirrup-Strap Mounts: A Classification &amp; Catalogue' [1997], as a Class A, Type 1 mount (pages 27-9 &amp; 32, figs 19 &amp; 20, particularly ref nos 10-19), the artefact is sub-triangular in form and flat in section (although the artefact is slightly bent). The stirrup strap mount is broken (with a slanted break) at the top of the artefact where the apex loop would have originally been. Below this break, the sides of the mount are "in appearance where the sides symmetrically protrude outwards to a rounded point. As the sides taper inwards again, at 12mm below these points, there is a single, symmetrical and protruding rounded lug to either side, which appear to make the junction between the main body of the mount and the flanged base. The front of the artefact, although badly worn, is decorated with a lightly incised and symmetrical scrollwork design, with two scrolls curling round to the left and right away from the centre and each other. The remainder of the decoration is difficult to identify due to wear. Additionally, two iron rivets still survive in the lower fixing holes to the left and right immediately above the Type 'A' common right angle flange. The back of the artefact is flat and undecorated with a substantial amount of iron corrosion around the iron rivets at the bottom. Overall, the stirrup strap mount is in a worn but fair condition with a light green patina. Class A mounts are fixed to the stirrup strap through a single apex loop visible at the top of the mount with trifid decoration directly below, as well as connecting to the stirrup at the base of the mount where there are two rivet holes directly above the Type A or common right angle flange at the base, as seen in Williams, 1997, page 25, fig 18. Stirrup strap mounts have a wide distribution within England and to an uncertain extent on the near continent, but most examples in England appear across southern Britain from East Anglia down towards the south west, as well as large scatters around the Lincolnshire/ Humberside area. Many of the mounts of Class, Group A show elements abstracted from or influenced by the Late Viking Ringerike and Urnes styles, as well as from other uncertain sources. The Ringerike style belongs to the first half of the 11th century, with the Urnes style developing out of the Ringerike around the middle of the 11th century. The Urnes style was still current in Ireland in the early 12th century but in England it is likely to have blended with the Romanesque style before the end of the 11th century (Williams, 1997, page 8), indicating the very likely date of the 11th century for most stirrup-strap mounts.</p>
NOR-HER0-PAS1-178870	<p>An Early Medieval zoomorphic (animal head) copper alloy strap end terminal, of Thomas's Class A (see FRG datasheet 32). It is sub-rectangular in profile, with slightly convex edges. It is flattened in section, and decorated with two eyes on the top of the head, each featuring a central dot surrounded by an irregular crescentic linear depression. The decorated obverse surface has been broken, so that the proximal area of the strap end (away from the snout) is now missing, and ornament style cannot be determined. At the terminal's attachment there are 2 small circular holes. The reverse is plain, and the object has an even pale green patina on all surfaces. It measures 18.6mm long, 8.9mm wide, is 2.5mm thick and weighs 1.7g. Thomas's class A strap ends have a split end, convex-sided/tapering plates, zoomorphic terminals, and an average length:width ratio of 1:3.5. This example has a slightly lower ratio (c. 1:2.5), but its other characteristics clearly fit the type, and it is within an acceptable range. As part of the decorated surface has been lost, it is impossible to classify this strap end to a type within class A, as this depends upon style of ornament. Based on art historical parallels and finds from excavated contexts, most class A strap ends date to the 9th century, with a probable origin in the 8th, and persisting into the 10th C in some regions of the country.</p>
NOR-HER0-PAS1-184472	<p>A complete cast copper alloy stirrup strap mount, dating to the end of the Late Saxon or Viking Age (AD 1000 - 1125). The mount is sub-pentagonal in form. From its apex, it widens to its maximum width, and its edges are complex, rather than straight, with flourishes that may represent foliate or zoomorphic ornament. The mount narrows to a waist, before widening straightening out towards the base. The basal edge is flat. Close to this edge are two large circular perforations, presumably for rivet attachment. A third rivet hole is present at the apex loop. All three rivets are now missing. The upper surface is decorated with Ringerike decoration, the central element of which is an engraved pair of roughly symmetrical addorsed Ringerike style beasts, positioned beneath a pendent loop. This decoration is characteristic of Williams' (1997) Class A Type 1 mounts. It is likely to date from the first quarter of the 11th century to the early 12th century (Williams 1997, 8). This artefact has a buff-brown-green patina, though the Ringerike beasts have a red coloration, and it is in reasonable condition. Length: c. 5cm, width: c. 3cm; thickness c. 5mm.</p>
NOR-HER0-PAS1-184473	<p>Early medieval brooch: A Late Anglo-Saxon/Viking Age copper alloy cloisonné disc brooch with six (possibly originally seven) lobes and enamelled decoration. The projecting lobes have sunken terminals, presumably originally inlaid with enamel or glass. This technique is known in several other brooches of this type, and is thought to imitate more costly gold jewellery, which was often inlaid with pearls and gemstones. The body of the brooch consists of a flat baseplate and raised central collar, the latter describing the edge of the ornamented central area. Sitting on top of the collar is a thin ring of copper wire, presumably soldered in place in order to secure the enamel and glass inlay it encloses (see below). The brooch's central boss is approximately square in section, and may well have been broken off, as the enamelled area surrounding it shows some evidence of impact damage. This enamel is pale blue in colour, and has a rough 'rosette' shape, formed by seven semicircular fields ('cloisons') lying outside the enamelled area. These fields are inlaid with dark blue glass. Colours are given as they appear today, though they may have suffered pigment degradation. The brooch was probably originally gilded on all faces, but few traces of gilding remain extant on the obverse. The flat reverse face does display some areas of gilding, but the pin and catchplate are now lost, and are represented only by a pair of small lugs. Otherwise, the brooch is in very good condition, with most of the enamel and glass well preserved, and the copper alloy bodywork displaying a brown-green patina. It measures 5.1mm in total thickness, and 21.3mm in external diameter. The circular field of enamel and glass has a diameter of 17.0mm, and the entire</p>

	brooch fragment weighs 4.1g. This brooch type seems to have been manufactured in Britain around the end of the Viking Age, but is not common, and was not formally recognised until the 1970s. Buckton (1986) describes 15 similar examples, with a particularly close example from London (Fig 2: 7). The Gayton example is thus an important addition to the corpus, particularly given Northamptonshire's relative paucity of metal objects easily dateable to the Viking Age and early post-conquest period.
NOR-HER0-PAS1-187191	An early medieval penny, issued by Baldred of Kent (AD823-25), and produced in Canterbury by a moneyer known as Sigestef. This is an unusual find, particularly for Northamptonshire. North 213.
NOR-HER0-PAS1-189676	Early medieval coin: A hammered silver penny of Eadberht Praen of Kent. The coin was issued sometime between AD 796 and 798, and was minted by Ethelmod at Canterbury.
NOR-HER0-PAS1-189680	Early medieval coin: A hammered silver penny of Coenwulf of Mercia. The coin was issued sometime between AD 796 and 805, and was minted by a moneyer known as Ludoman at the London mint. North 341
NOR-HER0-PAS1-189737	Gold fragment from a larger object. It has a round loop (presumably for attachment), embedded in and forming one end of a rectangular frame which expands and flattens out at the other end, where it is broken off. The remainder of the original object might, for instance, have been round or cross-shaped. The fragment was assembled from several parts, at least the loop, a backing sheet for the rectangular section, another sheet merged with it and the three-dimensional decoration described below. The rectangular part of the object is very ornate and decorated three-dimensionally with filigree, now partly squashed, twisted wire and 5 minute gold balls or granules. The expanded, flat end is plain and looks like it was only a backing, perhaps for a set gem. The circular loop contains two parallel grooves and, unusually, is set with its opening aligned to the main axis of the object, rather than perpendicular to it. This would have made any use as a pendant awkward and speaks against such an interpretation. It seems possible that rather than being a suspension loop at the top of the object, this fragment formed the bottom and something else was suspended from it. Viking filigree earrings (Graham-Campbell 1980, cat. no. 334 and p. 270 no. 334) or trefoil brooches Eilbracht 1999, cat. no. 298 and Tafel 27) from Scandinavia sometimes show such or similar arrangements. There are, however, no traces of wear to support such a suggestion. As the loop is separately formed and resembles attachment loops of seventh century pendants and bracteates, it may have been reused. Discussion: The object is difficult to date and its use is unclear. Filigree and granulation such as this seem to be typical of the later phases of the early middle ages. For example, a small gold plate with twisted wire and gold granule decoration from Winchester comes from a 10th-century context (Backhouse et al. cat. no. 78) can be quoted. A gold fitting from Sutton-on-Forest, North Yorks., also contains beaded gold wire and granule decoration and can be dated to the second half of the 9th century (Treasure Annual Report 2000, no. 82; I am grateful to Dr. A. Gannon for drawing this object to my attention.). Filigree was also popular in the Viking age, both in Scandinavia and in the British Isles (cf. above, Wilson 1964 Plate XIX.28 and Eilbracht 1999). Although it seems clear that the object is early medieval, it is not possible to give an exact date. A date between about the end of the 8th and the second half of the 10th centuries seems plausible. Non-destructive X-ray fluorescence analysis of the surface of the object, indicated a gold content of 78-80%, a silver content of 16-18% and a copper content of 3-5%. Dimensions: H 1.5cm; W 0.8cm max.; D 0.4cm max.; Weight 1.17 g.
NOR-HER0-PAS1-191639	An ornate openwork stirrup-strap mount of 11th-century date. The mount is notable for its anthropomorphic design; it features a central, facing, male figure surrounded by zoomorphic motifs. The central figure's head is in high relief, and bears traces of what may have been a beard or moustache, as well as a hairline or stylised helmet. The figure is naked, and some effort has been made to suggest muscle tone in the torso. The figure's arms and legs are apart, and around his upper legs lies some form of girdle, with an M-shaped profile. Below this hangs a straight rod (possibly a phallus), which terminates between the figure's feet, which are rather crudely rendered, being three-toed, and grasping the horizontal base in a manner comparable to bird claws. The figure is flanked by a pair of rudimentary serpents, whose tails entwine the figure's legs, with their heads (characterised by gaping mouths and bulging eyes) either side of the that of the central figure. The serpents' bodies are grasped by the central figure's hands, and an unclear zoomorphic motif lies horizontally behind the arms of the man. Comparison with Williams (1997) no. 70 (which is slightly clearer), suggests that this animal lies with its tail and hind legs to the left, and its head and forelimbs to the right, where it bites the body of the serpent. The figure stands on a flat base, pierced by two circular perforations, and the upper suspension loop (now broken away), emerges from behind the figure's head. The mount is in excellent condition, with an even green-brown patina. Williams 1997:36-39) describes ten examples of this form, though most are degenerate or poor imitations. The present find sits with the more accomplished examples, such as that from Sherborne St. John (Williams, ref. 70). Other examples of this type display grooves intended for niello and silver wire ornament, and the Northamptonshire mount has grooves and facets on the lower sections of the serpents' bodies, but otherwise displays no clear evidence of such decoration.
NOR-HER0-PAS1-193204	An early medieval stirrup-strap mount of copper alloy, lozengiform in profile. Williams type A12. The mount has a central oblique cross, dividing the face into four closed quarters, some perforated. The face is flat, with a typical flange facing backwards at 90 degrees. The patina is a deep, even green.
NOR-HER0-PAS1-197857	Early medieval coin: a hammered silver penny of Edward the Elder (AD 899-924). North 649.
NOR-HER0-PAS1-200268	Early medieval coin: a hammered silver penny of Offa of Mercia, "heavy coinage" (AD 757-796). North 319.
NOR-HER0-PAS1-200636	Early medieval belt fitting: a Late Saxon strap-end of cast copper. It has a tapering profile with a short, split attachment plate at the proximal end. Most decorative detail has now been lost. The distal end of the object is thickened from the attachment plate and tapers to a rounded end. It may be of rudimentary zoomorphic character, but this is unclear given the lack of preserved detail. Nonetheless, its profile and simple linear decoration allows it to be characterised as it as a Thomas Class A type 2 strap end, dating broadly to the 9th century. See Thomas 2003, "Anglo-Saxon and Viking Age strap-ends 750 - 1100 : Part 1", Finds Research Group Datasheet 33.
NOR-HER0-PAS1-209932	Viking Age lead alloy disc brooch with runic inscription. Interestingly, in the centre of the brooch is a possible runic graffito. The motif is in the form of a lozenge with 'tails', the runic 'epel' (approximating our letter 'o', and the final letter of the early Germanic 'elder futhork' alphabet). This rune has been used as an ideogram for the word 'homeland', as well as for the words 'estate' or 'inheritance', all of which are interesting possibilities in the context of an Anglo-Scandinavian dress accessory (see below), though its actual meaning can only be speculated upon. This form of lead alloy brooch is typical of what may be termed the 'Anglo-Scandinavian' milieu. The Viking Age colonisation of 10th- to 11th-century England led to the production of a material culture that was neither recognisably Scandinavian or Anglo-Saxon, but of a form and style unique to the context. These inexpensive lead alloy brooches, which in many ways mimic more expensive Scandinavian gold or silver, or copper alloy analogues, are typical of the type, and seem to express a desire (on the part of at least a certain proportion of the population) to display a Scandinavian identity. This type of disc brooch could be termed a 'nummular' brooch, as it is ultimately based on the form of contemporary coins.

NOR-HER0-PAS1-211476	A late early Medieval (Viking Age, c. 11th century) cast copper-alloy horse harness fitting/strap adjuster. The item is plano-convex in section, with a flat reverse and moulded detail on the obverse. The fitting consists of two loops attached by a short bar; one of the loops is truncated close to its edge. The other is unornamented other than the fact that it has projections on each of its three edges. The short bar narrows towards its centre, and is stepped midway along its length.
NOR-HER0-PAS1-211601	A later early medieval (Late Saxon) strap end of cast copper alloy . Bent, but otherwise in good condition, with an even, dusty green finish. The strap end's form may be described as tongue-shaped, being rounded at the distal end, and straight at the proximal. Close to the latter, there is a line of three evenly separated, circular perforations for attachment (2.8mm diameter, and produced as part of the casting process, rather than punched through afterwards). These perforations are separated from the main body of the strap end by a moulded ridge in high relief, 2.5mm wide. The main field of the strapend is decorated with foliate openwork ornament. Strapends with such ornament, often including 'Tree-of-Life' of acanthus leaf motifs are traditionally dated to the 10th and 11th centuries.
NOR-HER0-PAS1-215266	Early Medieval copper alloy strap end, 27mm long, 10mm wide and 1mm thick. The object is in fair condition with a brown patina and weighs 1.72 grams. The object is sub rectangular in form and section. It is very worn, missing most of its decoration, but the dots forming the eyes of the animal head terminal can just be seen.
NOR-HER0-PAS1-221533	A complete Late Saxon (Viking Age) tongue-shaped strap-end of, decorated with simple, geometrically arranged, foliate ornament, being a debasement of the true Winchester vine-scroll style. The edge of the decorated field is ornamented with a marginal line of moulded beads. At the attachment end, there is a small, undecorated rectangular field, in which two lead alloy rivets remain. The reverse is unornamented. Interestingly, this example is of lead alloy. A number of strap fitting and brooches and dress accessories are known in this material from Anglo-Scandinavian England, and they probably represent inexpensive alternatives to more prestigious examples in copper alloy and precious metals.
NOR-HER0-PAS1-221535	An early medieval copper-alloy strap end, measuring 31mm x 10mm x 3mm. It has a zoomorphic terminal at the closed end, a short narrow body, and a flared attachment end, split into a front and rear plate but truncated before the end. The plate is decorated with simple geometric ornament, inspired by animal- and plant-based designs. Thus, close to the attachment end is a motif referred to as a trilobate palmette, and at the distal terminal a zoomorphic 'animal head design', using geometric designs to suggest ears eyes, and nose. The reverse is undecorated and is slightly concave at the attachment end. The strap end is in good condition and has a an even green patina (notwithstanding attached image, caused by unusual lighting conditions). The type fits into Thomas' (2003) classification as Class A Type 2.
NOR-HER0-PAS1-239754	Copper alloy terminal from an 11th century harness link.
NOR-HER0-PAS1-242616	Saxon strap mount
NOR-HER0-PAS1-249063	Silver hemmured penny. Aethelred II (978-1016). Toca London mint. Helmet type.Obvere: saltire ED(th)ELRED REX ANGLO helmeted bust left.Reverse: +TO/CA M/OLV/ND(ligated)ENReference: North 775
NOR-HER0-PAS1-259718	Silver hammered coin. Eadmund. 939-946 AD.Obv: EADMVNDREXB saltire. 5 Pellets after E. 1 pellet after A. Small central cross patee.Rev: Two line type moneyers name. Three crosses between name. Trefoil above and below. INGEL GARN annulet after and accent over last N.
NOR-HER0-PAS1-259724	Silver hammered coin. Eadmund. 855 - 870 AD. Obverse: EADMVNDREX saltire small cross. Reverse: Moneyers name in two lines separated by three small crosses. Small cross after upper line and three pellets in triangle formation above and below. ELFZ TANHO. accent above H and O Spinks coins of England and the United Kingdom 1999. Pg. 104. Fig. 955.
NOR-HER0-PAS1-266576	Cast copper alloy horse harness fitting. A cheek piece typical of 11th Century AD. This is one of a pair of symmetrical pieces of copper alloy decorated with engraved lines. The large round hole was the hole thorough which the ends of the jointed iron bit projected. The decoration is often that of one or two intertwined stylised animals typical of Anglo-Scandinavian designs. This example is termed as a Type 1 in D. Williams typology. Reddish-brown colour of metal is also typical of Medieval copper alloys. Similar examples can be seen in David Williams Finds Research Group Datasheet 39.
NOR-HER0-PAS1-266705	Silver penny of Edward the Confessor (1042-1066 AD), Hammer Cross type (N 828), moneyer Ælfric of Oxford.Obv: Crowned bust r., bearded, with sceptre in front +EADP/ARDRERev: Short cross voided with each limb terminating in an incurved segment +ÆLEL·PIONOXEIDiameter: 17mmWeight: 1.34g. The coin has been pierced centrally, and gilded on the reverse, with traces of copper-based corrosion around the piercing on the obverse. This indicates that the coin has been converted into an item of jewellery, probably a brooch or badge. Coin jewellery of this type is typical of the mid-late 11th century and usually, as here, displays the reverse cross. There are now several precedents for regarding such finds as objects, rather than coins, since they would not have re-entered circulation as currency after such secondary treatment. As a single object, rather than a coin, this find thus qualifies as potential Treasure. Coins of this period have a silver content far in excess of the 10% threshold stipulated by the Treasure Act (1996), and this would only be enhanced by the gilding. Both in terms of age and precious metal content, this object therefore meets the key criteria for Treasure under the terms of the Act. Julie CassidyGareth Williams
NOR-HER0-PAS1-269014	Cast copper alloy mount. Early Medieval. 11th Century AD. An incomplete asymmetrical mount with a sub-circular convex body with an animal head at the end of a long neck. The body of the beast is raised from the base and is interlaced around irregularly spaced circular holes and a large irregular central hole. The irregular spacing is dictated by the positioning of the quadruped rather than for purely functional or aesthetic reasons. The projecting knob is D shaped in section and has ears as relief detail. This would have had a wider, more pronounced terminal with a rivet hole. The tip is broken off. Similar finds are SF-049AF5, SUR-3288E6, NARC-2639 and HAMP-1421. Their standardised form across the counties suggest a mass produced item for a common need.
NOR-HER0-PAS1-273188	Silver penny. Aethelred II. Small cross issue. 978-1016 AD.Obv: Head left. Cloaked. [...]R.EX.ANGLRev: Small cross patee. [...] EN.O.LVNDSimilar to Spinks 1154. Identified on finders behalf by Peter Spencer (Numismatic consultant) as follows (paraphrased): "Last small cross type....a rare moneyer - SWEGEN - on record at London...."
NOR-HER0-PAS1-274075	An Early Medieval cast copper alloy stirrup terminal of zoomorphic design consisting of a stylised crested animal, possibly a type of bird. The back of the mount would have formed a hollow tube to house the lower part of the stirrup, however the tube is now missing with an old, worn break on the surviving section of the terminal. The terminal is incomplete with only a small part of the hollow tube remaining. The terminal is worn, and has a dull reddish-brown patina. Similar example of this object have a crest that extends down the neck of the animal - on this example only a small portion of the crest survives. The surviving section of the terminal measures 26.35mm long, 20.67mm wide and is 10.16mm thick. It weighs 12.1gms. Similar examples can be found in Williams Late Saxon Stirrup-Strap Mounts. A Classification and Catalogue, Williams Stirrup Terminals Finds Research Group 700-1700 Datasheet 24 and on this database HAMP-1038E2, SUR-0267C0, KENT-DBBD34, WAW-52D216 and SF-6A1C95.

NOR-HER0-PAS1-283584	Early medieval possible stirrup terminal? in form of a zoomorphic beasts head. Urnes style. Slight hollow on underside of head max dept c.0.7mm). Groove at broken end behind head. Fine mid brown-green patina. Length 32.6mm, width 7.03mm, thickness 7.4mm, weight 6.76g.
NOR-HER0-PAS1-386733	The find consists of the sub-rectangular central section of a silver strap-end of 9th-century, Anglo-Saxon type with beaded edges and indistinct zoomorphic or interlace decoration; length, 14 mm; weight, 1.0 gram. It is broken across at both ends. The strap-end fragment from Creaton would therefore qualify as Treasure under two of the stipulated criteria of the Treasure Act: it is more than 300 years old and the precious metal content exceeds 10%. B.M. Ager
NOR-HER0-PAS1-387350	A late Early Medieval copper alloy strap end circa AD 850-1100. The attachment end is split and there is one rivet hole which still contains the copper alloy rivet. The object is decorated with two transverse molded bands between which there is an incised ellipse that may have held niello. The terminal is in the form of a round nosed beast with an incised V shape to denote the ears. The reverse is undecorated.
NOR-HER0-PAS1-392187	Zoomorphic strap end. Complete. Cast copper alloy. 11th century AD.Fits in Gabor Thomas' typology as a Class G. wedge-shaped split end and openwork tongue depicting a sinuous beast
NOR-HER0-PAS1-392818	A worn Early Medieval copper alloy pin with a solid biconical head and a damaged round sectioned shaft. The head does not appear to have any decoration.
NOR-HER0-PAS1-407167	Middle Anglo-Saxon cast copper alloy ansate brooch, c.750-900. It is incomplete, as the spring and pin are missing and both terminals are damaged. The terminals appear to have been sub-rectangular. One is broken across the top and has a square projection from one side with the other side damaged, the other has its top curved under and both sides are damaged; both terminals are decorated with with at least two punched ring-and-dots, one being central and with two incised lines forming a V on its inner side (pointing towards the bow). The arched bow is carinated and with a roughly central punched ring-and-dot on either side; it is hollowed on the reverse. On the reverse of the terminal with the side projection is a broken double lug to take the spring/pin; on the reverse of the other terminal is a damaged rectangular catchplate set towards the bow end of the terminal. Mid green and pitted. Length 37.3mm, width max (across terminal) 14.0mm, width across bow 7.8mm, overall thickness as curved 15.7mm, thickness across bow 3.2mm, weight 5.67g.See Hattatt's 'Visual Catalogue' (2000, Oxbow) p.380 no.s 1322, 1323, 680 for similar brooches, dated to the Merovingian period there; ansate brooches are found from the seventh to tenth centuries in France, but from the eighth and ninth centuries in England.Similar, although not identical, brooches are recorded on the PAS database - SF-4E3442 (Suffolk) and NLM961 (Lincolnshire).
NOR-HER0-PAS1-414364	Gilded silver sword pommel with remains of the iron tang blocking its underside. The centre is steeply humped, with a central half-oval filled with net-like chip-carved interlace which is not expertly drawn; on one face it leans distinctly over to one side. On the top are a pair of small high-relief back-to-back animal heads, again with the centre not at the top of the pommel; one head is bigger than the other, but they are otherwise very similar with hollow comma-shaped ears and long oval eye-sockets, within which are indentations which probably (by analogy with the other larger animal heads) originally held inlaid glass eyes. The shoulders of the pommel each have big animal heads with hollow circular nostrils, deep brow-ridges over eyes inlaid with dark (perhaps blue) glass, and long upright hollow comma-shaped ears whose tips appear to disappear into the smaller animals' mouths. The large animals are very three-dimensional and it is possible that if the pommel was cleaned there would be a perforation within the pommel behind the ears. The whole of the edge of the pommel has a border of a roll-moulding decorated with oblique grooves to resemble a twisted wire; at one point this is missing, apparently sliced off. Length 52.5 mm, height 29 mm, thickness 15 mm (the latter two measurements include some iron corrosion). It weighs 36.2g.A good parallel is the pommel from the River Thames at Chiswick Eyot (Webster and Backhouse (eds) 1991, no. 181) which dates to the late 8th century. The Chiswick Eyot pommel does not have the inlay to the eyes, but this is known from many other items of broadly similar date: the early 9th-century sword NMS-C152F8, several 9th-century strap-ends (such as SWYOR-7A8CF5 and CAM-D83AA1) and the 7th-century figurine YORYM-024D31.
NOR-HER0-PAS1-414686	Cast copper alloy Early Medieval strap end, 9th- 10th century in date.Thomas Class A, it has a split end, is convex sided and has a slightly raised zoomorphic terminal. It is worn and corroded on the surface so any possible decoration on the body is difficult to define. It is likely to be a plain variant. File marks are visible on the reverse. The zoomorphic terminal is also very worn and eyes and ears are difficult to define. At the split end there are two circular holes for rivets to attach the strap end, and the edge of the strap end has been shaped to surround the rivet holes, with a V-shape in the centre. The rivets are not present.
NOR-HER0-PAS1-420512	A late early-medieval cast copper-alloy stirrup terminal (11th century AD). The hollow back would have enclosed one of the arms of the lower part of the stirrup (Williams 1997, 1). This hollow may contain traces of the lead solder by which the terminal appears to have been attached to the stirrup. The terminal has a zoomorphic design with 'hooked nose'. The attachment end is abraded to one side and features a transversely incised line. Below this are two moulded pointed oval eyes with raised lines emerging from their outer corners. The terminal narrows at the hooked terminal. This 'nose' is delineated by a raised band, below which oblique billets along the sides (cf. Williams 1997, 2; fig. 4d). A recess at the hooked nose seems clear on one side of the object. Where it survives the object has a mid-green patina, this over a red-brown metal.
NOR-HER0-PAS1-428640	A cast copper alloy Tongue shaped strap-end with openwork zoomorphic decoration. Late Anglo-saxon/Viking Age (750-1100 AD). Gabor Class E, type 1.The corners of the thin strap attachment strip are missing, as are the ens holes. the central rivet is still present, and is 1.5mm in diameter.The open work cast decoration is of two lizard-like animals standing back to back, both with their tongues projecting out of their mouths and dropping down towards their bodies. The creatures appear to have fish-like tails which curl upwards towards the body. The tail-end of the creatures rest on the curved edge of the strap-end, while the heads rest in the corners.Strap ends of this type are discussed in Finds Research Group Datasheet 33, "late Anglo-saxon and Viking Age strap-ends 750-1100: Part 2", Gabor Thomas.
NOR-HER0-PAS1-429316	A cast copper alloy tongue-shaped strap end of 9th-11th century AD date.The decoration on the front is in relief. The exact nature of the decoration has been obscured through wear and corrosion. radiating lines and ring-and-dot motifs can be seen. An inset line around the edge of the object creates a border. The reverse is flat. The edge appears to have been broken, and so no rivet holes are present.
NOR-HER0-PAS1-429969	A cast copper alloy harness mount of probable Late saxon date (800-1000 AD). Quatrefoil in plan with a central hollow-backed convex boss and perforated trefoil terminals. Two terminals are in situ, while one is missing and the remaining one is loose. The breaks are old. The central boss is 25mm in diameter and sits 12.5mm high. The object from terminal to terminal is 40mm wide. The rivet holes in the centre of the terminal is 30mm in diameter. Similar can be seen excavated from Fring (11775).
NOR-HER0-PAS1-430325	Cast copper alloy pin head with stamped ring-and-dot decoration. Early Medieval in date. The head is sub-circular, with a flattened top. It is 10mm in diameter. The pin extends 3mm from the base before the break, and is circular in section and is 2.5mm in diameter. There are 20 ring-and-dot motifs stamped and equally spaced around the head.
NOR-HER0-PAS1-448369	A cast copper alloy stirrup strap mount of late Early Medieval (Anglo-Saxon) date. Williams' Class A, Type 11A.The main body of the mount is triangular. A suspension loop at the apex of the mount is missing. The main body of the mount has a cast design of a right facing animal (probably a wolf or lion), looking upwards with one front paw raised and a tail curled over its back. Below

	<p>this design is an undecorated area containing a further two circular rivet holes. The reverse flange is damaged. The reverse of the mount is plain and undecorated with iron corrosion visible around the lower rivet holes.</p>
NOR-HER0-PAS1-460435	<p>Circular base silver disc, thickly gilded on the front and in excellent condition, with a silver rivet through the centre. The disc measures 41mm in diameter and 1.2mm thick, and is slightly convex. It has a reserved border decorated with circular punchmarks, which merges into a wider reserved central cross with similar punchmarks. At the centre of this cross is a reserved but not punch-marked circle, in the centre of which a separate shiny silver dome-headed rivet is fixed (diameter 5.7mm). The four panels thus made are sunken and have chip-carved counter-relief interlace, subtly different in each quarter. The interlace is net-like and occasionally expands to form small triangles which are sometimes decorated with a single, or in two cases three dots (the three dots occur in diagonally opposite quarters). The interlace is in each case abstract, with no animal elements identifiable. Two opposing arms of the reserved cross are interrupted by circular rivet holes, those at the end of one arm smaller (0.5 and 1.1mm) and those at the end of the other larger (0.8 and 1.5mm diameter). The holes are set in a slightly irregular fashion but the smaller holes in both cases are towards the edge of the disc. The reverse of the disc is undecorated and is covered with a thick layer of copper corrosion, but in patches the underlying surface is visible and this looks very much like silver (see analysis report below). The placing of the peripheral rivet holes indicate that this disc is likely to be part of a brooch with a one-piece pin and catch fixed with the rivets. This means of attaching the pin is fairly common in the 8th and 9th centuries, with examples known from Evington Brook, Leicester and from the Pentney hoard (Webster and Backhouse (eds) 1991, nos. 186-7). The ornament has links to that on the Witham linked pins, with the dotted reserved bands and the dotted triangles (on the Witham pins extended into animals) seen on both. These parallels date the Nassington disc to the late 8th century. Similar examples of brooches on the PAS database include NCL-771FB5 (also with a separate silver rivet), WMID-054B67 and DENO-EF72B3. The ornament can also be paralleled on middle Anglo-Saxon pin heads such as NMS-71CF44 and NLM-028751. This object was originally reported as treasure under the 1996 Treasure Act under the guidance of Dr. Helen Geake. See the Treasure Act Code of Practice, which says that "where an object is made up of distinct components, only one of which is precious metal (for example, a gold binding on an amber object), the components will normally be treated as individual, associated objects." The rivet, if found by itself, would be reportable as Treasure, should it be recognised as over 300 years old. In this case, the rivet is dated by its context within a middle Anglo-Saxon object, and thus the object as a whole becomes treasure. While at the British Museum, examination of the silvery patches on the reverse suggested that both components of the brooch should be analysed for composition. The report is as follows: "Non-destructive X-ray fluorescence analysis of the corroded surface of a chip-carved disc from Nassington, Northamptonshire, indicated that the disc is of base silver with approximately 28% silver detectable in the corrosion products, the other elements present in the green corrosion being copper, tin, lead and zinc. The front of the disc is mercury gilded and the central rivet is of good quality silver: approximately 93 % silver, 5% copper and a little lead and gold. The disc weighs 10.08 grams." (S. La Niece and A. Simpson, Department of Conservation and Scientific Research, The British Museum. File no. 7474 79, 5th October 2011). Both components of the object therefore count in their own right as Treasure, as both are over 10% precious metal and more than 300 years old.</p>
NOR-HER0-PAS1-460973	<p>An incomplete Anglo-scandinavian cast copper-alloy harness link with anthropomorphic central boss dating to the 11th century AD. The central anthropomorphic mount is 30mm long and 14mm wide with a concave reverse. The face is elongated, with vertical lines representing hair, and the position of the central strap bar creating the effect of a haedband. Two raised circular eyes are placed on the edge of the strap bar, and a raised triangle represents the nose and mouth. The strap bar is 8mm wide, 4.5mm thick and D shaped in section. The terminal is circular with three equally spaced bosses projecting from the edges. The opposite terminal is missing. Similar harness links can be found illustrated in Williams (2007, 5; fig. 6b). Also SOMDOR-E14156 and HAMP-8DE612 on this database.</p>
NOR-HER0-PAS1-460976	<p>An incomplete Anglo-scandinavian cast copper-alloy harness link with raised central boss. Dating to the 11th century AD. The central boss is 27.5mm wide with a concave reverse. It is oval in plan, with two lobes at the upper and lower edges. The connecting bar is 8mm wide and is triangular in section. The terminal is oval with three equally spaced bosses projecting from the edges. The opposite terminal is missing. Similar harness links can be found illustrated in Williams (2007, 5; fig. 6b). Also SOMDOR-E14156 and HAMP-8DE612 on this database.</p>
NOR-HER0-PAS1-461009	<p>A cast copper-alloy stirrup-strap mount. The mount is a sub-asymmetrical pentagon in plan. It is 27mm wide at its widest. The tip is narrowed and has a circular perforation measuring 4mm in diameter, placed slightly off-centre. The lower edge is 22.5mm wide and has two circular perforations, from 3 to 3.5mm in diameter, at the corners. The mount is decorated, but it is now too worn to see the detail. The reverse of the mount is plain and flat and has, along the lower edge a shallow stepped flange which is D-shaped in plan and projects backwards 10mm. The surface of the mount has a mid to dark green patina. The mount is a stirrup strap mount dating to the 11th century. Williams (1997 Late Saxon Stirrup Mounts: A Classification and Catalogue CBA Research Report 111) classifies this type Class A Type 1 whose decoration is usually unique as it has been engraved onto it. Williams (ibid) Nos. 12, 19 and 42 are similar shape in plan to the recorded example. On this database, WAW-CBFEA4 is also similar.</p>
NOR-HER0-PAS1-466079	<p>Description: Copper-alloy strap-end with two silver rivets. It is a large and well-made example, although now corroded and with details hard to see. The strap-end is relatively thick and narrow, roughly D-shaped in cross-section, and has a squared split attachment end which retains part of the mineral-preserved strap between the two small silver rivets. The rivets look as if they were originally neatly made, but one has since been spread and blurred by pressure and abrasion. The strap-end is in the form of a double animal head, one head forming the terminal and the other facing the attachment end. The latter has moulded oval eyes with dot centres; these lie directly in front of the end of the split. The dots are black, and may be made from niello. Above the eyes, the brow slopes down to a thinner nose before rising up again towards the rivets, which appear to form the nostrils; this nose is decorated with a barely-visible relief V which flares out from between the eyes. There is a blackish patch in the centre of the V, which may be niello inlay. The animal-head terminal is larger and more elaborate. Again there are oval eyes forming the edge of the object, but above these are flat oval ears laid on top of the strap-end, each of which appears to be decorated with a ring of inlaid niello. Below the eyes is a narrowed, blunt-ended nose with a shiny black patch on the flat triangular top, again probably niello. The backs of the two animals' heads are linked by a central narrowed area, decorated with a slender nielloed lozenge on top, probably representing a pair of linked necks. The reverse is flat and undecorated. Dimensions: It is 61mm long and 10mm at its widest. It is 4.5mm thick. The split end is split for 12mm, and the blunt 'nose' is 5mm wide. Discussion: This strap-end is difficult to parallel exactly. It has affinities with several of Thomas's Class B types. The double-headed motif has similarities with the Class B4 (multi-headed), and the simple nielloed decoration has links with strap-ends such as KENT-804003. The use of silver rivets on otherwise apparently copper-alloy objects is becoming increasingly recognised, with recent examples of Thomas Class A strap-ends including WMID-D4D9F2 (2013T797), LVPL-FE8590 (2013T46), SUSS-104EF1 (2012T915) and NMS-F64615 (2012T188). Thomas Class B strap-ends are rarer, but apparently copper-alloy examples with silver rivets include BH-3A1748 (2012T391). There are also several examples of pins and brooches of 8th- and 9th-century date with separate silver rivets; occasionally, as with brooch NARC-E11208 (2011T530) the copper-alloy element is found on analysis to be base silver. Date: Class B strap-ends are dated by Thomas to the 9th to 11th centuries (2003, 4). The use of silver rivets on otherwise apparently copper-alloy objects appears to be commonest in the 8th and 9th centuries. It seems likely, then, that this strap-end should be dated to the 9th century AD.</p>

NOR-HER0-PAS1-466594	A cast copper alloy stirrup strap mount dating to the 11th century AD. The mount is incomplete, retaining only about a third of its original size, from the base up. The mount is openwork in design and would have displayed a intertwined beast; it has small side projections and can be categorised as Williams (1997) Class C, Group 2. There are two copper alloy rivets projecting from the out-turned lip on the base of the mount, which also displays some iron staining.
NOR-HER0-PAS1-467324	A copper-alloy early medieval/Anglo-Saxon probable strap end of probable 10th to 11th century date. The object does not fit clearly into any of Naylor's types of early medieval hooked tags (Naylor 2006), and so it seems more likely that this is a strap end rather than a hooked tag. The object is incomplete, missing its bottom terminal. It is sub-triangular in shape, tapering from 29.2 mm wide at the top to 12 mm at the break. The top is also broken, although the remains of what was probably one of two rivet holes is apparent on the top left hand side. The front of the object is decorated with chip carved decoration and is probably zoomorphic in design with abstract eyes towards the top and what may be a muzzle at the bottom. Traces of gilding are evident. The reverse is unadorned and no means of attachment remain apart from the probable rivet hole at the top. The object measures 30.7 mm long, 29.23 mm wide, 2.21 mm thick and weighs 6.0 grams. It has a predominantly pale green patina.
NOR-HER0-PAS1-470968	An Early-Medieval copper-alloy bell. The bell chamber is of hexagonal section with straight sides tapering steeply towards the top, where it is surmounted by a damaged rounded loop. The six sides that surround the open bottom end are concave, giving the bell a fluted appearance, and have incurved bases. creating a knop or foot on each of the six corners. The bell's clapper is missing but two small holes, set within an unidentified substance beneath the point on the inside, mark its original position. The outer surfaces of the bell are corroded in places and possibly bear traces of a black coating. The object measures 29.9mm high, 24.6mm wide at the base and weighs 11.7g. This bell was found in association with a similar, smaller bell, BH-948BC7. Another parallel was found at Meols, Cheshire (Griffiths et al 2007: 69/pl. 75, no. 390). They are increasingly thought to be characteristic of the Danelaw in the 10th century (ibid. 69-70 for further discussion; also see Schoenfelder and Richards 2011, who discuss Norse bells in detail).
NOR-HER0-PAS1-470974	An Early-Medieval copper-alloy bell. The damaged bell chamber would originally have been of hexagonal section, with straight sides tapering towards the flat top, where there is a damaged loop. The sides surrounding the basal opening are heavily damaged, but what remains suggests that they were of typical form for this type of bell; slightly concave, with a lobe extending from each of the six corners. The clapper is absent, although there is a possible pair of wire holes within the unidentified, hard, black substance located on the underside of the apex. The outer surface of the bell retains much of its unidentified black coating. The object measures 24.6mm high, 19.6mm wide and weighs 4.3g. This bell was found in association with a similar bell, BH-948053, and the two are clearly related in terms of date of manufacture and circumstances of deposition. They are thought to date from around the 10th century (Schoenfelder and Richards 2011).
NOR-HER0-PAS1-473254	A cast copper-alloy Anglo-Scandinavian stirrup terminal mount of the 11th century. The sub-cylindrical terminal is zoomorphic, stylistically probably depicting a the head of a dog/wolf, with moulded decoration forming ears, eyes and snout. The object is concave, being C-shaped in section. the underside has some greyish residue which may be the remains of solder. The object has a reddish-brown patina. For similar on this database, see BERK-8D4145.
NOR-HER0-PAS1-474822	A complete cast copper alloy strap end of a type classified by Gabor Thomas as Class F. This type is described as having a split end, zoomorphic terminal and double-sided decoration featuring a pierced roundel and panels of interlace. The split end is 10mm wide with a single circular rivet (probably of silver composition) in the centre close to the edge. The split itself is 8mm long. The strap end is rectangular in plan, apart from the terminal where it expands and then tapers to terminate in a rounded zoomorphic snout. The etched decoration is the same on both sides, with the main rectangular area decorated with a series of interlaced Z-shapes and blocks. The roundel is demarked by a ring of squares with central dots, and the zoomorphic face is identified by two circular depressions for eyes, and curved lines suggesting the 'beak' or snout. The roundel is pierced, and four short straight lines radiate from the hole. The etched lines were possibly originally highlighted with niello, but no traces of infill currently survive. The complete object is 41mm long. The roundel is 11mm in diameter. Thomas (in Finds Research Group datasheet 33) states that strap ends of this type originate in Ireland, with a probable production area identified in Viking period Dublin.
NOR-HER0-PAS1-477152	Silver hooked tag with Trewhiddle-style decoration. Description: Silver hooked tag with circular panel decorated with a Trewhiddle-style animal. The hooked tag has a basically circular plate with rounded projections at the upper corners, each perforated with a circular sewing hole. The hook at the bottom is small and relatively blunt but complete, and has a little flat squarish lobe to either side where it meets the plate. The circular panel is set inside an undecorated frame, and the decoration has been engraved; the panel contains a single Trewhiddle-style animal in relief, with a rounded body. The thick neck curves round to meet a head with upright ear, raised brow with round eye, short squarish snout and open mouth. The body has two schematic forelegs tucked under the body, and then tapers into a thick tail, the junction between body and tail being marked with a pair of nicks to either edge. The tail continues to taper and interlaces with itself and the body before ending in a triangular leaf-like lobe between the open jaws of the animal. The execution of the interlace is inept in places, with a groove missing at the bottom where one strand passes under another. There are two projecting square-ended spurs, one very short by the forelegs and one longer under the animal's chin. Apart from the two pairs of nicks, the body of the animal is not decorated; the grooves are all roughly finished at the base, as if to provide a key for niello, none of which survives. The reverse of the hooked tag is undecorated. Dimensions: Length 21.1mm, width 16.0mm, thickness of plate 1.2mm. Weight 2.51g. Discussion: Hooked tags were relatively common fasteners in the middle and late Anglo-Saxon periods, and may have been used for a variety of purposes. The decoration of a single Trewhiddle-style animal can be found on other silver examples, such as LVPL-A65F43 (2011T791). Similarly shaped hooked tags more often have several panels of decoration, as on nos. 196-198 in Webster and Backhouse (eds) 1991. Date: The use of the Trewhiddle style dates this hooked tag broadly to the ninth century AD.
NOR-HER0-PAS1-477743	A copper alloy stirrup strap mount of Early Medieval date. The mount is lozenge shaped in plan, with a pierced upper lobe, two short rounded projections below the side angles and one projecting lobe at the base of the upper lobe. The lower edge has a 90degree angle rear-ward projection and there are two circular holes on the front plate just above the base. One of the holes is corroded. The object has a dark brown patina with some dark green areas. The front plate is plain, with any decoration now obscured by corrosion. This is a Williams Class A mount; the form suggests Type 1.
NOR-HER0-PAS1-478412	Early Medieval Coin: Complete but worn base silver (billon) dirham or dirhem of Madinat al-Salam (Baghdad) reign of al-Mahdi Billah, 163 AH (780 AD). Arabic coins are known to have circulated across Europe during the later Early Medieval period and have been found as part of Viking hoards discovered in England.
NOR-HER0-PAS1-482771	An incomplete cast copper alloy stirrup-strap mount of Williams Class A, Type 3 dating to the Early Medieval period (11th century AD). The mount is sub-circular in plan and is 32mm in diameter. A section is missing where the suspension loop would have been. The openwork design is probably a depiction of Woden.
NOR-HER0-PAS1-484790	A cast copper alloy stirrup-strap mount of Early Medieval (Saxon) date. This strap mount can be classified as Williams Class B; Type 3, Group 1. This type is described by Williams as having "groups of apertures arranged in tiers and a pair of beasts in profile at the tops...some form of engraved decoration which extends into the flange" (1997; pg. 91). The engraving in this example is quite worn, and so the nature of the decoration, which is probably zoomorphic, is not visible. The flange is broken, and has one rivet still in place. The mount has a reddish-brown patina. The mount is 38mm long and 27mm wide. the foot is 8mm wide. The iron rivet is circular in section.

NOR-HER0-PAS1-487473	A complete cast copper-alloy zoomorphic stirrup terminal of Early-Medieval/Anglo-Scandinavian date. It is U-shaped in section with hollow back and moulded upper surface. The terminal has moulded zoomorphic decoration in relief comprising a projecting head of a beast with oval shaped ears that extend towards the collar. It has a bulging snout which extends to shallow globular oval shaped projections/nostrils at either side. This is an Early-Medieval stirrup terminal and of Anglo-Scandinavian manufacture with influences from the Ringerike and Urnes styles (Williams, 1997). It dates to the 11th century AD, and perhaps the second half of the century, with similar examples noted by Williams (1997: fig. 2)
NOR-HER0-PAS1-489281	An incomplete cast copper alloy zoomorphic strap end dating to the Early Medieval period. The central panel of the object is plain and broken along a rough horizontal axis. This possibly continued into an oval, decorated panel. The terminal is circular in section and is moulded to form an abstract animal's head backed by two curved incisions representing ears. The reverse is undecorated. The object can be classified as G. Thomas's Class A, Type 2. Similar examples can be found in Meols, (2007), p73, and on this database at LVPL-D45C11.
NOR-HER0-PAS1-489600	A cast copper alloy zoomorphic strap end of Early Medieval date. This strap end is in Thomas Class A Type 1, and is dateable to the 9th century AD. The object is broadly rectangular, slowly tapering towards the 'snout' end. The opposite end is broken but had two rounded corners enclosing the holes for the rivets, which are now missing. The terminal ends in a snout with depressions at the edges representing eyes or nostrils. An etched trefoil motif is situated between these depressions and two large circular grooves representing eyes. These zoomorphic features are followed by an etched panel of intricate Style I zoomorphic design. A second etched trefoil motif follows this before the rivet hole and the break. The etched lines were probably originally filled with niello, which is now missing. The reverse is plain and undecorated.
NOR-HER0-PAS1-491331	A cast copper alloy object with Anglo-Scandinavian zoomorphic decoration cast on two sides. D-shaped in plan, with a small step at the base and a small iron tang projecting from the centre of the base. This step and the iron tang suggest that the object is a component part of a larger object; it resembles an end-cap from a late medieval or early post-medieval knife or dagger handle. The zoomorphic motif on each face is of a quadruped beast contorted into an S-shape. Dr. Kevin Leahy states: '... its cultural affinities are clear enough; its decorated in the Viking Jellinge-style of the tenth century. Animals like this, S-shaped with cross-marked bodies, appear on brooches like NLM4529 and Margeson 1997, fig. 29.' Dr Jane Kershaw has also seen an image of this object, and comments that although the animal has been cropped to fit into the space, it is very like the motifs found on brooches. No precise parallel to the form of the object has been found.
NOR-HER0-PAS1-498101	A fragment of a saxon stirrup. Lozenge shaped in section at one break, and triangular in section at the opposite break, the object has an approximate 50 degree angle return. The upper faces of the triangular sectioned 'arm' has gilding, and one face has three rectangular sunken cells along the edge. The object has a reddish-brown patina typical of saxon period copper alloy.
NOR-HER0-PAS1-499319	A cast copper alloy late Early Medieval strap end. The plate has decoration known as Winchester knotwork and is classified as Class E, type 1 by Thomas. For reference see Thomas, G. Finds Research group datasheet 33.
NOR-HER0-PAS1-499326	A complete strap union or junction of probable Late Early-Medieval (1000-1100) date. The strap fitting is in the form of a cross, with a c.2mm diameter rivet hole at the end of each arm. The centre of the fitting has an off-centre dome to the front (slightly faceted) the reverse of which is slightly concave. Much of the original patina is missing. For similar see: WILT-749C30 and WILT-401091
NOR-HER0-PAS1-499867	A copper-alloy strap-end, probably dating from the Late Early-Medieval to Medieval periods. The artefact comprises a sub-rectangular plate of flat section, the upper surface and sides embellished with moulded and incised decoration. At the top of the strap-end the sides angle upwards, towards a broken central projection. Just above halfway there is a pair of moulded transverse ridges, separated from each other by a central groove and extending slightly beyond the limits of the strap-end's vertical sides. Immediately below these ridges is an incised saltire, the bottom end of each arm touching the top of a circular aperture. A third, slightly larger, aperture is located beneath the top point of the object and contains what is probably iron corrosion or mineralised leather. The long sides of the strap-end have a wavy appearance, enhanced by an opposing pair of 'V-shaped' notches, located just above the lower two apertures. In addition, both the vertical sides and the angled top sides have been decorated by a series of angled incisions. At its base the strap-end terminates in three rounded lobes. The recessed areas of the design contain traces of a black substance, which is probably corroded niello. The underside of the artefact is flat and undecorated. Dimensions: 40.6mm long, 20.2mm wide, up to 5.6mm thick (bottom end). Weight: 15.31g. The form of this piece suggests that it dates from around the 11th century. Strap-ends of similar form recorded on the PAS database include BH-587E21 (Great Billington, Bedfordshire), SWYOR-7DBCD4 (Threshfield, North Yorks) and SWYOR-4FFF97 (Womersley, North Yorks).
NOR-HER0-PAS1-535050	A complete Late Early-Medieval (Anglo-Scandinavian) copper-alloy stirrup-strap mount of eleventh century date. Williams Class A, type 12. The mount is lozenge-shaped with a short horizontal base. There is a break at the top which is where a circular apex would have been (see similar at IOW-E629A6). Within the lozenge-shaped frame is a central diagonal cross that encloses four shallow lozenge-shaped cells. It has seven symmetrically positioned circular projecting lugs along the outer edge. There is only one fixing hole, which is now infilled with iron corrosion from a rivet, which is in the centre of the rearward projecting base. The object is covered with light green corrosion products and has a reddish-brown patina. The object is 36mm high and 26mm wide. The rearward base is 15mm wide and 6mm long. See Williams 1997: 69-74.
NOR-HER0-PAS1-557232	Early medieval copper alloy stirrup strap mount, 46mm long, 30mm wide and 10mm thick. The object is in fair condition and weighs 29.05grams. The object is sub triangular in form and rectangular in section and has a small ridge emerging from the reverse side of its flat base. Its upper edge terminates in a trefoil terminal sitting above a circular fixing hole. The object has a raised border within which sits a lion like animal facing left with one paw raised and its head pointing upwards. The object matches a Williams' Class A type 11 mount.
NOR-HER0-PAS1-559160	Description: An incomplete silver artefact, dating from the late Anglo-Saxon period and possibly representing the lower part of a strap-end. The object is in the form of an animal head on a long neck. The surviving part of the animal's neck is rectangular in cross-section, its straight sides tapering from the break. The jagged, granular surface of the fresh break displays a horizontal, roughly central seam, indicating that the neck was formed from two joined plates. At the narrower end of the neck, the object flares again to form a zoomorphic head with well moulded features in high relief. At the top, a pair of sub-triangular ears projects outwards to form a right angle with the back of the head. A short gap separates the ears from the bulging eyes, the edge of each being defined by a shallow groove. The right eye is a well executed, sub-ovoid moulding; the left eye, in contrast, is larger, of irregular appearance, with a flattened surface and an incised pupil at its outer end. Beneath the eyes, the object curves down into the centre of the snout before gradually rising again, towards the tip. A pair of jowls flanks the long central column of the snout, each jowl separated from it by a deep V-shaped groove. Each jowl springs from a point beneath the outer edge of its respective eye, extending vertically downwards for a short distance, then sweeping into a shallow curve, angling upwards to the tip of the snout. On either side of the head there is a rounded hanging lobe set close to the blunt tip of the snout. On the underside of the artefact, the lower part of the neck tapers into a circular-sectioned projection which begins under the ears and has a squared-off end beneath the rounded lobes. Beyond this, the underside of the snout is concave. Dimensions: Length 41.5mm, width 9.7mm, depth/thickness 8mm, weight 10.74g. Discussion and Date: The decorative style of this piece is clearly derived from Scandinavian animal styles of the 11th century, either Ringerike or Urnes style. Similar zoomorphic heads, with upturned snouts and tendrils extending from their jaws, can be seen on several other contemporary object types, for example strap-ends (e.g. BH-A1AFD3 and SWYOR-7A5F83) stirrup terminals (e.g. Williams 1997, Stirrup Terminals; also KENT-65E458, SF-D89172) and two fragments of possible prick spurs (GLO-961A93

	and SUR-C715A1). Other examples are from even less easily identifiable objects (e.g. CAM-191BE2, HESH-01F4C1). Heads of similar form can also be seen on Late Saxon stirrup-strap mounts, particularly those of Williams's Types 2a and b (Williams 1997, Stirrup-Strap Mounts, 34-36, fig. 24). The precise function of this object is hard to define, partly due to its incompleteness. The split neck may suggest attachment to a strap, with the concave area beneath the nose well paralleled on strap-end SWYOR-7A5F83. But the circular projection ending beneath the jaws is curious and hard to explain, with no good parallels yet identified.
NOR-HER0-PAS1-564222	Surface metal analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate gold content for the ingot of 67-69% and an approximate silver content of 29-31% with approximately 2% copper. The ingot terminal weighs 23.47 grams. The find consists of one rounded end of a bar-shaped gold ingot of rounded trapezoidal section, which has been cut and broken across and is hammered smooth on both sides next to the break; length, 28.6mm; width, 11mm; thickness, 7.9mm (max). Some twenty gold ingots have been recorded from Britain and Ireland and, although many of them are single stray metal-detected finds, a number of them are doubtless of the Viking period (J. Graham-Campbell, 2011, The Cuerdale Hoard and related Viking-Age silver and gold from Britain and Ireland in the British Museum, London, British Museum Press, p. 84; for an example from Norwich, see Treasure Annual Report 2000, no. 66). The ingot from Preston Capes is of the typical Viking-age, cigar-shaped form like many silver examples from the Cuerdale Hoard, Lancashire, deposited around AD 905-910. It has also been hammered prior to cutting, which is another Viking characteristic, so it can safely be dated to the Viking period. The ingot terminal from Preston Capes would therefore qualify as Treasure under two of the stipulated criteria of the Treasure Act: it is more than 300 years old and the precious metal content exceeds 10%. B.M. Ager Curator, Department of Prehistory & Europe, British Museum
NOR-HER0-PAS1-579623	A very worn single loop buckle with possibly Ringerike style decoration, so Anglo-Scandinavian, later tenth-early eleventh century. The straight bar has no signs of the pin but there is an opposing notch in the frame for it to rest on. Where the curved parts of the frame spring from the bar there is a slight narrowing in the outer edge. The two sides meet in an animal head with a pronounced snout which is slightly hollowed on the reverse. The surface pitting has removed most of the decorative detail.
NOR-HER0-PAS1-587480	Copper alloy early medieval openwork stirrup strap mount. Williams (1997) Type B. The object is sub rectangular in form with a rounded protrusion containing a suspension loop in its rounded upper end. The body contains five circular holes arranged around three sub triangular protruding animal heads. Two of these heads are placed near the sides and correspond to a slight bulge in each side. The base holds a sloping flange. The mount is similar to fig. 407 but with two less holes, which is a Class B type 1 group 3. Length: 43.0mm, width: 30.0mm, thickness: 4.0mm, weight: 15.22g
NOR-HER0-PAS1-590065	A complete copper-alloy stirrup-strap mount dating to the late Anglo-Saxon period (11th century AD). The mount is roughly diamond-shaped, with a flat base and lugs at the corners and a double lug at the apex. There is a hole at the apex. The decoration consists of a raised stylised lis on a sunken background. There are two rivet holes located on the flanged base. Iron rivets are still in place and are heavily corroded. The reverse is undecorated. This stirrup-strap mount dates to the 11th century AD and can be classified as Williams Class A, Type 7 (Williams, D. 1997, CBA Research Report 111, Late Saxon Stirrup Strap Mounts, P. Fig. 31).
NOR-HER0-PAS1-590164	A cast copper alloy Trehiddle style strap end, complete apart from one corner broken across the rivet hole. 8th to 9th century AD. There is one rivet still in place and is likely to be silver. The strap end has zoomorphic terminal with an etched (or possibly chip carved) decorated panel containing interlocking animals/beasts. The reverse is undecorated. The snout is flat at the end and the ears are square with depressed T-shapes as the hollows of the ears. The decoration probably contained niello to enhance the design, but no in-fill remains. This strap end fits into the Thomas Class A Type 1 series, which are common to the South-East of England. (Thomas, G. Finds Research Group datasheet 32)
NOR-HER0-PAS1-602096	A cast copper alloy mount in a trilobe shape featuring an elaborate Borre style knot motif on each arm, and a interlaced triangular knot in the centre. The surface has been gilded, with traces of gilding on the face and reverse. The reverse is plain with no obvious evidence of a fixing for a pin, although two small bumps on the reverse of one arm could possibly be a scar from a lug to hold a pin, although these are obscured by some uneven corrosion and by no means definitive. There are two incomplete loops at two of the inwardly curving sides, and a scar at the third. The patina of the copper alloy is a reddish-brown. Dr. Kevin Leahy comments that this appears to be a Viking trefoil brooch of Maixner's Type F. In her recent book Jane Kershaw was only able to quote two Type F brooches from England, a similar example from Bures Hamlet, Essex (Kershaw, 2013, 86-9, Fig. 3.45) and a less close example from Thetford. This would make this find only the third Type F to have been found in England. Dr. Helen Geake comments: 'Ostensibly a trefoil brooch of Maixner's Type F, which is the least common of all trefoil brooch types either in England or in Scandinavia. This is only the third example to be found in the UK (the others are silver from Thetford and gilded Ae from Bures Hamlet). What makes this object even more extraordinary is the (apparent) complete lack of pin fixings - instead, there are pierced lugs that stick out from the edges, as if it was sewn to the garment. Could it be a missing link between the trefoil brooches and the Carolingian strap-fittings that they are based on?'
NOR-HER0-PAS1-614400	An early medieval cast copper alloy strap end. The strap end has a zoomorphic terminal with eye pits, flattened ears and a plain body. There is a V-shaped groove on the attachment end adjacent to two rivet holes. There may be traces of a silver inlay on the head but if so this is very worn.
NOR-HER0-PAS1-614899	A complete cast copper alloy stirrup strap mount with zoomorphic decoration etched into the face. This style of mount can be classified as Williams Class A, Type 1. See Williams, D. (1997). Late Saxon Stirrup Strap Mounts. CBA Research Report 111. Page 27, no. 2, 8 and 9. L-shaped in cross section, and lozenge shaped in plan, with a flattened lower corner. There are three circular holes, two placed near the flat edge and one at the top corner. All holes appear placed irregularly. The decoration features symmetrically placed beasts with heads facing each other and snouts downwards.
NOR-HER0-PAS1-614920	A complete cast copper alloy stirrup strap mount with zoomorphic decoration etched into the face. This style of mount can be classified as Williams Class A, Type 5. See Williams, D. (1997). Late Saxon Stirrup Strap Mounts. CBA Research Report 111. Page 41, nos. 98 - 101. L-shaped in cross section, and lozenge shaped in plan, with tendrils at the upper edges. There are two circular holes placed near the flat edge. A third hole would have been situated at the now missing upper corner.
NOR-HER0-PAS1-614940	A very worn and corroded 10th century, Winchester style strap end. Thomas Class E, Type 1. A thin rectangular section, 20mm wide and 7mm long, with two rivet holes to allow attachment to a leather strap. One corner is broken across a rivet hole. The main body of the strap end is thicker with openwork decoration. In this example, the first pair of decorative holes are very worn and the horizontal break runs across the next pair of holes. The full length of the strap end is 26mm. A more complete example can be seen at SUR-996B96, and a less complete example at WAW-4F6FB1. Similar types of strap ends have been recorded in Winchester (Biddle, M. 1990 Object and Economy in Medieval Winchester Clarendon Press, Oxford), Nos. 1057-1060 which are dated to the mid 10th to mid 12th century. For classification, see The Finds Research Group Datasheet 33 by Gabor Thomas.
NOR-HER0-PAS1-619922	Incomplete, corroded and abraded Late Saxon copper alloy stirrup-strap mount of Williams 1997, Class A, Type 12. The apex loop is missing. Four recessed lozengeiform spaces contain iron-staining. The base is pierced both above and through the angled flange, iron staining on the reverse. Width 29mm. Extant height 31mm. Weighs 10.59g. 11th century.
NOR-HER0-PAS1-636238	A complete cast copper alloy strap end dating from the Early Medieval period (circa AD 800 - AD 900). The strap end is sub oval in plan and sub rectangular in cross section, there is a section at the top which splits into a 'V' shape. The top of the object, on the obverse, has two small holes punched into the metal. The reverse has the remains of these holes, semi circles, the rest having been broken away, presumably in antiquity. Underneath these holes, on the obverse is an insised small tear drop design, which is followed by an etched curve which then forms a dual border around the



	rest of the object. Inside this border there is are two sections of decoration, the first is formed of etched curved lines and circles which resemble a stylised face, this is then followed by incised lines that form rectangular shapes that come together to form chevrons. Below that is a section of interlaced, knotwork which forms the main section of decoration on this piece. The knotwork is split from the end section by a curved incised line that is part of the border. The tip is a stylised beasts head, resembling a dog. The ears are formed of incised lines with crescents underneath, the dogs head has two incised lines forming a dual chevron decoration on top. The face is made up of a ridge, for the eyes which tapers to a nose forming the tip. The reverse of the object is plain and undecorated. This object is a Thomas Class A Type 1 example (Thomas, 2003). It measures 51.9 mm in length and 11.8 mm wide. It has a thickness of 4.0 mm and weighs 7.7 g. The object is a mid to dark brown in colour and has a very even surface patina. Abrasion caused by movement whilst within the plough soil could have resulted in the loss of some of the original surface detail, but object is in very good condition. Reference: Thomas, G. 'Late Anglo Saxon and Viking Age strap ends 750 - 1100: Part 1', Datasheet 32, Finds Research Group AD 700 - 1700, 2003
NOR-HER0-PAS1-656392	Incomplete Late Saxon copper alloy tongue-shaped openwork strap end, both the outside and attachment edges missing (ancient breaks). A somewhat abstract figure is depicted against seven apertures (only two of which are now complete) and details of its wing-like arms are picked out in engraving. Thomas 2004, Class E, Type 2, very similar to fig. 4 no. 27. Extant length 30.7mm. Width 23.4mm. 10th - 11th century.
NOR-HER0-PAS1-710413	Early Medieval lead alloy spindle whorl, Diameter 28mm, thickness 14mm, weight 68.93g. The object is circular in form and rectangular in cross section. It has an aperture of c.11mm and matches Walton type B1, giving it a probable late Anglo-saxon date.
NOR-HER0-PAS1-718272	Early Medieval (Anglo-Scandinavian) copper alloy stirrup terminal, 45mm long, 23mm wide and 11mm thick with a weight of 18.22grams. The object consists of a semi circular cross sectioned shaft, with a concave underside to allow fitting on to the main body of a stirrup. At one end the object is decorated with a series of transverse ribs forming a collar. At the other end it turns upwards and back on itself, narrowing and forming a loop. The terminal of this loop is in the form of a long snouted animal head which rests on the main body of the object. On the outer edge of the loop, representing the animals neck, there is a frilled crest like projection. The object is similar to fig 3 in FRG datasheet 24 (1997), which are dated to the 11th century, and is a type of object found in East Anglia and parts of the midlands.
NOR-HER0-PAS1-727179	A copper alloy Early Medieval stirrup-strap mount decorated with worn symmetrical decoration and scrolling terminals. The mount has three iron rivets and three projecting animal heads, one on the apex and two at the lower corners. Williams Class A, Type 7.
NOR-HER0-PAS1-727874	A complete copper alloy strap end of Gabor Thomas' Class A, Type 2.
NOR-HER0-PAS1-729644	A complete copper alloy Late Viking Ringerlike style mount. A conical raised central solid boss. .
NOR-HER0-PAS1-732321	A curved fragment of a cast copper alloy Early-Medieval annular or penannular brooch. The decoration is in a recessed sub-rectangular panel, and consists of two Insular creatures, executed in pseudo filigree, forming a simple knot, biting each other's bodies. They have detailed heads, with two pellet like eyes and wide nostrils, transverse lines on the bodies and a wide (fish like?) tail, but no legs. Some gilding survives in the panel. The reverse is undecorated and the breaks are patinated. The longer edge is 18mm long. The shorter, lower edge is 11mm long. The fragment is 9mm wide and 3mm thick. It weighs 1.8g. A similar fragment recorded on this database at SWYOR-CB98B0. Cited in that example is SWYOR-D59436, a pin also decorated in an insular style and may have come from a brooch such as these. An 8th or 9th century date seems most likely.
NOR-HER0-PAS1-732322	An incomplete copper alloy strap-end with chip carved decoration. The split terminal is fixed by a rivet, still in place. The object is in two plates which swing independently on the rivet. The rivet is 5mm long and 2mm in diameter, hammered flat at the upper face. The flat terminal is 9mm wide, narrows to a waist and expands again to 5mm at the break. Between the narrow waist and the break is a rectangular panel with an interlaced motif chip carved into it. The object Both ends have been broken off, leaving part of the mid section of the strap-end only. The remaining fragment is waisted, with remnants of decoration at either end. At one end is a round-ended rectangular panel of single-strand interlace; two rounded knots survive, both with sharp angles within. There may have been enamelling or other inlay in the recesses. At the other end is a single strand frame around another field, this time with a pointed end. The reverse is undecorated. It is not possible to say which end might have been the attachment end. This strap-end fits into Thomas Class D: strap-ends with a waisted split end and a lozenge shaped shaft (Thomas, G. 2003. The Finds Research Group AD700-1700. datasheet 32). This Class consists of a small group (just 10 examples known at the development of the typology) and a notable concentration in Lincolnshire leads Thomas to suggest a possible workshop in that area. A similar example can be found on this database at DOR-D966F2. A good parallel cited in that record is a copper-alloy example found in a Phase 6iii context (mid tenth to early eleventh century) at Flixborough, Lincolnshire (Youngs in Evans and Loveluck 2009, 11-12, no. 84). It was identified as probably Hiberno-Norse and dated to the 9th century.
NOR-HER0-PAS1-747068	An early-medieval copper-alloy strap-end, classified as Thomas's (2003, 2) Class A, Type 2 (probably geometric style), surviving well. This would date the artefact to around the 9th century AD. The strap-end is flat in profile. The plate widens very slightly from the attachment end to a widest point at around the mid-point of the plate, not including the terminal; it can be described as shallowly convex, or bowed. This latter is an integral animal head. The split end has been bent down slightly, with the lower split part bent down slightly more besides. It is slightly abraded, and contains two surviving iron rivets. The plate is uniaxially decorated on the upper surface; the reverse is plain. The decoration is located in a main field divided from the long edges by engraved lines; the longitudinal borders beyond are nicked transversely to give them a beaded appearance. The field is divided into two main longitudinal cells by a median chord, each end of which is bifurcated to create two small triangular zones with curved sides, one at each end of the field. Both triangular zones contain two concentric triangles, most of which is still picked out with niello. Similarly the longitudinal cells are also decorated by engraved lines filled with niello. The design is the same in both and appears identical. It consists of a central pair of concentric lozenges in outline, beyond which a pair of transverse lines creating sub-square zones. Within the tapering ends of each cell is a triangle. The whole cell is delineated by a border, again filled with niello. The animal head at the terminal has oval ears in outline with moulded triangles within. Below, the snout is incurved on both sides, before flaring very slightly at its tip. On the upper surface the area below the ears is decorated with an outline lozenge decorated with niello, below which two converging curved lines on the snout are also decorated with niello. The strap-end has a mid/dark-green patina where it survives. It measures 41.3mm in length, up to 10.2mm in width, and up to 3.9mm in thickness; it weighs 4.52g.
NOR-HER0-PAS1-749295	Incomplete Middle Saxon to Late Saxon copper alloy strap end with all of the split end and the attachment edge missing. Thomas 2003 Class A, Type 2. The main body is decorated, between two longitudinal engraved grooves with two rows of crenelated stamped impressions placed alternately giving a wave or chain effect. The animal head terminal is very flat and highly stylised. Extant length 35mm. Width 11.2mm. Thickness 0.7 - 1mm. 9th century.
NOR-HER0-PAS1-749385	Fragment of a Late Saxon copper alloy D-sectioned mount, probably from a casket or box, a highly stylised animal head with a flat pierced terminal. The break is ancient. Cf. a non-zoomorphic example from Winchester (Hinton, D. A. in Biddle 1990, 540-1, cat. no. 1348). Extant length 22.8mm. Width 7.2mm. Thickness 5mm. 11th century.

NOR-HER0-PAS1-795010	An incomplete early-medieval silver penny of Edward the Confessor (1042-66), small flan type (1048-50, North 818), moneyer: Æthelric / Ægelric; mint: uncertain. Ref: North 1994: 179. The moneyer Æthelric / Ægelric is listed for six mints under Edward the Confessor (London, Gloucester, Hereford, Leicester, Shrewsbury and Worcester) but is only listed for the 'small flan type' at London, Gloucester and Hereford.
STA-HER0-PAS1-025004	The strap end is a tongue shape with symmetrical openwork design. Details of the design seem to be worn away, however the openwork consists of six sub-oval shapes. The butt end of the item has three semi-circular indentations. These maybe incomplete rivet holes, otherwise there is no mounting point on the item.
STA-HER0-PAS1-025008	The strap end is a an elongated tapering tongue shape. The split end has a single rivet. The terminal has a zoomorphic moulding which is not clear. The reverse is plain.
STA-HER0-PAS1-025689	The item in plan is a sub elongated triangular shape. The upper edge is horizontal and protruding from each corner is a semi-circular flat protrusion. The main portion of the item is bulbous which tapers down to the lower corner. The moulding of the item creates a zoomorphic face. The eyes are positioned just below the midway point. The eyes are oblique openwork which are sub-oval shaped. Above the eyes is a prominent ridge with a circular cell in the centre. Faint vertical moulding decorate the upper portion of the head. Below the eyes the narrows and becomes triangular in section. The lower corner forms a sub-circular loop. The reverse is concave behind the upper portion of the fitting, otherwise the mount is flat. The surface of the item is a brown colour. In the concave area of the reverse are traces of a dark brown/green patina.
STA-HER0-PAS1-025947	The stirrup mount appears to be a Class C mount (Williams). The mount has eleven irregular open-work shapes, and a twelve is the apex loop. The design on the mount is worn and indistinguishable. The reverse of the mount has worn, and probably incomplete right-angled flange with side lugs. The flange does not have any rivet holes, possibly suggesting the flange is incomplete. The mount has lost much of its original surface, and therefore has a red/brown coloured surface where there is none of the green patina remaining.
STA-HER0-PAS1-061035	A Viking imitation of a St. Edmund coin (memorial coinage by Danish settlers), moneyer probably Chenapa?
STA-HER0-PAS1-074266	A cast copper alloy scabbard chape of rounded 'V' shape (length: 31.1mm; width: 31mm; thickness/ depth of overall chape: 16mm; thickness of metal: 2.7mm; weight: 14.11g). Of an openworked design, the chape has four identical cavities copied on both sides that have been cut out. The top two are in an upside and back-to-front 'L' shape; the bottom two of a comma type shape. There is sporadic and uneven ring and dot decoration distributed all over the artefact, but there is an organised line of this decoration particularly on the outer edges of the rounded 'V' shape of the chape as well as along the top on both sides. Additionally, again on both sides, there is a small drilled hole (diameter: 2.1mm) in the centre across the top of the artefact. This may have been for attachment to the scabbard by rivets or fasteners? On one side, there has been two breaks in the openwork design, which seems to be old damage. Overall, the chape is in a slightly worn but fair condition with a dark green patina. A similar example is illustrated in Nigel Mills 'Saxon & Viking Artefacts', 2001, page 101, Ref no V281. This illustrated example was found around South Humberside and has been dated to the 10th century. Even though this other chape is larger, has a more pointed bottom, larger amount of openwork design and has a human figure depicted in the centre, the overall style remains similar.
STA-HER0-PAS1-085878	A worn but complete cast copper alloy stirrup strap mount (length: 41.1mm; width: 28.1mm; thickness: 4.4mm; weight: 12.04g), of the Class A Type 1, as classified by David Williams in 'Late Saxon Stirrup-Strap Mounts: A Classification and Catalogue', 1997. The mount is of a sub-triangular shape with various worn and protruding points along the edge and to opposing sides. These occur just below the apex loop, nearly half way down the artefact, and just above the base. There is one rivet hole at the apex loop (which ends in a rounded point) as well as two rivet holes at the base. The rivets do not survive. There is a worn and lightly engraved design on the front of the mount, and is mostly similar to ref no 67 illustrated in William's publication (page 9), which consists of a mixture of union knots, pendant lobes and other motifs. On the reverse of the mount, only a small worn area of the protruding flange survives, and is most similar to Type A or D (page 25). The reverse is flat with no decoration. Overall, the artefact is in a worn but fair condition with a reddish-brown patina. Amongst other examples of Class A Type 1 mounts illustrated in William's publication, this artefact is most similar to Ref nos 19 and 27. Williams suggests that the date of these type of mounts is mostly the 11th century, due to influences drawn from the Late Viking Ringerike & Urnes art styles of the period (page 8). The distribution of the Class A Type 1 mounts is wide, but most finer examples come from southern England, notably from Sussex, Berkshire, Hampshire and Northamptonshire. Stirrup strap mounts are placed at the junction of the stirrup and stirrup leathers.
STA-HER0-PAS1-089939	A complete cast copper alloy strap distributor or harness fitting, dating to the Early Medieval period or the 10th/ 11th century AD (length: 66.1mm; width: 26.7mm; thickness: 8.9mm; weight: 27.20g). This artefact has a D-shaped cross-section with lozenge-shaped terminals at the centre of which are sub-rectangular apertures/ holes. At the terminals, there are rounded protruding knobs on each angle. In the centre, there is a raised convex roundel with a circular indentation as well as rounded knobs to either side. The underside of the artefact is flat with no decoration. The strap distributor is in a slightly worn but fair condition, with concentrated areas of corrosion on the rounded knobs at either end. A similar but incomplete example is illustrated in Brian Read's 'Metal Artefacts of Antiquity?', Volume I, 2001, page 62, ref no 474, found in South-East Lincolnshire.
STA-HER0-PAS1-090020	An incomplete cast copper alloy strap end, probably dating to the 10th century AD (length: 59.1mm; width: 18.9mm; thickness: 3.2mm; weight: 12.26g), and may be of an Hiberno-Scandinavian origin. This artefact is decorated on the upper surface with three uniform grooves running down its length, as well as one groove crossing the strap end's width at the broken end. To either side of the three grooves, there are the remains of approximately six or seven ring and dots. The underside of the artefact is undecorated and there is no evidence of rivets or attachment fittings as the strap end is incomplete. The artefact is in a very worn and poor condition with slight breaks and bronze disease along the edges. The best parallels for this piece are tenth century tongue shaped strap ends, as well as resembles some strapends that are found in the North Lincolnshire area that are decorated with ring-dots and ribs that run down their length, as well as other examples being found around the Irish Sea (Kevin Leahy). Tongue-shaped strap ends are illustrated in Macgregor & Bolick's 'A Summary Catalogue of the Anglo-Saxon Collections' in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, 1993, pages 208-10.
STA-HER0-PAS1-096415	Stirrup-strap mount of Williams's Class C. Larger than most stirrup-strap mounts, it also differs from the Class A and B in that it has vertical side flanges. This mount also differs from known Class C mounts in that it does not have a horizontal flange on the reverse lower edge; there is no broken edge here either. The mount is pentagonal. The base and lower half of the sides have straight edges, whereas the upper portion of the sides have scalloped edges, and the object terminates with a rounded tip rather than a projecting apex. The decoration is made of simple narrow incised lines. The upper part has a simple scroll at either side forming the upper corners. The scrolls are joined by two horizontal lines, and from these four incised curvaceous grooves radiate out to the indentations of the scalloped edge; the effect is of round-ended lobes fanning out from a double clasping collar. The lower portion of the mount is decorated with another incised line forming a border along the lower edge and sides. In each lower corner there is a rivet hole with incomplete iron rivets remaining, and a third iron rivet cuts through the centre at the top. On the reverse the object is undecorated and the flat surface is interrupted by casting flaws. The lower side edges have integral flanges which turn at a right-angle to the mount. They have no rivet holes, and stop short of the lower edge, creating a stepped effect. The surface of the object has a matt brown colour with traces of a mid to dark green patina. The object may have had, relatively recently, a coating

	<p>applied to it as the reverse has patches of a shiny substance. The object is stable otherwise. The mount measures 56.59mm long, 46.27mm wide and 10.75mm thick. It weighs 54.71g. It dates to the eleventh century.</p>
STA-HER0-PAS1-106509	<p>An incomplete cast copper-alloy lozenge-shaped brooch with remains of gilding and iron corrosion on the back, dating to the late 8th/ early 9th century AD (length: 90.7mm; width: 66mm; thickness of plate: 1.6mm; weight: 30.23g). At the top of this flat plate brooch, there is a large slightly extending area of iron corrosion, where the iron spring was situated. The slightly uneven-sided lozenge plate has a plain border around the outside, with an outer ridge separating the border from the finely detailed chip-carved design. Separating the decoration into quarters, a flat cross (that would have originally have had five bosses) has four outer rounded terminals, with a rounded central platform in the centre. The three rounded platforms that run down the length of the artefact still have the remains of iron rivets intact, which still hold the remains of the strip at the back. The other two platforms to the left and right have small holes in the centre, where there may have also originally been rivets. Additionally, there may have been another rivet and the very bottom angle of the artefact. Each of the four chip-carved segments are slightly different with a geometric Greek key-type design. Alternating segments seem to be closer matched, with the top right and bottom left patterning possible segmented into four further segments amongst the design, while the top left and bottom right seem to be divided into three. At the back of the brooch, there is an iron strip on the back running down the length of the artefact as well as large amounts of iron staining, from the original pin attachment, of a one-piece type very typical of the eight and ninth centuries (now missing). Leslie Webster at the British Museum states that 'the mechanism consisted of a flat strip modified into a catch at one end, and shaped into a pin with a coiled spring at the other, and the strip was riveted to the back of the brooch, usually with the rivet heads concealed, as here, by decorative bosses'. The iron rivets in the centre of the artefact and the bottom are visible, as are the empty probable rivet holes to the left and right. The artefact is in a poor and corroded condition with small areas of bronze disease on the decorated front of the artefact, as well as on the back. The iron corrosion is extensive on the back, and there are several small breaks along the edges of the brooch. The main body of the brooch has a dark green patina. Leslie Webster and Barry Ager at the British Museum have confirmed that a similar unprovenanced example (although smaller) is displayed in within the Museum in the Early Medieval gallery (registration number 1999, 1-2, 1), which also has a version of the key pattern. Another example from Cambridgeshire is illustrated in 'Treasure Hunting' magazine's August 2000 edition, page 6, which agrees with Leslie Webster's opinion that these are not particularly common finds. The writer (Rod Blunt) in the magazine dates the artefact to the 7th-8th century and states that the brooch is 'well preserved with almost all of the gilding intact, but unfortunately the integral pin has been broken at the point where it originally extended from the spring coil. The design is of a Greek key pattern and the brooch has been finished to a high standard'. Barry Ager at the British Museum also details similar but smaller and more simply decorated lozenge-shaped brooches; examples are known from Sedgford, Norfolk, and Hemingstone, Suffolk (H. Geake, 2002, 'Medieval Britain and Ireland', 'Medieval Archaeology', vol 46, at pp. 140-1, fig 5a). A further unprovenanced example of this smaller type is illustrated in N. Mills, 2001, "Saxon &amp; Viking Artefacts", Witham, p. 54, no AS114, and others can be found on the PAS database at DENO-3FD883, SWYOR-B804D7, GLO-8D5E03, SF7054, KENT1321 (no illustration) and NLM7136 (no illustration). HAMP-CEBED7 and NMS-829627 are further examples which bear zoomorphic decoration characteristic of the 8th century. An ornate, late Merovingian example with five bosses and pearl and stone settings comes from Floriffoux, Belgium {H.E.F. Vierck, 1978, 'La à Chelles et l'influence Byzantine sur l'art de cour mérovingian au VIIe siècle', pp. 521-572 in "Centenaire de l'Abbé Cochet 1975. Actes du Colloque International d' Archéologie, Rouen 3-4-5 Juillet 1975", Rouen, fasc. 3, fig 9, 1). Barry Ager has also commented that the iron strip and pin attachment at the back of the brooch is comparable to those on 8th and 9th century disc brooches, for example, from Ixworth, Suffolk, and Beeston Tor, Staffordshire (D. M. Wilson, 1964, "Anglo-Saxon Ornamental Metalwork 700-1100 in the British Museum.: London, cat. Nos 2 and 25). These brooches have five bosses on the front, like this example from North Staffordshire. A big thank you to Leslie Webster and Barry Ager at the British Museum who gave me a lot of help in writing this record.</p>
STA-HER0-PAS1-107588	<p>An incomplete cast copper alloy four-armed bridle fitting/ strap distributor, dating to the 11th century (39.7mm x 36.3mm; thickness at central boss: 15.7mm; weight: 23.62g). Only two of the four arms remain, with the other two broken off from the main central boss. One of the arms is slightly longer than the other, but both have inner circular attachment looped terminals (average inner diameter: 9mm) with protruding outer knobs to the left, right and tip of the arm, illustrating the outside of these loops with a lozenge-shaped appearance. The central boss is a highly pronounced extension that seems to have been separately attached on to the central of what would have been the armed cross. The central boss is mostly hollow at the back. Overall, the distributor is in a worn but fair condition with a dark green patina. A similar example, illustrated in Williams, 1997, pages 3-5, plate 1, was found at the burial site of Kvalsta, Bergs parish in Västernmanland, central Sweden, dating to the 11th century AD. The strap distributor was discovered amongst other finds such as a flanged mount, three stirrups and copper alloy horse bit pieces. An illustration of the strap distributor from Sweden can be seen in Plate 1.</p>
STA-HER0-PAS1-108439	<p>An incomplete cast copper alloy stirrup strap mount, dating to the 11th century AD (length: 35.2mm; width at bottom: 29mm; thickness at base: 6.1mm; weight: 12.80g). A Class A, Type 11A sub-triangular mount (as classified by Williams, 1997, pages 58-67, ref nos 225-245 &amp; 261-268). The top of the artefact and apex loop are now missing. The decorated front of the mount illustrates a central protruding image of a lion gazing upwards with his mouth open, his front leg raised and his tail curled over his back. Williams states (page 11) that lions in a similar posture can be seen in the borders of the Bayeux Tapestry as well as on manuscripts such as the 11th-century Crowland Psalter (where he looks upwards to grasp Christ's spear with his mouth), and sculptures such as the Lathbury tympanum of late 11th-century date. As the mount is incomplete, it is impossible to tell if the lion may be eating an object/ food that may be hanging from the top of the artefact. Above the base of the mount, there are two lower fixing/ rivet holes (average diameter: 4mm), which are now empty and have no indication of the rivets that would have originally been there. At the base, there is a right-angled protruding flange, but with no evidence of the remains of an iron fitting or strap on the reverse. The artefact is in a worn but fair condition with some areas of bronze disease particularly on the decorated front of the artefact and to the edges. The mount has a dark green patina. Stirrup strap mounts generally have a wide distribution within the borders of England and to an uncertain extent on the near continent. Type 11 mounts comprise the greatest number of mounts and are widespread, with a concentration of finer examples found in south-east England from Kent up to Northamptonshire. Perhaps the two finest examples are from Kent (Williams, 1997, ref nos 202-3).</p>
STA-HER0-PAS1-110752	<p>An incomplete cast copper alloy strap end, dating to the 9th century AD (length: 44mm; width: 12mm; thickness: 4.5mm; weight: 5.48g). At the terminal, there is a formalised animal head in slight relief seen from above, with a winged hair feature in a sub-triangular shape and meeting at a point in between the eyes of the animal. The rounded and arched ears extend upwards above and in between an upside down T-shaped ridge which separates the terminal face of the beast from the ears. Above the ears, there is a slightly broken central rivet hole (rivet hole now missing), with a central rectangular panel framed by a beaded border with small incised lines radiating outwards to the edge of the artefact. Within this panel, there is a single gripping beast in relief with its head turned back over its back at one end and with its mouth slightly open. At the split end (where the strap end would have been fastened on to a probable leather belt), there are two rivet holes where the rivets are still intact. However, one rivet is cast copper alloy while the other rivet appears to be silver. Below these rivets, there is a 'pendant'-shaped platform of three leaves or a three-leaved plant in slight relief. Immediately below this plant motif, there is a recent uneven break cutting across the very top of the rectangular platform with the central animal. The back of the strap end is plain with small areas of silvering. Overall, the strap end is in a slightly worn but fair condition and has a dark green patina. There are traces of glue where the recent break appears towards the split</p>

	end. Similar examples are illustrated in Wilson's 'Anglo-Saxon Ornamental Metalwork 700-1100', 1964, pages 195-7; plate XL; ref nos 116-9. All examples are from Whitby Abbey, Yorkshire and all date to the early ninth century AD. Another similar artefact is also illustrated in Hinton's 'Catalogue of the Anglo-Saxon Ornamental Metalwork 100-1100 in the Department of Antiquities, Ashmolean Museum', 1974, page 60; plate XVIII, ref no 31, which was found at Souldern, Oxon. Hinton continues to state that 'the beaded border, nicked animal, and three-leaved plant are all commonly found on ninth-century strap ends: Bruce Mitford compared it to the example found in the Talnotrie hoard, deposited c. 900'.
STA-HER0-PAS1-113322	A complete cast copper alloy strap distributor or harness fitting, dating to the Early Medieval period or the 10th/ 11th century AD (length: 56mm; width: 22mm; thickness at central boss: 11mm; weight: 20.90g). This artefact has a D-shaped cross-section with lozenge-shaped terminals at the centre of which are sub-oval apertures/ holes. At the outer edge of the terminals, there are rounded protruding knobs on each angle. In the centre, there is a raised convex roundel with a circular indentation as well as rounded knobs to either side. The underside of the artefact is flat with no decoration. The strap distributor is in a worn and corroded condition, with extensive areas of bronze disease on the upper surface of the artefact and the ends of the rounded knobs. A similar but incomplete example is illustrated in Brian Read's 'Metal Artefacts of Antiquity', Volume 1, 2001, page 62, ref no 474, found in South-East Lincolnshire.
STA-HER0-PAS1-128717	Cast copper mount, early medieval c. 10th-11th century. Sub-triangular with a notch at roughly the centre of each edge, and Viking Ringerike-style decoration on the obverse. There is the remains of an iron? rivet in each corner, each rivet being rounded on the reverse and with a linear head on the obverse. Slightly concavo-convex (concave on the reverse). Brown patina. Length 34.38mm, width 33.47mm, thickness including remains of rivet 5.22mm, thickness across centre 2.33mm, weight 8.18g.
STA-HER0-PAS1-135340	A fragment of a cast copper alloy Trehiddle-style strap end, dating to the 9th / 10th century AD (length: 17.5mm; width: 7mm; thickness: 2mm; weight: 1.0g). The tip of the artefact is the only part to remain with part of the worn artwork still visible. A small area of the main rectangular central section (length: 4mm; width: 4.5mm) remains where part of the stylised best can still be seen, below which is the characteristic pair of sub-oval ears forming the 'plastic' animal head terminal of the artefact, with other possible facial features below, although due to the wear on the artefact, it is difficult to identify them. The back of the strap end is flat and undecorated. Overall, the artefact is in a worn and corroded condition with a dark green patina. In his 1964 publication 'Anglo-Saxon Ornamental Metalwork 700-1100 in the British Museum?', page 62, D. M. Wilson states that this 'typical' strap end first occurs in seventh-century pagan Saxon graves, as at Malton Farm, Barrington, Cambridgeshire, but is chiefly found in later Anglo-Saxon contexts and can most usually be dated on art-historical grounds to the ninth century. The more elaborate examples have a terminal in the form of an animal's head as seen from above.
STA-HER0-PAS1-136627	An incomplete struck/ hammered silver Type II small flan penny of Edward the Confessor, minted by Arfra in Stamford between AD 1048-50 (diameter: 13.5mm; thickness: 1mm; weight: 0.51g). The coin is in a slightly worn but good condition. Ref: North, J, J, 2006, 'English Hammered Coinage Volume I: Early Anglo-Saxon to Henry III c 600-1272?', page 179. Ref: Grueber, H, A & Keary, C, F, 1893, 'A Catalogue of English Coins in the British Museum Anglo Saxon Series Volume II?', page 431, ref no BMC 1219. Ref: Jonsson, K & van der Meer, G, 1990, 'Mints and Moneyers c. 973 ? 1066? in Jonsson (ed), 'Studies in Late Anglo-Saxon Coinage? [Stockholm].
STA-HER0-PAS1-149927	An incomplete cast copper alloy hooked tag, dating to the Early Medieval period during the 9th/ 10th century AD (length: 24mm; width: 16mm; thickness: 0.8mm; weight: 1.9g). The hooked tag is sub-triangular in plan and flat in section. The top of the artefact is shaped into three curved lobes, with the smaller central lobe in the centre of the hooked tag. There appear to be irregular small incised markings along the outside edge of these lobes with an approximate length of 2.5mm. There are two rivet holes to the left and right of the top of the artefact (diameter of rivet holes: 2mm), although both probable copper alloy rivets are now missing. The front of the hooked tag is decorated with ridged and incised markings representing a beast's head in the Trehiddle art style. Firstly, there is an incised central line running down the length of the artefact with a slightly raised linear border to either side. The eyes of the beast are depicted as two (?) raised borders as well as a sub-oval shaped eye within each border. Additionally, there are slightly raised curved features to the left and right near the bottom of the decorated front of the artefact. The hook that would have originally extended outwards from the decorated face is now completely missing. The back of the artefact is undecorated and, overall, the hooked tag is in a slightly worn but fair condition with a dark green patina. Similar examples are illustrated in MacGregor, A & Bolick, E, 1993, 'A Summary Catalogue of the Anglo-Saxon Collections (Non-Ferrous Metals)? in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, page 190, ref nos 32.1-32.5. MacGregor & Bolick state that these artefacts 'performed a range of functions in fastening clothing, headgear, or indeed bags and purses. A funerary role as shroud-hooks is also possible for some examples'. A strap end with similar decoration is also illustrated in Hinton, D, A, 1974, 'Catalogue of the Anglo-Saxon Ornamental Metalwork 700 - 1100 in the Department of Antiquities, Ashmolean Museum', pages 12-13 & plate V, ref no 5, which was probably found in the Burford area, Oxfordshire and is dated to the 9th century AD.
STA-HER0-PAS1-149958	A complete cast copper alloy probable strap end, dating to the Early Medieval period, between AD 900 - 1100 (length: 36mm; width: 18mm; thickness: 5mm; weight: 7.6g). The probable strap end is sub-triangular in plan and mostly flat in section. At the top of the probable strap end, there are two curved recesses along the outside edge, which form protruding knobbed terminals to the left and right. The artefact is decorated with an openwork design consisting of two larger shield-shaped holes (length: 4.5mm; width: 4mm) immediately below the widest end of the artefact. Below these two largest holes, there are two smaller circular holes (diameter of circular holes: 3mm) below each other to the left and right and lastly, a single circular hole at the bottom where the probable strap end tapers inwards to form a protruding knob (length of knob: 5.5mm; width of knob: 3mm; thickness of knob: see thickness above). This openwork decoration is visible on both sides of the artefact. As the probable strap end tapers inwards towards the protruding knob, the artefact becomes thicker (see thickness above). It is possible that this probable strap end may have been fastened on to a leather belt or fabric cord by rivets attached within the two larger holes at the top of the artefact, although no evidence for rivets survives. Compare with NMS-4F96E7, for example, on this database
STA-HER0-PAS1-150392	A fragment of a struck/ hammered silver 'Second Hand coinage' penny of Aethelred II, minted in London by either Beorhtlaf, Beorhtsig or Beornwulf between AD c. 985 - 991 (14mm x 12mm; thickness: 0.5mm; weight: 0.53g). The coin fragment is in a slightly worn and good condition. Ref: North, J, J, 'English Hammered Coinage Volume 1: Early Anglo-Saxon to Henry III c 600 - 1272', page 158, fig 3 & ref no 768. Ref: Jonsson, K (ed), 1990, 'Studies in Late Anglo-Saxon Coinage'.
STA-HER0-PAS1-151114	A slightly incomplete cast copper alloy stirrup terminal, dating to the Early Medieval period, between AD 1000 - 1100 (length: 38mm; width: 11mm; thickness: 12.5mm; weight: 11.4g). The stirrup terminal is sub-rectangular in plan and mostly D-shaped in section, although part of the back is flat. The terminal tapers outwards slightly from the incomplete top of the artefact (where it is broken at the top and to the side) to become wider at the bottom (width at top: 8mm; width at bottom: see above). At 8mm below the broken top of the artefact, an animal's head is represented with distinctive rounded and arched ears (length: 6.5mm) with prominent and protruding brows beneath as well as long sub-oval pointed eyes to each side. Beneath this protrusion, there are what appear to be two slanted and moulded tendrils or grooves, which meet each other in a 'V' formation in the centre of the artefact. This moulded decoration appears to coincide with the bottom of the terminal being set at an approximate 50° angle/ slant. At the flat bottom of the artefact, there are two protruding knobs, which may represent nostrils. At the back of the terminal, most of the artefact appears in the form of an open D-shaped cavity where the iron stirrup would have originally fitted. The hollow cavity ends when the bottom of the artefact slants forwards as discussed above. There is no decoration at the back of the artefact and there is no evidence of iron or iron corrosion in the form of part of the stirrup or even any rivets. Overall, the stirrup terminal is in a worn but fair

	condition with a dark brown patina. A similar example is illustrated in Williams, D, 1997, 'Finds Research Group 700 - 1700 Datasheet 24: Stirrup Terminals', page 2, fig 2a, which is described amongst of selection of similar artefacts as 'a group of distinctive but varying snub-nosed terminals, with prominent bulging brows, eyes and ears, lobed-ended tendrils, and sometimes flaring nostrils'. He also describes this type of stirrup terminal as being open-backed with a supporting ledge.
STA-HER0-PAS1-163212	Early Medieval Anglo Saxon copper alloy strap end, incomplete, 9th century. The distal end is broken off (this would have been an animal head terminal) and the proximal end is damaged. Two rivet holes at the bifurcated proximal end, one with iron staining around. The obverse of the strap end has a panel of incised decoration consisting of a segment of a circle with a chevron inside, followed by a stylised quadruped (?wolf or dog) running left, with stippled body, with a beaded border to either side. Just the tips of the ears of the missing animal head terminal survive, but it is not possible to determine the form of the ears. The reverse is undecorated. Fine blue-green patina. None of the strap survives. Length 34.59mm, width 14.51mm, thickness at proximal end 3.86mm, thickness at distal end 1.80mm, weight 4.68g.
STA-HER0-PAS1-183118	A complete cast copper alloy stirrup strap mount, dating to the Early Medieval period, between AD 1000 - 1100 (length: 44mm; width: 36.5mm; thickness at flange: 12.5mm; weight: 40.3g). This stirrup strap mount is a Class B, Type 2, Group 3, as classified by Williams, D, 1997, 'Late Saxon Stirrup-Strap Mounts: A Classification & Catalogue'. The mount is sub-pentagonal in plan and 'L' shaped in section. At the top of the artefact, there is a central and single apex loop at the pointed tip (diameter of loop: 3.5mm). In the centre of the mount, there are four openwork decorative holes/apertures: two at the above and two below (one of which is kidney-shaped), which surround a central and single facing animal's head. Due to the wear of the artefact, the facial features of this animal are not distinctive. There are two fixing holes beneath the head with one near the left of the artefact and one near the right. There is a large amount of iron corrosion at the back of these fixing holes, which may indicate that the rivets (when complete) were made of iron. The outside edge of this mount is uneven with a 'wavy' design. There may be further decoration to the left and right of the artefact, although this is difficult to identify also due to wear. The back of the mount is mostly flat and undecorated. At the back base of the artefact there is a right angled small sub-trapezoidal flange that protrudes outwards (length of flange: 5mm; width of flange: 29.5mm). Overall, the artefact is in a worn and poor condition with a dark green patina. Williams states that the central designs for this particular type of stirrup strap mount are mostly 'zoomorphic and consist of a projecting head or heads, often mouse- or bat-like in appearance, and always cut off below the nose' (page 85).
STA-HER0-PAS1-183122	A complete cast copper alloy stirrup strap mount, dating to the Early Medieval period, between AD 1000 - 1100 (length: 49mm; width: 32mm; thickness at flange: 4.5mm; weight: 21.5g). This stirrup strap mount is a Class A, Type 8, as classified by Williams, D, 1997, 'Late Saxon Stirrup-Strap Mounts: A Classification & Catalogue'. The mount is sub-triangular in plan and mostly flat in section. At the top of the artefact, there is a slightly off-centre single apex loop below the pointed tip (diameter of loop: 4mm). There are two central fixing holes at the bottom of the artefact immediately above the small slightly protruding flange. At the top of the artefact above the apex loop, there is a worn stylised beast's head with foliate tendrils immediately below. Two dragons are also depicted to the left and right along the outside edge of the artefact, whose heads project outwards from beyond the flange (length of projection beyond flange: 6mm; length of flange: 4.5mm; width of flange: 17.5mm). Each of these dragons has a front leg and a wing which terminate in a rounded projection. The back of the artefact is flat and undecorated. A similar example is illustrated in Williams, D, 1995, 'Finds Research Group 700 - 1700 Datasheet 20: Stirrup Mounts, page 4, fig 8, which was found at Cheriton, Hampshire.
STA-HER0-PAS1-187201	An incomplete cast copper alloy Trewiddle-style strap end, dating to the 9th / 10th century AD (length: 28.5mm; width: 13mm; thickness: 3mm; weight: 3.0g). The bottom half and tip of the artefact are all that remains of this strap end. The incomplete artefact is triangular in plan and mostly flat in section. Immediately below the break at approximately halfway down the artefact, the front of the artefact is decorated with the following pattern heading towards the tip: one central crescent shaped incision, one incised line across the artefact's width, two rows of three crescent shaped incisions adjacent to each other and another incised line across the artefact's width. The area between this decoration and the tip is partly missing on the surface. The tip of the strap end is characteristically decorated with the 'plastic' animal head terminal, which ends in a rounded tip. The eyes and possible nose are the only facial features that are visible on this head. The back of the strap end is flat and undecorated. Overall, the artefact is in a worn and corroded condition with a dark green patina. In his 1964 publication 'Anglo-Saxon Ornamental Metalwork 700-1100 in the British Museum?', page 62, D. M. Wilson states that this 'typical' strap end first occurs in seventh-century pagan Saxon graves, as at Malton Farm, Barrington, Cambridgeshire, but is chiefly found in later Anglo-Saxon contexts and can most usually be dated on art-historical grounds to the ninth century. The more elaborate examples have a terminal in the form of an animal's head as seen from above.
STA-HER0-PAS1-188275	A complete cast copper alloy stirrup strap mount, dating to the Early Medieval period (11th century), between AD 1000 - 1100 (length: 39.5mm; width: 43mm; thickness: 10.5mm; weight: 30.3g). This type of mount has been classified by comparison with Williams, D, 1997 in 'Late Saxon Stirrup-Strap Mounts: A Classification and Catalogue', pages 92 & 94, fig 57, e.g. ref no 436, as a Class B, Type 3, Group 4 example with a single head. This openwork and highly decorated mount is trapezoidal in plan and mostly flat in side section, with a slightly uneven obliquely angled flange at the bottom. At the top of the artefact, there is a central protruding knob as well as another protruding knob to each corner. There is one large projecting animal's head in the centre of the mount, although the facial features are too worn to specify. There are four openwork decorative holes radiating outwards and around from the top of this head, which are in turn possibly surrounded by moulded low relief scrollwork decoration. The two higher holes are slightly larger with a diameter of 3.5mm while the lower smaller holes have a diameter of 2.5mm. Another small openwork decorative hole is also situated below the head with a diameter of 2.5mm. Additionally, there are two large kidney-shaped decorative openwork holes to the left and right of the central head. There are two fixing holes (diameter: 3mm) along the artefact's obliquely angled flange at the bottom of the mount. There are no remains of the probable iron rivets that would have originally connected through these holes. The back of the mount is undecorated and flat, apart from a slight recess where the central head appears at the front of the artefact. The mount is in a worn but fair condition with a patchy dark green/ brown patina remaining. According to Williams (1997; page 85), Class B mounts comprise of mainly openwork zoomorphic mounts of varying forms, with angled flanges. Most of the central designs consist of a projecting head or heads, often mouse- or bat-like in appearance, and always cut off below the nose. An identical example is illustrated in Williams' publication (see reference details above) and was found at Dersingham, Norfolk.
STA-HER0-PAS1-206550	A complete copper alloy early medieval or medieval stirrup-strap mount. In plan, the mount is sub-triangular with a flat base and curved (convex) sides. At the apex there is an integral loop with a circular fixing hole. Two further circular fixing holes are in a horizontal plane towards the base of the mount. The mount has a convex front and is concave on the reverse. There is what Williams (1997, p.25) describes as a "right angled flange" projecting from the reverse of the mount, although this is at a slightly greater angle than 90 degrees. The sub-triangular shape identifies this as a Class A mount using the classification system introduced by Williams (1997, p.2). The front of the mount is decorated with a coiled and interlaced animal, seen from above and with its head at the apex (a broadly similar design is described by Wilson, 1964, p.143, reference 33). The decoration is very similar to that of mount reference 179, in Williams, 1997, figure 36, p.54. This design identifies the mount as a Class A, Type 10A mount using the Williams classification system. Williams (1997, p.53) states that Class 10 mounts, "...comprise most of the mounts reflecting the Urnes style influence and depict a coiled animal." Two of the recessed areas within the decoration penetrate through to the back of the mount, a feature seen on some of the recorded mounts (e.g. see

	mount reference 177, in Williams, 1997, figure 36, p.54). The concave reverse of the mount is undecorated. The mount has an incomplete green/black patina, and where this and is not present - particularly on the more prominent features on the front - there is a brown/red surface visible. The maximum dimensions of the mount are 52.8mm long, 29.5mm wide, and 12mm from front to back. It weighs 23.46g. Williams (1997, p. 3ff) believes that these objects are decorative copper-alloy mounts placed at the junction of the iron stirrup and the stirrup leathers. He argues (1997, p.7) that the curved profile of the mount would have ideally suited the proposed use, fitting snugly against the bed of the stirrup leathers. In terms of dating the objects, Williams (1997, p 8) states: "It is hard to see much stylistic influence before the Ringerike style or beyond the Urnes style and it seems safe to conclude from this and the limited contextual evidence...that these mounts were in use for a comparatively short period, perhaps from the first quarter of the 11th century at the very earliest, to around 1100 or not long after." On this basis, the stirrup-strap mount described here can be dated from around 1000AD in the late early medieval period to around 1100AD in the Medieval period.
STA-HER0-PAS1-207184	Early medieval mount; cast copper alloy mount with applied decoration with inlaid silver wire. The mount probably dates from the 11th century. It is of roughly triangular shape with large, circular rivet holes. There are two holes in the 'base' of the triangle, one of which has a break running through it. There is then a smaller hole in the centre of the mount and the tip of the triangle has a curved break, suggesting that there was a fourth rivet hole there. The mount is decorated on one face with narrow, applied strips forming four, back-to-back curls. Each of the strips is further decorated with inlaid silver wire. The reverse is undecorated. The mount has a rough, grey-green patina over its surface. It is cracked across the tip although it is still in one piece at the moment.Length 63.1mm, width 24.3mm, thickness 2.2mm, weight 8.9g
STA-HER0-PAS1-211567	A late Early Medieval or early Medieval copper alloy zoomorphic mount, possibly from a strap or horse harness. Viewed from the front in plan, the mount has a trifoliate terminal at the top, with the domed head of an iron rivet visible within the central fleur. Below the trifoliate terminal, the mount is broadly oval in plan and convex, and resembles the head of an animal. The animal has a large forehead, at about the centre of which is the head of a second iron rivet. Two oval perforations define the eyes of the animal, below which cheeks are suggested by curved projections at the perimeter of the face. There is a gentle horizontal ridge between the eyes which continues to the base of the mount, forming a snout, which is triangular in section. The oval portion of the mount is concave on the reverse. The reverse is plain, with the incomplete stubs of the two rivets showing. In profile, the mount has a convex front and a slightly curved reverse. The mount has green/brown pitted surface, with areas of iron corrosion visible around the rivets (particularly around the upper rivet on the front of the mount, and the lower rivet on the reverse of the mount). The mount is 33.3mm long, 14.9mm wide across the trifoliate design, and 7.5mm thick at the point of the lower rivet. The mount weighs 7.76g. The mount is similar to object reference LIN-EF4B51 recorded on the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) database. It also shares a common basic form of the Urnes style mount identified by Leahy in 'The Anglo-Saxon Kingdom of Lindsey?' (2007, figure 75, number 7). The mount recorded here is likely to be 11th century in date (Kevin Leahy, pers. comm.).
STA-HER0-PAS1-216066	A cast copper-alloy early medieval or medieval strap end. In profile, the strap end has a broadly flat top and a tapering plate with a curved terminal at the base. In section, the strap end is D shaped, with a flat reverse and a convex front. There are two small rivets near to the top corners of the plate. On the reverse of the plate, there is a U shaped rib at the top of the plate. The two rivets are visible within this feature, one protruding slightly. Within the feature, the base of the plate is inclined, with the maximum depth at the bottom of the U shape. In the centre of the top edge of the reverse of the plate, there is a notch. The U shaped feature, the rivets and the notch are likely to have been part of the technique for securing the plate to the strap. The front of the plate is decorated with a raised interlaced curvilinear design. The reverse is undecorated. There is a small void towards the base of the strap end, and the decoration here appears to be slightly incomplete. It is unclear if this was mis-cast, or if there has been later loss of material. The strap end has a green patina and if the void represents damage, then this does not appear to have been recent. The strap end is 40.8mm long, 11.9mm wide, and 4.2mm thick (excluding the U shaped rib). These are maximum dimensions. The strap end has a mass of 8.43g. In 'Late Anglo-Saxon and Viking-Age strap-ends 750-1100: Part 1', Thomas (2003, p.1) states: 'Strap ends provided the dual service of preventing straps to which they were attached from fraying or curling, and on items of costume, adding weight to make them hang down attractively. One can deduce from their considerable variation in size and the fact that they were evidently worn in sets, pairs and singly, that the range current during this period encapsulated several functional contexts.' In parts 1 and 2 of 'Late Anglo-Saxon and Viking-Age strap-ends 750-1100?', Thomas has introduced a classification system for strap ends (2003, 2004). Class A strap ends are summarised as having a split end, convex sided or tapering plate, zoomorphic terminal and an average ratio of length to width of 1:3.5. The strap end described here has a tapering plate and a length to width ratio of 1:3.4. But it does not have a split end or a zoomorphic terminal. Thomas's Class A, Type 2 encompasses a range of non-representational, curvilinear and geometric patterns, often in combination with highly stylised animal head terminals and trilobite palmettes. Thomas's Class E encompasses some strap ends with solid as well as split ends for attachments, but these have an increased number of rivets for attachment. Also Class E strap ends tend to be tongue shaped with an average ratio of width to length of 1.2. The strap end described in this record is most closely related to the Class A, Type 2, but it has a variation on the split end for fixing. In terms of dating, Thomas (2003, p.2) states that the chronological limits of the class A strap ends probably lie either side of the 9th century with some suggestion of 8th century origins and increasing evidence to 10th century usage in the north, by which time the tongue shaped (class E examples had superseded them in the south, continuing into the 11th century. On this basis the strap end is likely to date from the 8th to the 11th century.
STA-HER0-PAS1-216840	An incomplete cast copper-alloy early medieval strap end. The strap end has an uneven, broken top and a convex sided plate with a zoomorphic terminal at the base. The plate is mostly flat, although the zoomorphic terminal is in relief on the front and the top of the plate flares out. This is the stub of the split end in which the strap would have been secured with pins/rivets. In addition to the zoomorphic terminal, the front of the strap end is decorated with incised lines. There is an unidentified dark brown substance within some of the lines. At the top of the front of the plate there is a pelta design - a curve sided triangle. A curved incised border below the pelta also runs down the edges of the front of the plate to the zoomorphic terminal. Within the border there are two incised cross pattees, one above the other. The zoomorphic terminal consists of a sub triangular moulded feature pointing towards the terminal, above which are two curved, raised features, side by side, with crescentic recesses which may represent ears. There are rounded protrusions at either side of the central triangular design. The sub triangular design has an incised triangle within it. The reverse of the plate is undecorated. The strap end is 36.2mm long and 9.9mm wide. These are maximum dimensions. The strap end has a mass of 3.62g. The plate has a slightly uneven, rather than a smooth surface, with a brown patina. There is a patch of green corrosion products on the reverse. As well as the broken split end, there is a small amount of material missing from the left hand side and edge of the front of the plate, by the upper cross. This recess has a green pitted surface. In 'Late Anglo-Saxon and Viking-Age strap-ends 750-1100: Part 1', Thomas (2003, p.1) states: "Strap ends provided the dual service of preventing straps to which they were attached from fraying or curling, and on items of costume, adding weight to make them hang down attractively. One can deduce from their considerable variation in size and the fact that they were evidently worn in sets, pairs and singly, that the range current during this period encapsulated several functional contexts." In parts 1 and 2 of "Late Anglo-Saxon and Viking-Age strap-ends 750-1100", Thomas has introduced a classification system for strap ends (2003, 2004). Class A strap ends are summarised as having a split end, convex sided or tapering plate, zoomorphic terminal and an average ratio of length to width of 1:3.5. The strap end described here has convex sides, a length to width ratio of 1:3.7, a split end and a zoomorphic terminal. Thomas's Class A, Type 2 encompasses a range of non-representational, curvilinear and geometric patterns, often in combination with highly stylised animal head terminals and trilobite palmettes. The strap end described in this record is most closely related to Class A, Type 2. In terms of dating, Thomas (2003, p.2) states that the

	chronological limits of the class A strap ends probably lie either side of the 9th century - with some suggestion of 8th century origins and increasing evidence to 10th century usage in the north, by which time the tongue shaped (class E) examples had superseded them in the south. On this basis the strap end is likely to date from the 8th to the 10th century.
STA-HER0-PAS1-216878	A copper alloy probable early medieval or medieval strap end. The object consists of an openwork plate, with two longer sides opposite one another, and two shorter sides, one of which terminates in a protruding knop. In plan, the end which terminates in a knop is concave, whereas the opposite end undulates. The longer sides are irregular in plan, but broadly straight. In profile, the object is gently curved along the longer sides, with the front being slightly convex. There are raised features and perforations on the plate. There are seven sub circular perforations, the smallest two being towards the (shorter) ends of the plate and centrally located, the other four being in two horizontally arranged sets of two towards either end. There is also a sub-triangular perforation with rounded corners, and a horizontal ridge, between the two sets of three perforations. On the front of the object, at the end opposite the knop, the surface undulates forming three distinct raised features. The object is 39.7mm long, 16.4mm wide, and the knop is 3.2mm thick. These are maximum dimensions. The object has a mass of 5.26. The object has a dark brown pitted surface, with traces of green corrosion products evident on the reverse. In parts 1 and 2 of ?Late Anglo-Saxon and Viking-Age strap-ends 750-1100?, Thomas has introduced a classification system for strap ends (2003, 2004). Class E strap ends are tongue-shaped with an average ratio of width to length of 1:2. Some have openwork decoration. The strap end here is broadly tongue shaped, although with a terminal knop extending the width to length ratio to 1:2.4. This appears to be the closest grouping for the object. This item, together with other similar objects recorded on the database (WMID2357, BH-5AC1E7, WMID-8ACA83) appears to be defined by an openwork plate, a terminal knop, and less distinct attachment fixtures. Two of the objects (those with a WMID suffix) are also from Staffordshire. With closest parallels in the class E strap ends, as defined by Thomas (2004) the item described here is possibly a strap end, possibly dating from the 9th to the 11th centuries.
STA-HER0-PAS1-217375	A complete copper alloy stirrup terminal, probably 11th century AD in date. The terminal is formed by a sub semi-cylindrical casing, which is open at the top and rear, but closed at the base. The casing is crescentic in section. In profile, both the lower and upper terminals are angled at about 45 degrees to the orientation of the casing. The lower terminal also has a ledge which projects slightly at the back. The upper terminal, has a bulbous transverse collar, above which a small ridge is visible on the front. The exterior mid section is decorated with recessed and raised features which may be zoomorphic. Prominent is a broadly central bulbous projection. A faint linear ridge is visible on the upper portion of either side of the projection, but no further detail is discernable. Above this are two side by side recesses outlined by curved ridges, which may represent ears. Below the bulbous projection is a broadly V shaped recess. The front of the base of the terminal is decorated with a tendril with curling terminals at either side. The stirrup terminal has a brown lightly pitted surface, with a light green surface visible particularly on the less prominent features. There has been some damage to a small area of pone side of the terminal, on the reverse. It is bent inwards and slightly distorted and split. But the terminal is in very good overall condition. The terminal is 47.1mm long, 12.6mm wide at the base, and measures 11.9mm from the front of the bulbous projection to the reverse. It has a mass of 13.6mm. In "Stirrup Terminals" (Finds Research Group Datasheet No. 24), Williams (1997, p.1) states: "Many terminals may be recognised by their hollow backs, which would have enclosed the diagonal arms of the lower part of the stirrup. In many cases there is also a projecting ledge which would have supported the extremities of the foot plate of the stirrup. Very often the hollow back contains, as well as traces of iron, the remains of lead solder by which means the terminal seems to have been secured to the stirrup." Williams (ibid.) adds that: "The great majority of these terminals are zoomorphic, and many depict a beast's head with bulging elongated eyes, prominent ears, and sometimes lobe-ended tendrils curling back from the nose, or as crests projecting back from behind the ears. The forms of the heads are, in most cases, of Scandinavian inspiration reflecting the late Viking Ringerike and Urnes styles." Williams (ibid.) considers that along with the contemporary stirrup strap mounts, these terminals are likely to date to a period centring on the second half of the 11th century AD. This date, spanning the late early medieval period and the early medieval period, is the most likely date for the terminal.
STA-HER0-PAS1-226238	An incomplete copper alloy stirrup-strap mount dating from the 11th or early 12th century. Length: 52.5mm; width: 30.9mm; depth (including iron corrosion): 13.2mm; mass: 18.3g. In plan, the mount is sub-triangular with gently curved (convex) but incomplete sides and a flat bottom end. The stirrup-strap mount has a trilobed apex, with a circular fixing hole in the upper lobe. It is likely that there is one or more further fixing holes towards the base of the mount, but iron corrosion covers both the front and the reverse. (see "Late Saxon Stirrup-Strap Mounts: A Classification and Catalogue", Williams, 1997, p.60). A flange projects from the reverse of the mount, at a slightly greater angle than 90 degrees. The sub-triangular shape identifies this as a Class A mount using the classification system introduced by Williams (ibid. p.2). The front of the mount is decorated in high relief with a lion, right, looking upwards with open mouth, front paw raised and tail curled above its back. The edges of the mount to either side of the lion are also raised. Below the trilobed apex, there is a raised pendant lobe above the lions open mouth. The design on the front of the object, with the absence of openwork, identifies it as a Class A, Type 11A mount using the classification system suggested by Williams (ibid. p.58-67 and figures 39-43). Williams comments that the sixty-three class 11A mounts that he recorded in his 1997 publication vary from fine quality, skilfully made mounts to debased incoherent versions (ibid. p 58). He notes that lions face both to the left and to the right, but that the most crisply moulded examples face left suggesting that this is the earliest design (ibid.). The reverse of the mount recorded here is undecorated. The mount has a brown pitted surface, other than on the lion which is green/brown. The iron corrosion on the front and reverse of the mount above the flange has a very uneven brown surface. Some material has been lost from the mount at either side of the lion design. The example recorded here is of intermediate quality. The lion is in high relief, with some recessed detail evident on the neck, but the trilobate apex lacks the detail of the more crisp examples which show joined spirals. Williams (1997, p. 3ff) believes that these objects are decorative copper-alloy mounts placed at the junction of the iron stirrup and the stirrup leathers. In terms of dating, Williams (1997, p 8) comments: "It is hard to see much stylistic influence before the Ringerike style or beyond the Urnes style and it seems safe to conclude from this and the limited contextual evidence...that these mounts were in use for a comparatively short period, perhaps from the first quarter of the 11th century at the very earliest, to around 1100 or not long after." On this basis, the stirrup-strap mount described here can be dated from around 1000AD in the late early medieval period to around 1100AD in the Medieval period.
STA-HER0-PAS1-228260	A largely complete copper alloy early-medieval stirrup-strap mount (length: 52.3mm; width: 29.5mm; depth: 9.0mm, mass: 26.8g). In plan, the mount has a sub-oval body with a flat bottom with pierced protruding ends and a lobe at the top. This gives the mount a sub-triangular appearance, with heavily curved (convex) sides to the central body. The lobe at the top has the remains of an iron rivet within it. The fixing holes at the bottom of the mount do not show any traces of rivets and the left hand hole is incomplete. In profile, the mount is broadly flat, with a flange projecting at approximately 90 degrees from the flat bottom of the reverse of the mount. The front of the mount is decorated in relief, and depicts, "...a naked man clutching a pair of snakes while behind him is the image of a spreadeagled beast." (definition of the design type is from Williams, 1997, "Late Saxon Stirrup-Strap Mounts. A Classification and Catalogue", p.12). The undecorated reverse of the mount has a number of distinct shallow depressions within the sub-oval body. The front of the mount is largely brown in colour and pitted, but with a smoother brown/ green surface in the recesses. The reverse has a smooth black surface, but where this is missing, the surface is green and brown and pitted. There is a raised area of iron corrosion running down the lower half of the centre of the mount. The sub-triangular shape identify this as a Class A mount using the classification system introduced by Williams (ibid. p.2). The design on the front of the object identifies it as a Class A,

	<p>Type 3 mount (ibid.). Williams (ibid.) catalogues ten mounts of this type. The example from Sherborne St John (70) is a fine example which Williams suggests is near to the prototype (ibid. p36), with clear detail on the design. The others exhibit the same elements but in more confused and degenerate forms. The detail in the example recorded here is good, and is similar to (and probably finer than) mount 74 catalogued by Williams (fig 26 and p39) from High Ercall, Shropshire. Williams (1997, p. 3ff) believes that these objects are decorative copper-alloy mounts placed at the junction of the iron stirrup and the stirrup leathers. In terms of dating the objects, Williams (1997, p 8) states: "It is hard to see much stylistic influence before the Ringerike style or beyond the Urnes style and it seems safe to conclude from this and the limited contextual evidence...that these mounts were in use for a comparatively short period, perhaps from the first quarter of the 11th century at the very earliest, to around 1100 or not long after." On this basis, the stirrup-strap mount described here can be dated from around 1000AD in the late early medieval period to around 1100AD in the Medieval period.</p>
STA-HER0-PAS1-228292	<p>A cast copper-alloy early medieval strap-end. The strap end consists of a split-end at the top and a convex sided plate with a broadly flat bottom. It is likely that the plate is broken at the bottom, and that a zoomorphic terminal is missing (discussed further below). The split end, which flares out in profile, contains two horizontally aligned rivet holes, with two rivets still in place. These rivets would have originally secured the strap within the split-end. Below the split-end the plate is essentially flat with incised decoration on both sides. On one side (hereafter referred to as the front) there is a pelta shaped design (curve sides triangle) below the rivet holes. There is a curved (convex) border near to both of the longer edges decorated with a series horizontal grooves. The main body of the plate is decorated with a design within a sub-rectangular frame. As elsewhere on the strap end, this consists of incised lines. The design appears to be zoomorphic, the head at the top facing slightly to the left, its ears protruding upwards and eyes and nose represented. Its body is below. The design on the reverse follows a similar form. There is a lozenge shaped design below the rivet holes. There is a curved (convex) border near to both of the longer edges decorated with a series horizontal grooves. There is a similar border, although horizontal and decorated with vertical lines near to the bottom of the reverse of the plate, with a plain section below this. The main body of the plate is decorated with an incised design within a sub-rectangular frame. The design takes a broadly "2" shaped form, decorated with incised lines and dots (both inside and outside the "2" shaped design). The strap end is 29.0mm long, 10.7mm wide, and 1.3mm (excluding the split end). The strap end has a mass of 2.2g. The strap end has a well developed green/brown patina. There is an unidentified off-white substance within portions of the central incised design on the reverse. There may also be traces of a white metal coating on the reverse, particularly towards the bottom. In "Late Anglo-Saxon and Viking-Age strap-ends 750-1100: Part 1", Thomas (2003, p.1) states: "Strap ends provided the dual service of preventing straps to which they were attached from fraying or curling, and on items of costume, adding weight to make them hang down attractively. One can deduce from their considerable variation in size and the fact that they were evidently worn in sets, pairs and singly, that the range current during this period encapsulated several functional contexts." In parts 1 and 2 of "Late Anglo-Saxon and Viking-Age strap-ends 750-1100", Thomas has introduced a classification system for strap ends (2003, 2004). Class A strap ends are summarised as having a split end, convex sided or tapering plate, zoomorphic terminal and an average ratio of length to width of 1:3.5. The strap end described here has convex sides and a split end and most closely fits within this class. It does not have a zoomorphic terminal, but this may be missing as the surface appears broken, possibly along a decorative groove (but not recently), hence the length to width ratio is not considered. In terms of dating, Thomas (2003, p.2) states that the chronological limits of the class A strap ends probably lie either side of the 9th century - with some suggestion of 8th century origins and increasing evidence to 10th century usage in the north, by which time the tongue shaped (class E) examples had superseded them in the south. On this basis the strap end is likely to date from the 8th to the 10th century.</p>
STA-HER0-PAS1-228293	<p>An incomplete cast copper-alloy early medieval strap end. The strap end consists of a broken split end at the top and a convex sided plate with a zoomorphic terminal at the bottom. The front section of the split end is more complete than the rear section. It contains two offset but broadly horizontally aligned rivet holes which would have originally secured the strap. The plate has an essentially flat median section, whereas the zoomorphic terminal is in slight relief. On the front there is a curved groove below the rivet holes. There is a curved (convex) border near to both of the longer edges decorated with a series horizontal grooves. The central portion of the median section of the plate is decorated with a design within a sub-rectangular frame. As elsewhere on the strap end, this consists of incised lines, but the design is unclear due to the presence of an unidentified off-white/green substance within the incisions and on the surface of the plate. At the bottom of the plate is a zoomorphic terminal which is in slight relief. Vertical striations and grooves have made the design rather unclear, but the ears, face and nose with incised nostrils can be seen. The strap end is 38.5mm long, 10.4mm wide, and 1.7mm thick at the zoomorphic terminal. The strap end has a mass of 2.3g. The strap end has a light green patina. There is a brown substance, possibly iron corrosion on portions of the front and reverse of the front section of the split end. There are striations and grooves criss-crossing the reverse of the centre of the plate. There are vertical grooves/striations on the reverse of the zoomorphic terminal. In "Late Anglo-Saxon and Viking-Age strap-ends 750-1100: Part 1", Thomas (2003, p.1) states: "Strap ends provided the dual service of preventing straps to which they were attached from fraying or curling, and on items of costume, adding weight to make them hang down attractively. One can deduce from their considerable variation in size and the fact that they were evidently worn in sets, pairs and singly, that the range current during this period encapsulated several functional contexts." In parts 1 and 2 of "Late Anglo-Saxon and Viking-Age strap-ends 750-1100", Thomas has introduced a classification system for strap ends (2003, 2004). Class A strap ends are summarised as having a split end, convex sided or tapering plate, zoomorphic terminal and an average ratio of length to width of 1:3.5. The strap end described here has convex sides, a zoomorphic terminal a split end and a ratio of length to width of 1:3.7 and most closely fits within this class. In terms of dating, Thomas (2003, p.2) states that the chronological limits of the class A strap ends probably lie either side of the 9th century - with some suggestion of 8th century origins and increasing evidence to 10th century usage in the north, by which time the tongue shaped (class E) examples had superseded them in the south. On this basis the strap end is likely to date from the 8th to the 10th century.</p>
STA-HER0-PAS1-244015	<p>A complete copper alloy stirrup-strap mount dating from the 11th or early 12th century. Length: 49.1mm; width: 28.6mm; depth: 7.4mm; mass: 21.7g. In plan, the mount is sub-triangular with gently curved (convex) sides and a flat bottom end. The stirrup-strap mount has a trilobed apex, with a circular fixing hole in the upper lobe. There are two further fixing holes near to the bottom of the mount, but there are no traces of iron rivets. A right-angled flange projects from the reverse of the mount. The sub-triangular shape identifies this as a Class A mount using the classification system introduced by Williams in : "Late Saxon Stirrup-Strap Mounts: A Classification and Catalogue", 1997, p.2. The front of the mount is decorated in relief with a lion, right, head facing upwards with open mouth and front paw raised. The edges of the mount to either side of the lion are also raised. Below the trilobed apex, there is a raised pendant lobe above the lions open mouth. The design on the front of the object, with the absence of openwork, identifies it as a Class A, Type 11A mount using the classification system suggested by Williams (ibid. p.58-67 and figures 39-43). Williams comments that the sixty-three class 11A mounts that he recorded in his 1997 publication vary from fine quality, skilfully made mounts to debased incoherent versions (ibid. p 58). He notes that lions face both to the left and to the right, but that the most crisply moulded examples face left suggesting that this is the earliest design (ibid.). The example recorded here appears to be a debased version, broadly similar to number 240 in the catalogue (ibid. figure 41 and p.62). The reverse of the mount is undecorated. It has a brown and green pitted surface. Williams (1997, p. 3ff) believes that these objects are decorative copper-alloy mounts placed at the junction of the iron stirrup and the stirrup leathers. In terms of dating, Williams (1997, p 8) comments: "It is hard to see much stylistic influence before the Ringerike style or beyond the Urnes style and it seems safe to conclude from this and the limited contextual evidence...that these mounts were in use for a</p>



	comparatively short period, perhaps from the first quarter of the 11th century at the very earliest, to around 1100 or not long after." On this basis, the stirrup-strap mount described here can be dated from around 1000AD in the late early medieval period to around 1100AD in the Medieval period.
STA-HER0-PAS1-244203	A slightly incomplete, bent, and split sheet copper-alloy wrist-clasp dating from the early medieval period. Mass: 2.0g, approximate length of flat sheet: 37mm; width of sheet: 17.6mm; thickness: 0.9mm. The wrist-clasp is bent but would originally have been sub-rectangular. There is a perforation towards each of the narrower ends, near to the more complete of the longer edges. The wrist-clasp is split at both perforations. This find is the catchplate of a pair of wrist-clasps. It has an incomplete slot by one of the longer edges into which a similar but hooked hookplate would have fastened. It is decorated with a single line of five repousse dots within a double frame of smaller repousse dots. The wrist-clasp has a well developed green patina. The catchplate has similar decoration to item 127/3, from a pair of wrist clasps from a female adult grave from the late 5th century to early 7th century Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Empingham II, Rutland (see: ?The Anglo-Saxon Cemetary at Empingham II, Rutland?, Timby, 1996, 128 fig 161). Wrist-clasps are usually associated with female attire, a custom thought to have been brought to England from Western Norway in the later 5th century (Hines, 1984 et seq., cited in Timby, ibid p.57). This is a Hines form B7 wrist clasp ? a type comprising rectangular or rounded plates, plain or with simple decoration sewn to the garment (Hines, 1984, ?The Scandinavian Character of Anglian England in the pre-Viking period?, Bar 124). This type generally dates to the sixth century (Hines, ibid.) and this is the date suggested for the wrist clasp recorded here.
STA-HER0-PAS1-244208	A complete cast copper-alloy strap-end dating from the early medieval period. Mass: 5.1g; length: 43.6mm; width: 8.1mm; thickness of shaft (excluding split-end): 3.1mm. The strap-end has a split end at the top, a slightly tapering shaft and a zoomorphic terminal. There is an iron rivet through the split-end. The front of the shaft is decorated with transverse ribs and a rather unclear (?worn) animals head terminal. The strap-end has a well developed green patina. The head of the iron rivet is corroded. This is a Thomas Class B, Type 1 strap end (see Late Anglo-Saxon and Viking-Age Strap Ends 750-1100, Part I, 2003, p.4). Thomas comments that the type was introduced during the latter 8th or early 9th centuries and remained popular into the 11th century.
STA-HER0-PAS1-244210	An incomplete cast copper-alloy strap-end dating from the early medieval period. Mass: 2.8g; length: 34.3mm; width: 12.5mm; thickness of plate at the centre: 1.4mm. The strap-end has an incomplete split end at the top, a convex-sided plate and a zoomorphic terminal. There are two horizontally orientated copper-alloy rivets through both sides of the split-end. The front of the plate is decorated with a geometric design, including a trilobate palmette below the split end and there is an elaborate animals head terminal which is unusual in having three "ears". The strap-end has a smooth dark green patina, although the surface is lighter green in parts. There is a depression on the reverse of the plate behind the zoomorphic terminal, which is consequently raised on the front of the plate. This is a Thomas Class A strap end (see Late Anglo-Saxon and Viking-Age Strap Ends 750-1100, Part I, 2003, p.2). Thomas comments that the chronological limits of the class probably lie either side of the 9th century - an 8th century origin has been proposed on more than one occasion and there is mounting evidence for their continued production and circulation well into the 10th century in the north of the country.
STA-HER0-PAS1-249087	Copper-alloy early late saxon stirrup-strap mount. Mass: 13.4g; length: 44.0mm; width: 25.1mm; depth: 8.8mm. In plan, the mount is pear shaped (sub-triangular with a flat base and curved (convex) sides). At the apex there is an incomplete integral loop with the remains of a circular fixing hole within it. There are two further circular fixing holes in the corners of the base of the mount. There are the remains of an iron rivet on one of the basal fixing holes. The mount has a convex front and a concave reverse. A right angled flange very gently projects from the reverse of the base of the mount. The sub-triangular shape identifies this as a Class A mount using the classification system introduced by Williams in: "Late Saxon Stirrup-Strap Mounts" (1997, p.2). The front of the mount is decorated with a coiled and interlaced animal, seen from above and with its head at the apex. This design identifies the mount as a Class A, Type 10A mount using the Williams classification system. Williams (1997, p.53) states that Class 10 mounts, "...comprise most of the mounts reflecting the Urnes style influence and depict a coiled animal." The concave reverse of the mount is undecorated. The mount has a pitted brown/green surface. Williams (1997, p. 3ff) believes that these objects are decorative copper-alloy mounts placed at the junction of the iron stirrup and the stirrup leathers. He argues (1997, p.7) that the curved profile of the mount would have ideally suited the proposed use, fitting snugly against the bed of the stirrup leathers. In terms of dating the objects, Williams (1997, p 8) states: "It is hard to see much stylistic influence before the Ringerike style or beyond the Urnes style and it seems safe to conclude from this and the limited contextual evidence...that these mounts were in use for a comparatively short period, perhaps from the first quarter of the 11th century at the very earliest, to around 1100 or not long after." On this basis, the stirrup-strap mount described here can be dated from around 1000AD to around 1100AD.
STA-HER0-PAS1-249505	Silver, Penny, Ludica, King of Mercia (825-827), East Anglian mint, N399 (but obverse inscription as N398). The coin is incomplete (approx 3/4 remains) Mass: 1.50g Diameter 20.9 mm.
STA-HER0-PAS1-251749	Cast copper-alloy stirrup-strap mount, circa 11th - early 12th century. Incomplete. Length: 36.8mm; width: 26.5mm; thickness: 4.3mm; mass: 11.2g. In plan, the mount is sub-triangular with gently curved (convex) sides and breaks across the bottom. The stirrup-strap mount has an incomplete trilobed apex, with the remains of a circular fixing hole in the upper lobe. The sub-triangular shape identifies this as a Class A mount using the classification system introduced by Williams in: "Late Saxon Stirrup-Strap Mounts: A Classification and Catalogue", 1997, p.2. The front of the mount is decorated with a left facing openwork lion, head facing upwards with mouth open and front paw raised. The edges of the mount to either side of the lion are raised. The mount is similar to Williams' Type 11b mounts. The two illustrated in his catalogue also have an openwork lion facing left, but they are set within an oval frame (ibid. fig.44 and p.69). The sub-triangular frame of the mount recorded here is more like those of Type 11b, although the four recorded in the catalogue all have an openwork lion right (ibid. p.67 and fig. 43). The reverse of the mount is undecorated. It has a brown and green pitted surface, and has been coated with a wax-like substance. Williams (1997, p. 3ff) believes that these objects are decorative copper-alloy mounts placed at the junction of the iron stirrup and the stirrup leathers. In terms of dating, Williams (1997, p 8) comments: "It is hard to see much stylistic influence before the Ringerike style or beyond the Urnes style and it seems safe to conclude from this and the limited contextual evidence...that these mounts were in use for a comparatively short period, perhaps from the first quarter of the 11th century at the very earliest, to around 1100 or not long after."
STA-HER0-PAS1-251751	Cast copper-alloy harness link. 11th century. Mass: 12.5g, length: 57.4mm, width: 17.3mm, thickness: 7.5mm. Double ended link with a centrally placed boss. The link has a D-shaped cross section. The lozengeform loop terminals have three projecting knobs at the corners, and a central circular cavity. Two knobs project from the sides of the central boss. Brown pitted surface to which a wax has been applied. In "Anglo-Scandinavian Horse Harness Fittings", Williams (2007, p1), dates these fittings to the 11th century.
STA-HER0-PAS1-252109	NGR; Silver, penny, Aethelred II (978-1016), crux (normal) type, Moneyer: Edwine, London mint, North, 1994, vol 1, p. 159 (no. 770), c.991-997, mass: 1.48g, diameter: 20.3mm.
STA-HER0-PAS1-252476	Potential find of Treasure: Viking-period silver ingot from Shenstone, Staffordshire Ref.: 2009 T194 The silver ingot is cigar-shaped with rounded ends and the sides and underneath are slightly pitted from casting in an open mould of stone or sand; length, 70.0 mm; weight, 52.9 g. Areas of the top, sides and bottom have been hammered flat in antiquity towards one end and there is a diagonal testing cut across the same end (and possibly at one or two other points, if not the result just of abrasion). The patina appears to have been removed by light polishing in places. The form and testing cut(s) are typical of ingots of the Viking period found in Scandinavia and on the Continent, as well as in the British Isles, dating here mainly from the late 9th/10th century. Parallels can

	be found, for instance, in the well-known Viking silver hoard from Cuerdale, Lancashire, which was deposited around 905-910. The ingot from Shenstone would therefore qualify as Treasure under two of the stipulated criteria of the Treasure Act: it is more than 300 years old and the precious metal content exceeds 10%. B.M. Ager Curator Department of Prehistory & Europe 10 June 2009
STA-HER0-PAS1-253841	KB3Cast copper-alloy stirrup terminal. Early medieval, c. 11th C AD. Mass: 11.7g; length: 36.8mm; width: 13.4mm; depth: 11.7mm. C shaped in section, with a hollow reverse which would have enclosed an angled arm of the lower part of the stirrup. Zoomorphic, with a ribbed and grooved collar at the top. The terminal retains lead solder in the reverse. In ?Stirrup Terminals?, Williams (1997, p.2) dates these objects to a period centring on the second half of the 11th century.
STA-HER0-PAS1-254971	Silver, penny, Offa (757-796), moneyer: Alhmund, North, 1993, p.89 (no.318) (CEB 42)
STA-HER0-PAS1-254984	Early-medieval copper-alloy sword guard, c. 90th-11th century. Mass: 54.6g; length: 67.0mm; width: 18.2mm; depth 19mm; slot length: 19mm, slot width: 5mm. Oval in plan and curved in profile, with a sub-U-shaped cross-section (with a flatter base). Pitted green surface, with brown adhesion within the concave top. Cf. Pas record KENT-75F808, from Lenham, Kent (Anglo-Scandinavian, Circa 800 AD - Circa 1100 AD).
STA-HER0-PAS1-255040	Silver St. Eadmund memorial penny issued by Danish settlers (c.895-c.910); cf. North, 1994, p. 108-9 (no. 483). Mass: 1.2g. Diameter: 18.5mm.
STA-HER0-PAS1-255838	Cast copper-alloy strap-end. Early Medieval (c.9th C). Mass: 8.0g; length: 51.5mm; width: 14.7mm. The strap-end has a slightly incomplete split end at the top, a convex-sided plate and a prominent zoomorphic terminal. There are two copper-alloy rivets to hold the strap at the top of the split end. There are two further rivets in a vertical line in the split end. These secure the rear section of the split end, in which there is a clear break - so the strap end was repaired. The median section of the plate is decorated with two animals facing upwards, one to either side, and there is palmette-derived sub-triangular design at the top. A ?niello inlay remains in parts within the recessed designs on the front of the strap-end. The object has a well developed green patina. This is a Thomas Class A, Type 1 Trewiddle style strap-end (see Late Anglo-Saxon and Viking-Age Strap Ends 750-1100, Part I, 2003, p.2). Thomas (ibid.) comments that the Trewiddle style is a classic 9th C trait, although the origins and production of class A strap ends may stretch from the 8th to the 10th centuries.
STA-HER0-PAS1-258598	Unidentified copper-alloy fragment. Probably Roman or Early Medieval. Mass: 18.8g; length: 74mm; width: 18mm; depth: 18mm. The object consists of a curved tapering bar which is D-shaped in section, with a sub-triangular terminal at the thick end. The narrow end is broken. There is five-armed design in relief on the thick end of the convex side of the bar, before the terminal. There are shallow grooves visible on both sides of the sub-triangular terminal. The fragment is similar to the object from Owersby, Lincolnshire recorded as SWYOR-482DF7. As noted in the record for SWYOR-482DF7, similar items are discussed in the January 2003 and April 2004 issues of The Searcher, and in the February 2006 and June 2007 issues of Treasure Hunting. There is discussion about their function; some suggestions are an Early Medieval armllet or bracelet, Romano-British balance scales, and part of horse harness.
STA-HER0-PAS1-260717	Cast copper-alloy late saxon stirrup-strap mount. Mass: 18.1g; length: 37mm; width: 30mm; depth: 8mm. In plan, the mount is sub-triangular, with curved (convex) sides and a broken edge at the base. At the apex there is an incomplete integral loop with the remains of a circular fixing hole within it. The sub-triangular shape identifies this as a Class A mount (Williams, "Late Saxon Stirrup-Strap Mounts", 1997, p.2). The front of the mount is decorated with a coiled and interlaced animal, seen from above and with its head at the apex. This design identifies the mount as a Type 10A mount (ibid., p.53). Williams (ibid.) states that Class 10 mounts, "...comprise most of the mounts reflecting the Urnes style influence and depict a coiled animal." The concave reverse of the mount is undecorated. The mount has a pitted brown/green surface which off-white adhesions, particularly on the reverse. Williams believes that these objects are decorative copper-alloy mounts placed at the junction of the iron stirrup and the stirrup leathers (ibid., p. 3ff). He argues that the curved profile of the mount would have ideally suited the proposed use, fitting snugly against the bed of the stirrup leathers (ibid., p. 7). In terms of dating the objects, Williams states: "It is hard to see much stylistic influence before the Ringerike style or beyond the Urnes style and it seems safe to conclude from this and the limited contextual evidence...that these mounts were in use for a comparatively short period, perhaps from the first quarter of the 11th century at the very earliest, to around 1100 or not long after." (ibid., p 8) On this basis, the stirrup-strap mount described here can be dated from around 1000AD to around 1100AD.
STA-HER0-PAS1-260721	Cast copper-alloy harness pendant. Anglo-Scandinavian, 11th century. Mass: 5.2g; length: 26.7mm; width: 21.7mm; depth: 4.6mm. The pendant has two incomplete suspension loops at 90 degrees to the pendant lobe, which features openwork and, on the front, ?interlaced decoration. The reverse is undecorated and slightly concave.
STA-HER0-PAS1-266694	LW20. Early Medieval Coin: penny of Edward the Confessor (1042-1066) minted between 1059 and 1062 by Wulbeorn in Lincoln. BMC Nos. 724-732. North No. 828. The reverse and obverse do not quite match a published example.
STA-HER0-PAS1-273733	A cast copper-alloy strap-end of Early Medieval date (c.8th-10th C), Thomas Class A. The strap end weighs 3.2 grams, is 39.9 mm in length and 12.2 mm in width. The plate is 1.5 mm thick. The strap-end has an incomplete split end at the top, broken at its two attachment holes. The strap end has the stylised zoomorphic terminal common on these types of strap ends. The front of the plate is decorated with a stylised quadruped with tail above head. This is incised into the plate and would once have been filled with a setting, probably niello, none of which now survives. This is a Thomas Class A strap-end (see Late Anglo-Saxon and Viking-Age Strap Ends 750-1100, Part I, 2003, p.2). Thomas comments that the chronological limits of the class probably lie either side of the 9th century - an 8th century origin has been suggested, and there is growing evidence for their continued production and circulation well into the 10th century in the north of the country.
STA-HER0-PAS1-384933	Fragment of silver finger-ring with engraved decoration. The bezel is oval, 9.6 x 11 mm, and has a border groove within which is a single profile animal reserved in counter-relief against an engraved background. The animal has a blunt snout and open mouth, with a dot eye and long ear above. The long neck has a pair of nicks which run nearly right across. The rest of the animal is slightly obscured by damage, in particular a long cut or crease which runs straight across, but it seems likely that there is a further pair of long nicks on the belly or perhaps a wing, and a square-ended foreleg running underneath the body. The rest of the body, or perhaps the tail, is interlaced in a knot. There is no evidence for dotting or speckling on the body. Each shoulder has an oval panel, 5 x 9 mm and 6 x 9 mm, the smaller decorated with a counter-relief S shape with circular terminals and small counter-relief triangles filling in the gaps to either side of the centre of the S. The larger shoulder panel is decorated with a similar but slightly different motif; a reversed S, one end terminating in a circular lobe but the other ending in a heart-shaped leaf with a single nick. There is no evidence of niello inlay surviving in any of the three decorative panels. The hoop is broken a short distance from the shoulders. A little more of the hoop survives on the side with the S-shaped motif, and here it can be seen that the hoop was ribbed on the edges with short transverse grooves; three survive. The hoop measures 1.5 x 2.3 mm at the break here; the breaks are neither particularly fresh nor particularly worn. The reverse of the ring is smooth and undecorated. The overall dimensions of the fragment are 31.5 mm long (in its current flattened and distorted shape) and a maximum of 9.5 mm wide at the bezel. The animal is a classic Trewiddle-style animal of the ninth century. There are no other obvious parallels on the PAS database, but there is a gold finger-ring from Scotland and a silver finger-ring from York, both with a speckled Trewiddle-style animal in a single circular field. The York example has grooves across the hoop. Both of these are published by Webster and Backhouse (1991, nos. 203 and 204) and are dated to the late 9th century (no. 203) and the 9th century (no. 204). The lack of speckling on the animal's body and the presence of interlace might argue for a slightly earlier date for this example.

STA-HER0-PAS1-385664	Cast copper-alloy strap-end. Late Anglo-Saxon, c. 10th -11th century. Mass: 10.4g. Length: 52.6mm; width: 17.2mm; thickness: 4.3mm. Tongue shaped, with an incomplete attachment end. The plate is decorated on one side with a degenerate Winchester style motif formed of a series of reserved cells creating a symmetrical plant scroll motif. The strap-end has a pitted green surface, with brown adhesions (particularly in the recesses), probably gained from its time in the ground. Thomas Class E, Type 1 (2004, p. 1-2).
STA-HER0-PAS1-408907	Early Medieval cast copper alloy tongue-shaped strap end, 10th or 11th century. Thomas Class E(2004, p1-2). The attachment end is bifurcated by attaching a sheet to the back; this end is damaged, broken across one attachment hole and with the rest missing. The front of the strap end has moulded single-stranded interlace decoration; the other side is undecorated. Mid brown-green patina with some patches of light brown-green exposed surface. Length 45.2mm, width 16.8mm, max thickness (across applied sheet on reverse) 2.7mm, thickness across body of strap end 1.8mm, weight 6.42g.
STA-HER0-PAS1-414572	An incomplete cast copper-alloy object of late Early Medieval, Anglo-Saxon date, probably dating to the tenth or eleventh century AD. At first glance, the object appears similar to a strap end. However, a damaged lug on the reverse of the object, and an area of damage on the opposite side where a second lug may also have been situated, suggest that this object had an alternative function. A moulded raised bar which runs horizontally across the front of the object also suggests that this is not a strap end, and it does not fit into any known type. The lugs on the reverse may very possibly be the remnants of a hinged mechanism for a brooch, although the object does not fit obviously into a class of known Early Medieval brooch types. However, a field of moulded interlaced decoration at the terminal of the object is certainly indicative of an early medieval date. Traces of silvering remain on the front and reverse of the object. Aside from this it has a dark green to brown patina. It measures 29.7 mm long, 15 mm wide, 3.5 mm thick and weighs 4.6 grams.
STA-HER0-PAS1-418072	A cast copper-alloy strap end of probably early medieval date, probably dating from the 9th to 10th century AD, and probably of Thomas Class A. The strap end tapers from 15.2 mm wide at its widest end to 5.6 mm at its terminal. It is decorated on the front with a moulded design of two lozenges, perhaps intended to represent shields, above which are two sub-circular blobs, perhaps intended to represent heads, although this interpretation is uncertain. The reverse is plain. The strap end is bent at the terminal and also suffers some wear and damage here. There is no clear means of attachment, so it seems likely that a fairly significant quantity of the attachment end is missing, and it may originally have had the split opening characteristic of Thomas' Class A strap ends. It measures 34.83 mm long, 17.43 mm wide, 3.44 mm thick and weighs 7.1 grams. It has a fairly even green patina.
STA-HER0-PAS1-420694	A cast copper-alloy strap end of late Early Medieval date. The strap end appears to be complete although it suffers from fairly substantial corrosion. The attachment end is solid and the remains of two rivet holes with rivets still attached remain at the top. It is tongue shaped with a small knob at the terminal and decorated with symmetrical openwork design, with four sub-circular perforations below two pear shaped perforations and two sub-circular perforations above. The style of openwork conforms to the Winchester style, derived from the 'inhabited plant-scroll' motif, characterised by fleshy plant foliage and naturalistic birds and animals seen in 9th to 10th century illuminated manuscripts (Wilson 1984, 154-179). The strapend is of Thomas' Class E Type 1 variety (Thomas 2004, 2-3; Fig 4). It from the 10th or 11th century AD. The strap end measures 45.18 mm long, 22.26 mm wide, 4.32 mm thick and weighs 11.2 grams. It is in poor condition and has a largely brown to orange patina caused by corrosion.
STA-HER0-PAS1-423505	A broken cast copper-alloy sword pommel of early medieval date, probably dating from the 10th or 11th centuries AD. The pommel is of lobed form, with a central lobe which contains the irregularly shaped sub-oval aperture through which the tang of the handle would pass. This central lobe would have been flanked by two smaller lobes, each with terminal knobs on the side. However, only one side is intact. On the remaining side the base of the pommel curves up at the end towards these knob. The pommel is open at the base, and the aperture is lozenge shaped. It is worn and only parts of the original surface remain, the rest having deteriorated through corrosion. The original surface of the metal has a smooth deep green patina, brown in places, whilst the corroded parts are a rougher paler green. The pommel measures 23.6 mm high, 34.4 mm long, 14.84 mm thick and weighs 25.2 grams.
STA-HER0-PAS1-426033	A cast copper-alloy sword pommel of early medieval date, probably dating from the 10th or 11th centuries AD. The pommel is of lobed form, with a central lobe which contains a circular shaped aperture through which the tang of the handle would pass. This central lobe is flanked by two lobes, decreasing in size. The outer lobes curve up at the end towards the knob. The pommel is open at the base, and the aperture is lozenge shaped. It is worn and only parts of the original surface remain, the rest having deteriorated through corrosion. The pommel is in good condition though it does suffer some wear. The original surface of the metal has a smooth deep green patina, brown in places, whilst the corroded parts are a rougher paler green. There is slight damage on one side at the base and also slight nicks from the circular tang aperture. The pommel measures 32.1 mm high, 51.38 mm long, 14.45 mm thick and weighs 38.2 grams.
STA-HER0-PAS1-428415	A cast copper-alloy early medieval stirrup strap mount of probable eleventh century date. The mount is of Williams Class A mounts, Type 11A. It is sub-triangular in shape and has a trilobed and perforated apex for attachment. It is slightly convexed. The flange at the bottom is a common right angled flange, and the two rivet holes are located above the flange on the front plate. These are encrusted with ferrous corrosion from the rivets. The central moulded design depicts a lion facing right and looking upwards with its front paw raised and tail curled between the legs and over its back. It is similar to numbers 226-245 illustrated in Williams (1997, page 61; figure 40). The mount suffers from a little damage and some wear, but it is in reasonably good condition. It has a dark green patina with areas of paler green where the surface metal has been damaged. It measures 50.86 mm long, 30 mm wide, 5.4 mm thick and weighs 21.9 grams.
STA-HER0-PAS1-429301	A cast copper alloy unidentified object of probable Anglo- Scandinavian origin dating from the later early medieval period (probably the 11th Century). The artefact is probably a clip of some sort, being fixed as a terminal to a slender rod or staff. It is cast in one piece being irregular in plan and profile. It comprises two sub-rectangular plates conjoined to a cylindrical socket. The two plates are set opposite one another forming a rectangular slot. This slot has been closed by the two parts being pushed together at the top. This closure may be deliberate or could equally be a result of pressure / movement in the soil. It should however be noted that there are no pressure cracks or damage to the patina and the two parts join exactly - something which seems more deliberate than accidental. The socket is cylindrical and flares from the junction with the plates to the edge / lip of the socket. A small copper alloy pin or peg is positioned on one edge of the socket; this would have held the socket in place on the rod securing it and preventing lateral movement. The remains of the wooden rod is present within the socket; this is much denuded and shrunken through drying. The external edge of the socket is decorated with a series of cast ribs each terminating in a slight cast point. These ribs descend from a single circumferential moulding at the top of the socket, at the junction with the plates. Each plate is decorated with a similar cast motif; which may be augmented in places by slight chip carving. The design consists of a double stranded interlace that terminates in scrolls which encloses a central trefoil. Each interlace of the loop also contains pointed trefoils. The form of the interlace is similar to that seen on some Irish metalwork of the 8th -10th centuries AD but the overall design fits better with artefacts of the late 10th or 11th centuries AD. The mount or clip is a mid - light green colour with an abraded and corroded surface patina which covers all surfaces. The corrosion is widespread and a light green powdery surface product is present. A direct parallel has not been found. The artefact measures 52.4mm height, is 34.4mm wide and 14.4mm thick across the base of the plate. The socket is 21.0mm long with an external diameter of 15.4mm and internal diameter of 10.6mm. The plates are 3.1mm thick. The object weighs 57.38 grams

STA-HER0-PAS1-431309	A cast copper-alloy strap end of early-medieval date. The strap end is of Thomas' Class A Type 1 style, with Trehwiddle decoration. The strap end has a split attachment end with two iron rivets remaining. The plate is convex sided and has a stylised zoomorphic terminal in the form of a forward facing animal head with rounded ears. The decorative field on the front of the strap end has been created by incision and the incised cells have been inlaid with niello, much of which survives. The decorative field above the zoomorphic terminal is divided into five constituent parts. At the bottom two cells are filled with interlace decoration which may form zoomorphic creatures with pointed heads. Above this, and central to the decorative field there is a quatrefoil set within a central lozenge. Above this there are two fields of decoration, which appear to form two sides of a stylised animal's head with pointed triangular ears and eyes represented by incised lines and dots. The decorative field is set within a border formed by regular horizontal dashes. The strap end probably dates from the 9th century, though may be late 8th or early 10th century (Thomas 2003, 2). The strap end measures 48.86 mm long, 13.32 mm wide, 2.28 mm thick and weighs 7.9 grams. It has a green patina with patches of brown, particularly on the reverse. The reverse also exhibits faint traces of silvering.
STA-HER0-PAS1-431312	A broken fragment of a cast copper-alloy strap end of early-medieval date. The strap end is of Thomas' Class A, although as it is broken it is difficult to narrow this down any further for certain. However, the strap end has a stylised animal terminal with one circular eye where a bead of dark blue or black glass remains. Decorative cells above the animal's head are quite wide, suggesting that enamel may have been used as a decorative inlay on the rest of the strap end, which may place it within Thomas' Class 4 strap ends (Thomas 2003). The strap end probably dates from the 9th century, though may be late 8th or early 10th century (Thomas 2003, 2). The remains of the strap end measure 17.96 mm long, 11.2 mm wide, 3.89 mm thick and weigh 2.3 grams. The strap end has a pale brown patina with some wear.
STA-HER0-PAS1-435965	A broken cast copper-alloy early medieval, late Saxon strap end of Thomas' Class E1, 'Winchester' type. The strap end is missing part of its attachment plate and is damaged on its edges and may also be missing its terminal, although if so it must have been broken during antiquity as the breaks are very smooth. It has a flat back and moulded decoration on the front. The decoration is a 'plant-scroll' motif incorporating openwork. The attachment plate is solid and has one remaining iron rivet in the top right corner, with the other corner missing. It has a dark green patina. These strap ends are thought to have circulated in southern Britain between the end of the 9th and the 11th centuries AD (Thomas, 2004, pages 1-2). This example measures 33.14 mm long, 17.54 mm wide, 4.28 mm thick and weighs 5.8 grams.
STA-HER0-PAS1-435977	A cast copper-alloy strap end of early medieval date. The strap end is of Thomas' Class A Type 5, with the remains of a niello surface visible on the front and reverse of the object and fine inlays of silver wire on the front field, arranged into six sub-oval shapes set within a silver inlay border. The strap end terminates in a stylised zoomorphic head with pointy ears. The attachment end is split and two copper-alloy rivets remain. It is in fairly good condition. It measures 40.55 mm long, 13.45 mm wide, 2.91 mm thick and weighs 5.3 grams. The strap end is likely to be 9th century, although it may date from as early as the late 8th century or as late as the mid 10th (Thomas, 2003, page 2).
STA-HER0-PAS1-437873	A cast copper-alloy early medieval stirrup mount of probable eleventh century date. The mount is of Williams Class A mounts, probably of type 2A, or 8. The very worn and corroded condition of the mount makes more precise identification difficult. It is sub-triangular in shape with a pointed triangular apex. An upper rivet hole, now filled with corrosion, is situated below the triangular apex rather than on it. The mount is very slightly convexed. The flange at the bottom is a common right angled flange, and the two rivet holes are located above the flange on the front plate. These are encrusted with corrosion. The central moulded design is very difficult to discern, but is likely to have depicted a zoomorphic head terminal at the apex, with smaller projecting zoomorphic heads at the base, the projections of which are still visible, extending beyond the base and flange. The mount has a dark green to black patina with areas of paler green and brown. It measures 44 mm long, 25.88 mm wide, 3.96 mm thick and weighs 17.7 grams.
STA-HER0-PAS1-447851	A cast copper-alloy terminal for a late Early Medieval stirrup, probably dating from the mid eleventh century. The stirrup terminal is incomplete, missing part of its base as well as part of the walls of the semi-cylindrical tube in which the stirrup would have been attached. The terminal is sub-triangular in shape and has a circular loop formed by a stylised animal head which is curled round to face up the stirrup. This decoration is augmented by abstract moulded grooves. The interior of the semi-cylindrical tube is encrusted with a lead solder which would have secured the terminal to the iron stirrup. It is similar, although far less elaborate, to an example illustrated in Williams (1997, page 2; Figure 3). It measures 45.3 mm in length, 24.88 mm wide at the base, tapering to 10.4 mm wide at the top of the attachment terminal. It measures 11.84 mm thick and weighs 20.8 grams. It has a rough dark brown patina.
STA-HER0-PAS1-451536	A cast copper-alloy pendant mount, possibly for a horse harness pendant but also possibly for personal adornment. The mount has a central sub-square convex boss with a four opposing sub-circular projections, situated at each corner of the boss. The boss is decorated with a moulded design of four swirls wrapped around each other going clockwise. On the reverse there are two projecting lugs, which are actually probably parts of a single attachment loop, now broken and with its centre missing. The object may therefore have been attached to a strap and designed to move freely. At the bottom (assuming that the object was orientated with the boss at the top), there is a suspension loop which projects from the bottom of the attachment loop on the reverse. The loop is at 90 degrees to the plane of the object. Within the loop the remains of an attachment bar for a separate pendant or mount remain. The object has a green patina with a purple/brown patina where the surface metal has been abraded. Although a parallel has not yet been found for this object, the patina is suggestive of a late early-medieval (Saxon or Anglo-Scandinavian) to medieval date, although this must be regarded as tentative for the time being. The pendant measures 29.18 mm long, 24.32 mm wide, 6.45 mm thick and weighs 12.3 grams.
STA-HER0-PAS1-461820	Late early medieval (Anglo-Scandinavian) copper alloy sword pommel, 54mm long, 26mm high and 18mm wide. The object is in good condition and weighs 59.12grams. The pommel is sub triangular in form with a rounded base and sub rectangular in section. It is a tri-lobed type and is complete. It consists of a central sub hexagonal section which has a rounded upper surface containing a small rectangular hole for the tang. Either side of this is a smaller sub rectangular area, again with a rounded upper surface, and each side terminates in a sub triangular protrusion. The object has a shiny silver like surface, suggesting a high tin content. The Pommel fits Petersons type L and is a fusion of Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Scandinavian styles.
STA-HER0-PAS1-462461	Potential find of Treasure: Early Medieval hacksilver ingot terminal Ref: 2011 T555 (Rec. no. 7623) The find consists of one end cut and broken from a cigar-shaped ingot, which has been hammered flat on the top and bottom surfaces; length, 17mm. Cigar-shaped ingots are typical of the Late Saxon/Viking period, although an earlier date could not be excluded. The ingot terminal from Swinfen and Packington CP would therefore qualify as Treasure under two of the stipulated criteria of the Treasure Act: it is more than 300 years old and the precious metal content exceeds 10%. B.M. Ager Curator Department of Prehistory & Europe British Museum
STA-HER0-PAS1-527374	A complete cast copper alloy hinged mount or possible hinge, of possible Early Medieval dating (11th to 12th Centuries AD) The book fitting is sub rectangular in plan, and profile. It consists of circular hinge fitting at one side and a flat decorated panel which would have been attached to the book. The decoration consists of an interlaced openwork zoomorphic design. The decoration is similar to the fine, openwork interlace that occurs on Anglo-Scandinavian Urnes style objects, although the head is not consistent with that type. The back is plain and undecorated. A circular sectioned attachment spike still remains on the reverse. It measures 33.29 mm in length, 22.04 mm wide and 7.62 mm thick. It weighs 16.9 grams. The book fitting is a mid brown to green colour, with an even surface patina. Abrasion, caused by movement whilst within the ploughsoil, has resulted in a loss of the original surface detail.

STA-HER0-PAS1-530791	A complete cast copper alloy strap end, of Early Medieval dating (c. AD 900 to c. AD 1100).The strap end is of a long, narrow tongue shape. It has a series of holes and bands running down its length, giving an openwork pattern probably representing a plant design, now quite debased. There is a thicker, sturdy band forming a frame around the outer edge of the strap end, which has raised bumps on both faces at intervals along its length. At the attachment end is a single rectangular plate projecting from the strap end. It is the spacer from between a front and back plate, both of which are missing. The remaining plate has two circular rivet holes. The remains of an iron rivet is present within one of the rivet holes.The strap end measures 42.98 mm in length, 19.07 mm wide and 3.98 mm thick. It weighs 9.2 grams.The strap end is a mid to dark green colour, with an even surface patina. Abrasion, caused by movement whilst within the plough soil, has resulted in a loss of some of the original surface detail. The patina has flaked away from the surface in a couple of areas, leaving a lighter green colour. These areas should be monitored for signs of active copper corrosion (a bright green powdery residue) occurring. To reduce the risk of this happening, the strap end should be stored in a sealed, air tight, dry environment, such as a sealed tupperware box, lined with acid free tissue and silica gel.The style of decoration on this strap end, identifies it as a Winchester type, or a Thomas Class E, consistent with 10th to 11th Century AD dating. Similar strap ends have been recorded on the PAS database as SWYOR-614D95, NMS-53C1A2 and NMS-26AE34.
STA-HER0-PAS1-542099	An incomplete cast copper alloy zoomorphic strap end of Late Anglo-Saxon dating (9th Century AD).The strap end is sub oval (rectangle with flattened ends and bowed sides) in plan. The majority of the strap end is cast as a solid piece, with the exception of the widest part of the terminal which divides, in profile, forming a 'V' shape. The leather strap would have been attached to the strap end by rivets (now missing). Both parts of the V shaped union are present, but the top is incomplete. The upper face of the strap end is decorated. The decoration is split into three parts: A central rectangular panel; an zoomorphic terminal and an upper ovoid (egg shaped) panel. It is likely that the pattern in the central rectangle is an interlaced zoomorphic pattern. The pointed terminal is decorated with an incomplete debased animal, dog or horses head. The reverse of the strap end is flat and undecorated.The strap end measures 59.04 mm in length, 11.40 mm wide and 4.30 mm thick. It weighs 7.7 g.The strap end is a dark mid brown colour, with an uneven surface patina. Abrasion, caused by movement whilst within the plough soil, has resulted in a loss of some of the original surface detail and patina.Thomas (2003, page 1) states: "Strap ends provided the dual service of preventing straps to which they were attached from fraying or curling, and on items of costume, adding weight to make them hang down attractively. One can deduce from their considerable variation in size and the fact that they were evidently worn in sets, pairs and singly, that the range current during this period encapsulated several functional contexts."The vast majority of the strap ends of this date are two dimensional or decorated with low relief designs. Late Anglo Saxon and Viking Age strap ends have been classified into several types by Thomas (2003). From the classification suggested by Thomas (2003, page 2), it is likely that this example will fit into Thomas' Class A, type 2 (Patterned style). This type encompasses a range of non-representational, curvilinear and geometric patterns, often in combination with highly stylised animal head terminals and trilobite palmettes.In terms of dating, Thomas (2003, p.2) states that the chronological limits of the class A strap ends probably lie either side of the 9th century - with some suggestion of 8th century origins and increasing evidence to 10th century usage in the north, by which time the tongue shaped (class E) examples had superseded them in the south. On this basis the strap end is likely to date from the 8th to the 10th century.Reference:Thomas, G. 2003 Late Anglo-Saxon and Viking Age strap-ends 750-1100: Part 1. Finds Research Group Datasheet 32. Finds Research Group AD700-1700.
STA-HER0-PAS1-544961	An incomplete cast copper alloy terminal for a stirrup, of Late Early Medieval dating (c. AD 1050 - c. AD 1100)The terminal is sub triangular in shape. The terminal has an incomplete and hollow U-shaped back face that terminates in old breaks. From the base of the terminal projects the stylised beast, which has a rounded nose at the base, and two flattened semi circular crests (ears) towards the top of the terminal.It measures 38.02 mm in length, 22.04 mm wide and 12.47 mm thick. It weighs 27.6 grams.The stirrup terminal is a mid brown colour, with an even surface patina. Abrasion, caused by movement whilst within the plough soil, has resulted in the loss of the majority of the original surface detail.This stirrup terminal is similar to that in Fig 2a (Williams, 1997, 2), depicting a snub nosed terminal, with prominent bulging brows, animal head. These types of terminal are often open backed.Reference:Williams, D. 1997. Stirrup Terminals. Finds Research Group Datasheet 24. Finds Research Group 700-1700. Stoke-on-Trent.
STA-HER0-PAS1-556461	A complete cast copper alloy Early Medieval strap distributor for a horse harness fitting, circa 11th century. From a central boss, which is sub square in plan view with a convex face, extends two arms which are plano convex in section. Both arms have lozenge-shaped terminals with a large openwork oval. The maximum diameter of the ovals is 13.8mm. There is a rounded knob at each angle of the terminal. The reverse of the strap distributor is flat. The strap distributor has a dark brown colour and an undecorated and slightly abraded surface. Length: 65.00mm. Width: 24.28mm. Thickness at central knob: 7.59mm. Weight: 15.9g.A comparable strap distributor is recorded under reference ESS-F9CD15.
STA-HER0-PAS1-567060	Description: One and a half silver 'cigar' shaped ingots, of Early Medieval dating (c. 800 AD to c. 1000 AD).The complete ingot is sub rectangular in plan (cigar), with a triangular section. The upper surface is smooth, whereas the lower sides are pitted, as a result from casting in an open mould of sand or stone. The incomplete ingot is of a similar sub rectangular shape, but it exhibits an old predepositional break across the width of the ingot. Like the complete ingot, the upper surface is smooth, and the lower surfaces are pitted.Dimensions:The complete ingot measures 71.00 mm in length, 12.97 mm wide and 10.42 mm thick. It weighs 48.6 g. The incomplete ingot measures 40.12 mm in length, 12.34 mm wide and 7.18 mm thick. It weighs 21.3 g. Together both ingots weigh 70.0 g.Discussion: The form of these ingots are typical of ingots of the Viking period found in Scandinavia and on the Continent, as well as in the British Isles, dating here mainly from the late 9th/10th century. Parallels can be found, for instance, in the well-known Viking silver hoard from Cuerdale, Lancashire, which was deposited around 905-910. Two similar ingots have been recorded from a similar area as these examples, WMID-0b3FC7 and WMID-F6EEF0.
STA-HER0-PAS1-616858	A lead vat or tank of early-medieval date c.AD 750-1000. The vat is complete but has been crushed / flattened which has distorted the profile and shape. The distortion has opened the seams and there are some irregular tears in the base and side walls. The vat is constructed in two or possibly three pieces it has a circular base with a diameter of approximately 470mm. The side walls are formed from a single rectangular sheet of lead rolled to form a hoop around the base. The hoop and the base are joined together by the hoop being folded around the base. How this join is secured is difficult to ascertain - from the surface it seems that it was crimped together - but this would not have proved water-tight. It is possible that the internal seam at the base could have been made waterproof with solder - but due to the condition this cannot be checked. The rolled hoop / side wall is in one or possibly two pieces, a single vertical seam is clearly identifiable on the internal edge however the opposite edge is folded so not visible. This seam has several areas of what appears to be lead solder along it suggesting that it might have been additionally sealed from inside. The top of the vat has a simple rolled rim formed by the top edge being folded down, this seems to be neatly done. Interestingly the side wall varies in thickness with the upper edge being notably thicker than the base (although this is only based on one set of measurements where the sidewall is damaged. Applied to the exterior face in two places are undecorated lead alloy wedge shaped panels. These are positioned opposite one another. One of these wedges is positioned over the vertical seam and so must offer some form of strengthening and security to the joint. They are most probably braised or soldered on, although the internal face of the side wall has areas of iron corrosion and the seam responds positively to a magnet suggesting that the joint might be secured with small iron nails or staples. This iron is concealed by the addition of lead solder in the joint. The presence of two wedges possibly suggests that the vat was formed in three parts rather than two. The long wedges are not decorated, although they are shaped with the sides being chamfered / angled and one showing a distinct U shaped vertical groove that extends from the top to the base. In other examples these

	thickened lugs / panels have been pierced to fit iron handles - there is no evidence of such practice on this piece. The vat is a mid grey colour with areas of white coloured corroded patina. There is little evidence of it moving in the ground and there is little abrasion present on any surface. The vat measures 514mm length, 509mm width and is 121mm high. The base has a diameter of approximately 470mm. The triangular lugs measure 142mm length and project 12mm they are 64.3mm wide at the top and 16.4mm wide at the base. The side wall is 4.8mm thick towards the base and thickens to 6.7mm at the rim. The rims are rolled over upon themselves and have a thickness of 18.2mm. The vat weighs 25200 grams (25.2kg or 55.6 lbs). The discovery of this vat near Newport is a find of regional importance. It is best compared with a vat recorded from the Corby Area, Northamptonshire (WAW-A4D8D4) - although that example has highly decorated additional panels it also has the triangular wedge shaped strengthening seams / ribs along its side. The record of the Corby Vat has a very detailed investigation of the form and readers are referred directly to this record for further information. At the time of writing there are three other vats of similar proportions recorded on the PAS database; from Mavis Enderby, East Lindsey (LIN-3A12D0), Carlisle (LANCUM-227D54) and Grassington, North Yorkshire (LANCUM-DA3E25). It is interesting to note that all the examples fall within the Danelaw - possibly suggesting an Anglo-Scandinavian association. A further example from Parwich, Staffordshire (WMID-7FF438) has also been recorded although the recorder has suggested a Roman date for that example. Dr Kevin Leahy notes: these tanks to be the largest lead objects to have survived from the Anglo-Saxon period. They were made in two or more parts, the base and one or more pieces forming the side wall. These were cast flat in open sand moulds and rolled around to form a cylinder. The components were melted together with a hot iron. The quality of the finish is often very poor although some examples are decorated. The function of these tanks is not understood. Three tool hoards (Flixborough, Stidriggs and Westley Waterless) have been found in lead tanks, but they would make inconvenient toolboxes. Most of them are fitted with two small iron carrying rings and the Flixborough hoard contained two hooked iron rings that would have allowed the tanks to be carried on a pole. Jane Cowgill thought the tank from Riby Crossroads, Lincs. may never have been watertight, but three lead tanks found near Garton on the Yorkshire Wolds had sooting on their bases which had been burned through and repaired in places. They were found in association with tenth century material. There is a C14 date for Stidriggs of AD 775-892 at one standard deviation.
STA-HER0-PAS1-618262	Early Medieval coin: A complete silver penny of Offa (757 - 797), Light coinage (c. 765-792; North 311; Chick 59), mint: Canterbury; moneyer: Lulla. Refs: North 1994: 89; Chick 2010. Diameter: 16.3 mm Thickness: 1.1 mm Weight: 1.1 g
STA-HER0-PAS1-634096	An incomplete and fragmentary Early Medieval silver penny of Edward the Elder (899-924); two-line type (North 649); Moneyer: Brece; mint: probably Chester. Diameter: 22.1 mm Thickness: 0.9 mm Weight: 1.3 g
STA-HER0-PAS1-657171	An incomplete copper alloy harness link or strap distributor, of late Early Medieval (Anglo-Scandinavian) dating (AD 1000 - AD 1100). Around 90% of the distributor is present, with none of the loops complete. The distributor has four short arms in the form of an equal armed plain cross, sub rectangular in cross section, slightly convex at the top and flat on the underside. At each end of the arm there would have been a sub-circular loop with a sub-circular aperture, all incomplete. Each arm has bevelled edges. At the centre of the cross there is an integral raised hollow cylindrical boss. This boss is 9 mm above the arms, and it has a maximum diameter of 16.6 mm. The reverse is undecorated. The strap distributor measures 47.4 mm in length, 41.3 mm wide and 16.9 mm thick. It weighs 29.8 g. The distributor is a dark brown colour, with an even surface patina. Abrasion, caused by movement whilst within the plough soil, has resulted in a loss of some of the original surface detail. XRF analysis using a handheld XRF machine has indicated that it consists of Copper, Zinc and a small amount of lead. Trace amounts of iron were found. Similar artefacts have been recorded on the Portable Antiquities Scheme database. For example, see finds: ESS-C66235; KENT-E0A1F4; KENT-5C33E; NLM-C681E7 and NMGW-A32297. Williams (2007) page 5-6 discusses harness fittings and suggests they date to the 11th century AD. A similar example can be seen in Williams (2007) figure 6. f, page 5 and recorded as NLM-C681E7. Reference: Williams, D., 2007 Anglo-Scandinavian horse harness fittings, Datasheet 39, pp5-6, fig. 6. f.
STA-HER0-PAS1-715618	An incomplete copper alloy, probable openwork strap end, of Late Early Medieval dating (AD 900 to AD 1100). The probable strap end is sub rectangular in shape, with a flat cross section. Chip carved decoration, creating raised triangles is present on the front of the strap end, with niello inlay present. Four circular holes (with an internal diameter of around 1.4 mm) are present in the centre, two on either side of the strap end. The reverse is undecorated. It measures 17.6 mm in length, 13.8 mm wide and 1.6 mm thick. It weighs 1.5 g. The probable strap end is a mid green colour, with an even surface patina. No direct parallel has been found for this artefact at the time of recording. However it does bear a strong resemblance to openwork strap ends such as WMID-A4D7E1, so it is reasonable to assume that it is probably a strap end of a similar type.
STA-HER0-PAS1-715828	An incomplete copper alloy Anglo-Scandinavian cheek piece, of Late Early Medieval dating (11th Century AD). It consists of a projecting arm and is broken across a circular perforation (for attachment). The object has been formed from one solid piece of copper alloy, with a long tapering arm and lobed end 7.1 mm in width. A moulded swelling is present on the front face, with a diameter of 9.3 mm. A small circular depression is present on the reverse of the swelling. Less than half of the circular perforation is present. To one side are two worn projections. All decoration is now worn and lost but would originally have been zoomorphic in style, incorporating the lobes and projections. The cheek piece measures 53.5 mm in length, 19.4 mm wide and 7.5 mm thick. It weighs 15.6 g. Abrasion, caused by movement whilst within the plough soil, has resulted in the loss of most of the original decoration. Similar artefacts have been recorded on the PAS database, including KENT-59B810, NMS-ED03D7 and SUSS-C989B3. This type can be classified as Type 2, according to Williams, 2007, 2 and is considered to be 11th Century, Anglo-Scandinavian in dating. Reference: Williams, D. 2007. Anglo-Scandinavian Horse Harness Fittings, Finds Research Group Datasheet 39. Find Research Group.
STA-HER0-PAS1-715878	An incomplete copper alloy artefact, of uncertain function and dating, but possibly of Late Early Medieval dating (11th Century AD). The artefact is rectangular in shape, with a sub rectangular cross section. Both ends exhibit post depositional breaks. One end has the remains of a probable circular perforation (original diameter can not be determined), and is relatively flat. The artefact then increases in thickness in the central section, with a raised area made out of three ridges. The other end is undecorated. The lower surface has the remains of a central groove, running the length of the artefact. It measures 42.6 mm in length, 8.8 mm wide and 5.9 mm thick. It weighs 10.5 g. The artefact is a dark brown colour, with an even surface patina. Abrasion, caused by movement whilst within the plough soil, has resulted in the loss of most of the original surface detail. No direct parallel to this artefact has been found at the time of recording. It is possible that it is part of a harness fitting of Anglo-Scandinavian origin, such as IOW-042F4C and SF-3AA7DB. But equally the groove on the reverse is suggestive that it might be part of a tumbrel such as NMS-DC44D6.
STA-HER0-PAS1-715897	An incomplete copper alloy strap distributor or harness link, of Late Early Medieval dating (AD 1000 to AD 1100). Probably 25% of the strap distributor is present, consisting of one of either two or four arms remaining. The rest were probably lost in antiquity. The remaining arm has a lozenge shaped terminal, with a central oval shaped perforation (11.5 mm by 7.7 mm). The terminal has the remnants of knops on three outer points. A rectangular projection extends away from the terminal. It measures 22.4 mm in length, 20.7 mm wide and 4.0 mm thick. It weighs 2.1 g. The strap distributor is a mid brown colour, with an even surface patina. Abrasion, caused by movement whilst within the plough soil, has resulted in a loss of most of the original surface. A couple of similar strap distributors have been recorded on the PAS database, including: WMID-38D662; SUSS-1085A4; SF-F9E133 and WMID-445557. All are considered to be Late Early Medieval in dating (11th Century AD).

STA-HER0-PAS1-716973	A complete probable gaming piece or possible weight, of probable Early Medieval dating (c. AD 800 to c. AD 1000).The probable gaming piece is semi spherical in shape, with a flat base and five knobs or nipples on the crown. The knobs are of differing sizes, but the central one is largest. The sides of the probable gaming piece have regularly spaced vertical ridges running around the circumference.It has a diameter of 13.0 mm and is 9.0 mm tall. It weighs 6.3 g (0.22 oz).The probable gaming piece is a mid to light grey in colour, with an even surface patina.Several similar artefacts have been recorded on the PAS database, including: DENO-4E3653; KENT-009CF4 and DENO-646EE0. These have been identified as probable gaming pieces, probably of Early Medieval dating (c. AD 800 to c. 1000). It is possible however that this is either a small weight or a casting jet instead.
STA-HER0-PAS1-718675	An incomplete copper alloy sword pommel of Early Medieval dating (probably 10th to 11th Centuries AD).The pommel is of lobed form, with a central lobe which contains a circular shaped aperture through which the tang of the handle would pass. This central lobe is flanked by two lobes, decreasing in size.The outer lobes curve up at the end towards the knob. The pommel is open at the base, and the aperture is lozenge shaped. A sub circular hole is present just below the aperture for the tang at the top of the pommel.It measures 20.6 mm in length, 65.1 mm wide and 21.3 mm thick. It weighs 32.8 g.The pommel is a mid brown colour, with an even surface patina. Abrasion, caused by movement whilst within the plough soil, has resulted in a loss of some of the original surface detail.Several similar pommels have been recorded on the PAS database, including: WMID-D8C563; SF-D241B4; WMID-B14534 and WMID-3BFE61. This example appears to belong to Petersen's (1919) L type pommels, a fusion of Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Scandinavian fashions, it dates from the 10th or 11th century. Similar pommels have been found at Ely, Cambs, and Tostock, Suffolk.It is worn and only parts of the original surface remain, the rest having deteriorated through corrosion. The pommel is in good condition though it does suffer some wear. The original surface of the metal has a smooth deep green patina, brown in places, whilst the corroded parts are a rougher paler green. There is slight damage on one side at the base and also slight nicks from the circular tang aperture. The pommel measures 32.1 mm high, 51.38 mm long, 14.45 mm thick and weighs 38.2 grams.
STA-HER0-PAS1-721157	An incomplete lead or lead alloy probable harness link/strap distributor of the Late Early Medieval Period, dating from AD 1000 - AD 1099.Around 30% of the object remains, the central boss and opposite terminal are missing, presumed lost in antiquity.The remaining arm has a sub triangular shaped terminal at one end with a central circular perforation. The terminal has three circular knobs, one in the centre and one either side, these knobs are rectangular in section, there is a groove below each of these knobs. The arm is rectangular in plan and triangular in section and extends from the terminal, opposite the top central knob. The arm is undecorated. At the end of the arm there is a raised rectangular ridge where it would have connected to the boss (now missing). There is a small circular perforation or depression through the centre of the base of the arm. This may be where the boss section connected to the arm. The reverse is plain and undecorated.The artefact measures 35.9 mm in length and is 25.1 mm wide. The terminal central perforation has an internal diameter of 9.5 mm. It has a thickness of 7.6 mm and weighs 19.3 g.The artefact is a light grey to almost white in colour and has an even surface patina. Abrasion caused by movement whilst within the plough soil may have resulted in the loss of some of the original surface detail.A probable parallel has been published in Williams (2007), pg 5. Fig 6 a) or b). Similar examples, albeit out of copper alloy as opposed to lead or lead alloy have been recorded on the PAS database, including: BERK-31EDC3, HESH-91A1D7 and KENT-605192. It is probable that this example could be a model for the manufacture of the copper alloy harness fittings, however this identification is not certain.Reference: Williams, D. (2007) 'Anglo-Scandinavian Horse Harness Fittings', Datasheet 39, Finds Research Group AD 700 - 1700.
STA-HER0-PAS1-738220	An incomplete, corroded coin of copper-alloy, probably an early-medieval Northumbrian styca of an uncertain king, dating c.790-860. The level of copper in the coin suggests it is a later variety, c.830-60. Both obverse and reverse are highly corroded and it is difficult to confidently see the design or the inscriptions (which are rendered illegible). The 'obverse' appears to show a pierced plain cross above another motif in the centre, perhaps a cross-like star of 8 arms (cf. Pirie 1996, Fig 7, no 7) with seven pellets of the outer circle visible at the top of the coin. The 'reverse' shows a central motif possibly composed of four pellets (Pirie 1996, Fig. 7, no. 3g).Diameter: 13.1 mmThickness: 1.5 mmWeight: 1.0 g
STA-HER0-PAS1-771264	An Early Medieval copper alloy fragment dating to the 11th century. It is possible that this fragment forms part of a horse harness fitting, although its exact function has not been identified. The object has been formed from one solid piece of copper alloy which has been shaped. The fragment is irregular in form with two extended projections that have rounded knobs, these are located in two of the corners of the fragment. The opposing upper corners have smaller rounded knobs. The upper most knob perhaps forms the ear of an engraved beast. Placed slightly off centre of this fragment is a rectangular shaped piercing. One face is engraved in the late Viking Ringerike style and has a stylised beast whose head is visible in profile with an oval shaped indentation to symbolise the eye. The engraving on the reverse is less visible due to abrasion of the original surface. The object has a mid-brown coloured patina, typically seen on copper alloy objects of this period. The patina has been abraded on both of the extended projections suggesting some damage may have occurred within the plough soil. Williams (2007) suggests the Ringerike style was used for most of the 11th century during the reign of Cnut (AD1014-42) and may have had a longer life in England. Stylistically it is believed this fragment fits Williams Type 1, which are fittings engraved with strip like creatures of late Viking inspiration. This example may have a similar form to (SUSS-17A900) discovered in West Sussex. Thanks are given to David Williams for the secondary identification of this fragment, he suggests (per comms) that it is likely to date to the 11th century although it cannot be said for certain that this fragment is from a cheek piece. The reverse of a cheek piece is usually flatter than this example. The fragment measures 48.69mm long, 25.26mm wide, 6.19mm thick and weighs 23.3g.Williams, D. (2007) Anglo-Scandinavian Horse Harness Fittings. Finds Research Group Datasheet No. 39.
STA-HER0-PAS1-781864	A copper alloy zoomorphic mount of Early-Medieval date, circa AD 1000-1100. The object is similar to the decoration as seen on stirrup mounts of the Anglo-Scandinavian style. At the upper edge of the mount is a trefoil shaped projection with a circular perforation in the centre. The mount then extends to a flat rectangular shaped extension. After the flat extension the mount widens and becomes convex to form the head of the animal. Below the ridge of the brow are two circular perforations to represent the eyes. The right hand perforation has been damaged and is now incomplete. The mount then narrows slightly to form the snout. This is represented by a small rounded projection in light relief. Extending from below the snout is an elongated rounded projection with a second rivet hole. The reverse of the mount is hollow. The surface of the mount has a well-developed brown coloured patina. This artefact is likely to date to the 11th century and is very similar in style of decoration to a number illustrated by Williams (1997) page 3, figure 4. There are parallels to this object recorded on the database; one example has been discovered in Worcestershire (WAW-469540) and another from Cambridgeshire (CAM-F9D186).The mount measures 36.87mm long, 10.53mm wide and 5.67mm thick. It weighs 4.9g.Williams, D. (1997) Stirrup Terminals Finds Research Group Datasheet No. 24.
STA-HER0-PAS1-782988	An Early Medieval copper alloy zoomorphic mount, possibly from a strap or horse harness, probably dating to the 11th century AD. The mount is in the form of an animals head and is convex on the front and hollow on the reverse. At the upper edge of the mount are two rounded projections, these are placed in the corners to represent the animals ears. The animal then has a protruding forehead, at the centre of which is a circular perforation. Other examples show that this may have once held a rivet, possibly iron which is now missing. Below the central perforation are two further circular perforations to represent the eyes of the animal. The mount then narrows slightly to form the cheeks and snout. The snout is represented in a triangular form in light relief. Below this the mount narrows again and there is a flat projection extending from the base of the snout. The lower edge terminates in a trifoliate projection; this has suffered some damage on the right hand side. This lower projection is also pierced with a circular perforation. There is no further decoration visible on either faces of the object. The mount has a well-developed brown coloured patina

	across all surfaces. There are similar mounts recorded on the PAS database, (WMID-C6E687) was also discovered in Staffordshire which was suggested by Duncan Slarke as having a parallel with a Urnes Style mount identified by Kevin Leahy in "The Anglo-Saxon Kingdom of Lindsey" (2007, figure 75, number 7). It is therefore likely to date to the 11th century. Other parallels on the database include SWYOR-DD74CC, NCL-CD4F50 and LIN-EF4B51, which is in the form of a bear. The mount measures 33.7mm long, 13.51mm wide across the widest point at the perforations representing the eyes, and it is 6.24mm thick at the widest point at the central perforation. The mount weighs 5.1g.
STA-HER0-PAS1-801093	An incomplete copper alloy, probable zoomorphic strap end of the Early Medieval period, probably dating from c. AD 800 - c. AD 950. The object is triangular in plan and rectangular in section. It has an old diagonal break at the top of the object. It has been decorated at the top of the object with five slightly raised rectangular vertical ridges which have been separated by four vertical grooves. There is a horizontal ridge at the base of this design and the object tapers to a rounded point below, the point is convex at the front and the back. The point has been decorated with two triangular indents on the left side of the object, one indent at the base and two indents on the right. It is probable that this is a stylised animal head. The reverse is undecorated. The object measures 14.4 mm in length and is 8.9 mm wide at the top and 5.4 mm wide at the tip. It has a thickness of 2.7 mm at the tip and is 1.8 mm thick at the top. It weighs 0.9 g. The object is a mid green in colour and has an even patina. Abrasion caused by movement whilst within the plough soil may have resulted in the loss of some of the original surface detail. Other similar (not identical) examples of this type of strap end are illustrated in Thomas (2003), p 3, Fig 1, no 2 - 5. Thomas writes "The chronological limits of the class probably lie either side of the 9th century; an 8th century origin has been proposed on more than one occasion (eg Graham-Campbell 1974, 234) and there is mounting evidence for their continued production and circulation well into the 10th century..." (2003, page 2). Other similar examples of this type of object have been recorded on the database including IOW-D221D2, SUR-2D7E90, KENT-F28CA8 and KENT-A139EE. Reference: Thomas, G. (2003) 'Late Anglo Saxon and Viking Age strap ends 750 - 1100: Part 1', Datasheet 32, Finds Research Group AD 700 - 1700.
STA-HER0-PAS1-801544	An incomplete cast copper alloy zoomorphic D shaped buckle frame, of the Early Medieval period, dating from c. AD 1000 to c. AD 1100. The frame is D shape in plan, with the apex of the frame being heavily swollen and tapering to the junction with the axis bar. The axis bar, buckle plate and the pin are missing, presumed lost in antiquity. From the swollen mid point, the sides taper in both width and thickness to where the axis bar would have been. The top end of the buckle frame is decorated with a debased animal, however the buckle is heavily corroded here and detail is indistinct. The bottom edge has a possible old break at the end. The buckle has no decoration on the surface. The object measures 30.0 mm in length and is 22.2 mm wide. It has a maximum thickness at the outside edge of 7.7 mm (the top end measures 4.9 mm thick and the bottom edge is 5.5 mm thick). It weighs 9.8 g. The buckle is a mid to dark brown in colour, with an uneven surface patina. There are traces of a bronze and gold coloured patination on the surface of the object, possible evidence of gilding. Abrasion, caused by movement whilst within the plough soil, has resulted in a loss of the majority of the surface detail. Several similar buckles have been recorded on the PAS database including: LVPL-AAE215, HESH-913D85, YORYM-DEE071, YORYM-023A40, KENT-A88102, WMID-679087 and WMID-C8C0E2. They have all been attributed to the Late Anglo-Saxon period (AD 1000 - AD 1100).
WAR-HER0-PAS1-023982	The item has heavily abraded edges which forms a vague circular shape with additional decoration either side, the complete exterior decoration no longer remains. The design of the item has a circular border within which is a vegetable interlace. In the centre is a circular platform with a copper alloy pin in the centre. The design is a double 'bush vine'. On this platform the gilding is complete, suggesting a mounted decoration covered this area. S. Young suggests a domed rivet. Beyond the circular border the decoration continues. This 'exterior' decoration survives on opposite edges of the item. The design is less clear. There appears to be a circular void which supports a copper alloy rivet, the opposite side is incomplete. The majority of the item is covered by gilding. The reverse has a rectangular iron platform at both 'corners' where the 'exterior' decoration remains outside the circular bush vine decoration. The height of the tallest platform is 1.74mm. Traces of the remaining edge rivet can be seen protruding through the iron platform. A line of iron corrosion predominantly leads from one iron platform to the other. In the centre of the item the copper alloy rivet from the central platform is visible on the reverse.
WAR-HER0-PAS1-024078	The strap end is a tongue shape. The item is made of two sheets of copper alloy, with the upper plate having been cast, the lower plate may have been cut. The upper plate is decorated. The tip has a triangular high-relief shape as decoration. Further down there are incised lines forming a zoomorphic design which illustrates two beasts' head pointing downwards towards the tip of the strap fitting. The incised lines have been filled with a white enamel. The two sheets are held together with two iron rivets. One rivet remains intact.
WAR-HER0-PAS1-024210	Copper-alloy buckle frame, with single triangular loop. The bar is circular in cross-section, and at either end perpendicular to the bar are zoomorphic terminals. At the apex of the loop there is also a similar zoomorphic terminal. The frame is trapezoidal in section and is angled at 45°, sloping inwards. On the upper surface there are incised lines across the frame. The frame has been distorted and one corner is bent. A number of similar buckle frames have been found in Suffolk, from Orford (SF7560), Nacton (SF-9F02E3), Claydon (SF-79DAF8) and Mendham (SF-76F478). The Mendham example was attached to the belt by means of an additional plate wrapped around the pin-bar and cut in at the outer edges to accommodate the frame. Other examples on the PAS database include NMS-9B0AC7, CORN-EC5F13 and an interesting pair of rectangular variants, HAMP-BA9FC0 and LVPL-99FBD2 (the latter also found in Suffolk). A similar buckle frame from Old Sarum, although not from a dated context, is in the Ashmolean Museum (Hinton 1974, no. 32) and is also illustrated by Cuddeford (1996, p. 16, no. 15). They are dated on art-historical grounds to the 9th to 11th centuries.
WAR-HER0-PAS1-024766	
WAR-HER0-PAS1-024775	
WAR-HER0-PAS1-024904	The strap end has a high relief zoomorphic terminal. The features are more visible from a side view where you can see the open mouth, rounded nose and ring and dot design. On the upper face the plate is engraved with an interlace design within a border of double rows of squares. The upper plate is incomplete. The lower plate is complete and has one rivet hole along the terminal. The strap end has been cast as one piece.
WAR-HER0-PAS1-025053	The strap end is a 'tongue' shape in plan. The strap end is made up of two sheets of copper alloy. The upper face is decorated with an interlace design. The terminal has a different design which is not clear. The design has been incised and in small areas the 'grooves' of the design have a 'filling' which is dark grey and shiny, possibly niello. The upper sheet at the mounting terminal has a rivet hole, the second rivet hole is incomplete. The lower sheet also has two rivet holes, both complete.
WAR-HER0-PAS1-025192	The strap end is tongue shaped in plan with a rounded narrowed tip and an abraded wider fixing terminal. The strap end is made of two plates. The surfaces are heavily abraded and have three very small patches of green patina, and two patches of a dark grey 'patina'. The design is not visible.
WAR-HER0-PAS1-025319	The pin shaft is circular in section and tapers to a blunt point. Towards the tapered terminal there are three horizontal grooves as decoration. The shaft is slightly bent in the centre. There are no visible indications to suggest this has been recent damage. The pin head has a small collar below the head. The pin head is globular with curved radiating lines.



WAR-HER0-PAS1-025545	Angled flange with one rivet hole. Oval frame and an expanded base with a knob at each side. The apex is missing, however half of the rivet hole is visible. Beneath this rivet hole is a complete hole, however this is thought to be void. The design is very worn, with what appears to be a symmetrical design. This stirrup-strap mount has been published and illustrated in Geake (2001, 246; fig. 3d).
WAR-HER0-PAS1-026120	The strap end is an elongated trapezoidal shape in plan. The narrow end is the terminal of the strap end where the strap is mounted. The terminal forms a two plates when viewed from the side profile. There are two rivet holes at this terminal, one has the rivet remaining. The opposite terminal has a broken edge which is not recent. Each corner of this terminal is a rivet hole, one rivet hole is incomplete. The upper surface of the strap end has an incised decoration. The decoration at the narrow terminal has a sub-semi-circular shape. The body of the decoration is a central block which is sub-trapezoidal shape in plan. The detail of this decoration is a 'Y' ribbed shape with geometric details in the field. The item appears to have been a tongue shaped strap end (Gabor Thomas: Type A) which broken and was altered to become a mount with the addition of two rivet holes.
WAR-HER0-PAS1-026305	Incomplete stirrup-strap mount. The mount has a right-angled flange, the flange is more narrow than the width of the base of the mount. Where the flange terminates there is a circular fixing hole at either end at the base of the mount. Only the lower portion of the mount remains, the break is slightly ragged, but not recent. The outer face of the mount is decorated with a high relief design. The design consists of a high relief 'X' above each rivet hole. The cross is formed of two band which form a lozenge shape at the junction. The arms of the 'X's intermingle and the design becomes less clear. The reverse of the mount is undecorated. The mount has a dark brown patina.
WAR-HER0-PAS1-026736	The strap end is sub-rectangular shape in plan with the central portion slightly swelling and one terminal tapering to a blunt point. The strap end is made of two plates which are joined at the tapered terminal, it is difficult to tell whether these plates are integral to the terminal, or only one plate has been cast with the terminal. At the opposite terminal there are two rivet holes, one with the rivet remaining. The upper surface of the mount is corroded and therefore any decoration is lost.
WAR-HER0-PAS1-026771	The item has a central boss which is oval shaped in plan. Leading from the central boss are two arms, on opposite sides of the boss. The arms are sub-triangular in section with rounded corners. One arm terminates with a lozenge shape, which has a knob at each corner, except for the corner which meets the arm. Within the lozenge shape there is a vertical oval shaped hole. The second arm is incomplete just as the lozenge shape starts. The broken edge is not a recent break. The item has a small trace of a dark green patina.
WAR-HER0-PAS1-026781	
WAR-HER0-PAS1-027507	The shape of the mount is sub-rectangular with symmetrical shaped sides, slightly narrowed top. There is a rivet hole along the top centre, and two rivet holes along the base. No design can be seen. The reverse, along the base is a very worn right-angled flange. Williams Class A, Type 1
WAR-HER0-PAS1-043420	The stirrup mount is sub-triangular in plan and is decorated with the three dimensional face of an animal. The features of the face including pointed upright ears, a pointed snout and slightly hollowed eyes. Along the base there are two rivet holes and between the ears there is a single hole. One of the lower holes still has an iron rivet intact.
WAR-HER0-PAS1-044995	The object has a semi-circular cross sectioned arm which terminated in a lozenge shaped loop. The interior shape of the lozenge shape is an oval shape. The arm is connected to a corner of the lozenge shape. The three remaining corners have a knob on the outer edge. At the opposite terminal of the arm there is a circular dome with two large knobs either side, but is incomplete, suggested by a broken edge. The reverse of the domed section is slightly concave. Traces of a mid-green patina.
WAR-HER0-PAS1-045334	The strap end is tongue shape in plan. It is made of two plates, the upper plate is decorated with a zoomorphic face toward the narrow terminal. The features consist of two sub-circular eyes with two 'v' grooves below. The body of the strap end is decorated with an incised sub-square panel, which may represent an entwined animal. At the wide terminal there is a single copper alloy rivet with an incised sub semi-circular shape. The border of the strap end is incised with notches. The reverse is undecorated. The strap end has a light-mid green patina.
WAR-HER0-PAS1-049619	Gold Finger-ring with gold cloisonne enamel bezel, filigree and granules. The hoop is a flat band of metal which expands to form a back-plate for the bezel and for the decoration at the shoulder. There is marked median line on the band as though it had been forged by folding in the edges of a strip. Although slightly damaged the ring appears to be D-shaped in plan and on each shoulder carries a deep strip of gold defining a triangular field filled with large granules of gold, several of which are missing. This ornament is finished by further granules at the outer ends of the strips. It has all been quite carelessly applied and it is noticeable that the "V" of gold strip is made from flattened beaded gold wire, set on edge. The notched edges are most clear where it sits on the shoulder of the hoop. The bezel is a separate piece held by a deep plain collar with a band of spirally-beaded wire outside masking the join with the hoop plate. This gold wire is crudely and unevenly beaded. This workmanship contrasts with that of the bezel itself which is a separate gold-walled disc filled with four fine-walled cells of opaque white enamel petals against a semi-translucent green glass background. The quality of the cloisonne enamel is high, equivalent to pieces mounted on ecclesiastical treasures such as the St Andrew's sandal reliquary of Egbert at Trier. This element, by analogy with this and other continental enamels may well be a product of an Ottonian workshop in the Rhineland area and date from the last quarter of the 10th century. Fine enamels were also being made in England from the time of Alfred well into the 11th century, but not enough is known about these yet to distinguish them. Green glass of this type was favoured by goldsmiths of the period on the Continent and in England. The ring itself is not easy to parallel and was certainly not made in the workshop of the enamel, to judge from the bold and relatively crude gold ornament made from relatively pure gold. It is probably also continental, supporting an Ottonian origin for the enamel and making the whole piece an import, a gift or purchase from overseas. Dimensions and metal content: Diameter: 22mm approximately; hoop depth: 3.3mm. X-ray fluorescence analysis at the British Museum indicated an approximate gold content of 93 per cent per cent.
WAR-HER0-PAS1-058837	Copper-alloy strap end with a well developed polished light blue/green patina. The length is 39.7mm and it is 7.7mm at the widest point. Most of the strap is a solid piece, with the exception of the split attachment end which has two rivet holes at the very edge. Both of these rivet holes, on both plates, are damaged and incomplete. The upper surface of the strap end is decorated. The attachment end has a double border groove down each side. Where the plates join together, the upper surface has a transverse ridge above three parallel grooves. The central portion of the strap end which follows is undecorated except for its bevelled sides. This central portion is bordered below by three transverse grooves. Below this, the terminal forms a stylised zoomorphic head represented by an angular elongated faceted quatrefoil. The reverse of the strap end is flat and undecorated. The attachment end is slightly bent in side view. This strap-end is a good example of Thomas's Class B, Type 1. Examples of the type have been excavated from stratified contexts dated to the later 8th to 11th centuries (Thomas 2003, 4). It is commonest in the south and south-east of England.
WAR-HER0-PAS1-060643	The legend appears to be purposefully removed. Perhaps to allow it to be used as a form of jewellery.
WAR-HER0-PAS1-060719	Hooked tag made of cast copper alloy. The body of the tag is flat and sub-triangular. The upper edge is straight, and in each of the two upper corners there is a circular hole. The right-hand hole has the remains of a copper-alloy rivet, which is highly unusual for a hooked tag; normally the holes are empty, so they are thought to be sewing holes rather than rivet holes. The upper surface of the tag is decorated with four circular cells laid out in a lozenge pattern, around which is a faint ring border. The reverse of the body is undecorated and flat. Protruding from the edge of the apex of

	the body is a short, sharp hook which bends towards the reverse. The surface of the hooked tag is corroded and the patina is not visible. It measures 13.1mm in length by 12mm in maximum width. Leslie Webster in the 'Making of England' dates a tag with similar decoration (no. 67c) to the 9th century.
WAR-HER0-PAS1-065652	Early Medieval Copper alloy stirrup mount, 43mm high and 26mm wide. The mount is triangular in shape with a prominent point. The lower edge curves downwards at its outer edge. It is very worn and only traces of its pattern can be seen, but it matches a Williams Class A, Type 8. The flange, has been snapped off and the two rivet holes that are present just above this are filled with corrosion. There is a single rivet hole present in the upper centre 14mm from its tip.
WAR-HER0-PAS1-070571	A cast copper alloy stirrup strap mount (length: 44.5mm; width: 32mm; thickness: 16mm; weight: 24.31g). It has been classified by David Williams as a Class B, Type 4 mount (East Anglian-type face mounts). The edges of the mount are scalloped down the sides with a rounded tip at the top where the upper fixing hole is situated. There are slight incised markings at the top but there are stronger defined features below in the form of three grooved ridges and lines that radiate from below the fixing hole. A stylistic human face appears below these lines with well defined eyebrows and slanting eyes as well as a three-dimensional protruding nose at the bottom. There are also slight markings to possibly illustrate cheeks. On the back of the mount, there are remains of an iron fitting or strap with two intact iron rivets still in place at the lower fixing holes. The mount is in an overall fair condition with slight iron corrosion at the back and base. It has a dark green patina. Similar examples have been found at Horspath, Oxon and Bentley, Suffolk (Williams, 1997, Ref nos. 463 & 464, fig 59, page 95). Cf. also LIN-B82F64 on this database. A group of twelve East Anglian-type face mounts have been illustrated by Williams (1997), of which all but three come from East Anglia. The exceptions are from Oxfordshire. Each example depicts a fully modelled mask and it is the nose and eyes that are accentuated. The nine East Anglian mounts and Ref no. 463 all have scalloped edges (see Williams, 1997, page 95, fig 59). Most copper alloy mounts are placed at the junction of the stirrup and stirrup leathers and mainly date to the 11th century AD. They have a wide distribution within England and to an uncertain extent on the near continent. Although most mounts appear in a variety of shapes, they can usually be recognised by a prominent flange/ledge which projects from the lower edge of the undecorated reverse side. The flange appears at right angles or more obliquely, and the objects have two or more fixing holes, usually for iron rivets. Class B, in particular, have a trapezoidal or sub-rectangular shape. They are often openworked, mostly have flanges angled obliquely downwards and have bear zoomorphic heads facing outwards. Williams, David, 'Late Saxon Stirrup-Strap Mounts: A Classification & Catalogue', 1997, CBA Research Report 111, Council for British Archaeology: pages 2, 22, 95-98.
WAR-HER0-PAS1-075371	A cast copper alloy stirrup strap mount, classified by David Williams as a Class A, Type 1 (length: 46.1mm; width: 29.2mm; thickness at centre: 4.1mm; thickness at base: 9.1mm; weight: 26.87g). A very corroded but complete (except the rivets) example of what is a common type of mount. The pointed tip at the top of the mount still has the apex loop (diameter: 3.2mm) beneath as well as two slight triangular pointed projections to either side. Half way down the mount, there are two more larger pointed projections opposite even other. Additionally, another two smaller pointed tips protrude out from the sides opposite each other near the base and just above the two rivet holes (diameter: 2.9mm) near the base. Neither of the rivets (which were originally probably made of iron) remain. The flange is Type A: the common right angle flange, as classified by Williams, 1997, 25. There is no visible decoration on the front or back of the mount. It may not have been decorated, and if it was, it may have only been engraved. The front surface is also too worn to identify any markings. Generally, the mount is in a poor and corroded condition with a patchy dark green-red patina. Only traces of the original patina survive on the front. The Class A mounts are mainly pentagonal in form and each usually have an individual design by either engraving or punching into the surface. Sixty-two Type 1 mounts are illustrated in Williams, 1997 and most of the best examples come from southern England. A general distribution sweeps from the south west of England up to North Lincolnshire. There is also a large concentration in Norfolk and Suffolk. This example dates to the 11th century AD.
WAR-HER0-PAS1-078984	Fragment of a copper-alloy Anglo-Scandinavian bridle cheekpiece with Ringerike-style decoration, dating to the 11th century AD. It is now very corroded, with a rough reddish surface but with traces of gilding. The object has the usual animal head with open jaws and curving neck; the neck curves around to meet both jaws creating openwork perforations. There is an engraved oval eye (now corroded to a ridge) and a projecting spur on the lower part of the neck; the neck ends at a broken circular perforation. The object is quite flat with rounded edges, with engraved decoration on one face only. All breaks are old and worn. It weighs 27.35g, and measures 48.4mm long, 34.2mm wide and 5.3mm thick.
WAR-HER0-PAS1-080338	Penny of Aethelred II of the second hand type, c.985-991. Minted at London by Oscytel. North 768. The coin has creases on the surfaces, as if at one point it was creased or crumpled. EMC 2006.0150
WAR-HER0-PAS1-080499	The object is a bridle fitting, a component of the cheekpiece. These tend to date to the 11th century (Geake 2001). It is made from cast copper alloy. The central portion of the cheekpiece is a rectangular block. The reverse is flat, the upper surface slightly moulded, and sinks in the centre becoming slightly concave. On this surface, at either end, there is a vertical groove. At either terminal of this block there is an integral lozenge shaped loop. The hole in the centre of these loops is circular. There are no signs of wear on the loops which you would expect to see on a well used cheekpiece. The reverse of the object is flat and undecorated. On one loop there is a slight trace of gilding, otherwise the surface has a mottled mid green patina. In length the cheekpiece is 58.9mm, 20.9mm wide and weighs 16.84g.
WAR-HER0-PAS1-080502	The object is a mount, but it is uncertain what it decorated. It is made from cast copper alloy with the decoration having been chip carved. The mount original was an elongated lozenge in plan, however now both terminals are abraded, and the mount has a vertical break in the centre. The break is possibly recent, but is also abraded. The upper surface of the mount is decorated with a chip carved design. The design is possibly based on the Trehwiddle style, but the motifs are very simplistic, chunky with no fine details. There appears to be in triangular sections over the mount. If the decoration is in Trehwiddle style, the mount would be dated to the 9th century. One terminal has an incomplete rivet hole, which has iron corrosion around it. The mount is also bent in profile forming a wide 'V' shape which is slightly off-centre. The reverse is undecorated. In length the mount (both halves together) is 38.6mm, 21.9mm wide and weighs 3.83g.
WAR-HER0-PAS1-088687	Anglo-Saxon copper-alloy strap end. It is tear-shaped, with one end split that would have held the strap between two small rivets (missing). The pointy end is decorated with four small raised mouldings, in Saxon animal style the 'ears' of the animals head. No mouldings for eyes or snout are visible. The back is decorated with an inlay of white metal or copper-alloy wire which lines the surface as well as creating a scrollwork pattern on the inside.
WAR-HER0-PAS1-088703	Copper-alloy buckle with integral plate. The frame is D-shaped and has moulded ridges around the edge. There is a circular pin hole 3 mm in diameter; to either side of this is a small projecting lobe. The plate is asymmetric and has three rounded lobes separated by curved grooves; each lobe has a circular perforation slightly smaller than the pin hole. The ornament is in the late Viking Urnes Style which arrived in England in the mid 11th century and continued into the 12th. This buckle has a very simplified version of the style; the design is normally cast in openwork form, giving a greater depth to the figures. It incorporates curving lines enclosing ribbon-shaped quadrupeds, sometimes entwined, and is often asymmetric. A more sophisticated version of an Urnes-style buckle with integral plate can be seen at DENO-50FE76.
WAR-HER0-PAS1-088898	The function of the object is unidentifiable. It is decorated with a stamped design and a portion of the shape is reminiscent of an Early Medieval brooch illustrated in MacGregor and Bolick, No. 22.1. The object is an asymmetrical shape in plan, but is a sub inverted 'Y' shape which has an integral protrusion extending from the side of the vertical stem. The object is flat in profile and

	only one face is decorated. The decoration is formed by stamped annular rings, two of which are large and dispersed, and three which are small and overlap each other slightly. The smaller rings are bordered by three linear grooves. The reverse is flat and undecorated. It is difficult to tell if any of the edges of the object are broken. The surface of the object has a well developed shiny green coloured patina with occasional red copper corrosion on some of the edges. It weighs 1.3g and measures 25.2mm long, 16.6mm wide and 1.3mm thick.
WAR-HER0-PAS1-088995	A 10th century penny.EMC pic
WAR-HER0-PAS1-092157	The object is possibly a stirrup terminal, made of cast copper alloy. The stirrup terminals date to the later Early Medieval period, similar dating to the Stirrup Mounts as published by Williams (1997). The terminal is formed by a semi-cylindrical casing within which the iron stirrup would have been placed. The interior surface of the casing does not show any signs of iron, instead there is a poor patina. The terminal in plan is an elongated trapezoid. The cylindrical element becomes more shallow as the terminal tapers. The exterior of the casing has moulded decoration. The upper narrow portion is slightly swollen and has vertical ribbing. The lower portion of the terminal is also swollen and has oblique ribbing on the sides. The surface of the terminal has no patina, the surface is brown and worn, therefore some detail of the decoration has been lost. It weighs 9.5g, and measures 33.9mm long, 8.9mm thick and 13.1mm wide.
WAR-HER0-PAS1-098177	Anglo-Scandinavian cheekpiece from a bridle. Made from copper alloy, it is 29 mm long and 15 mm wide. At one end the cheekpiece has the remains of a rectangular loop 15 mm wide, which is triangular in cross-section. There is then a short solid D-sectioned arm, 8.5 mm wide and 4 mm thick, which runs down to an integrally moulded three-dimensional animal head. This has long rounded ears, circular depressions for eyes and a slit for a mouth. Below, the cheekpiece has broken at the circular aperture which would have held one end of the bit. The object has a dark brown patina and a rough surface. Cheekpieces of this type are rare and their distribution at present seems to be concentrated in southern England.
WAR-HER0-PAS1-101368	The object is a late Early Medieval stirrup mount. These mounts tend to date to the mid 9th to 11th century. It has been made from cast copper alloy. Williams (1997, Late Saxon Stirrup Mounts; A Classification and Catalogue) classifies similar mounts as being Type 11a. The mount is sub-triangular in plan, the sides are slightly convex. The upper tip has a sub-trefoil shape with an off-centre rivet hole. The mount is decorated by a lion, who faces right, and is looking upwards. Only one front paw is visible, compared to other mounts they depict the second paw being raised. The tail is curled between the legs and is then vertical over the back. The lower edge of the mount has a right-angled flange on the reverse. This flange has a single central rivet hole. The reverse is undecorated and is slightly concave. The mount has large areas of a mid brown/green coloured patina. The decoration appears to be quite worn, otherwise the mount is in a fair condition. It measures 50.98mm long, 28.55mm wide across the widest portion, and the flange is 7.86mm thick. It weighs 29.4g.
WAR-HER0-PAS1-107232	An incomplete cast copper alloy stirrup strap mount, dating to the 11th century AD and classified as a Class A, Type 1 example (length: 46.1mm; width: 29.8mm; thickness at flange: 7mm; weight: 16.82g). The mount has a sub-triangular and pentagonal form with a Type A common right angled flange (width: 24.9mm) at the base, with two complete rivet holes (diameter: 2.9mm) present at the base immediately above the flange. Above the rivet holes (where none of the rivets survive), there are two triangular pointed and integral protrusions at either side of the mount's width. After the decoration, the mount tapers to an incomplete rounded tip at the top where a single incomplete rivet hole appears (with no rivet surviving). From the side view, the mount has a curved appearance, and there is no other decoration present or remaining on the front as the artefact is worn and in a poor condition with a light green patina. Similar examples are illustrated in Williams, 1997, pages 27-34. Williams states that these mounts largely date to the 11th century AD, particularly due to the decorative similarities of the Class A Type 1 mounts to Late Viking Ringerike and Urnes styles (page 8). The mounts have a wide distribution within England with some also appearing on the Continent, and the majority found in southern and eastern England.
WAR-HER0-PAS1-121719	Anglo-Scandinavian copper alloy stirrup mount, 36mm long and 26.5mm wide. It is in a fair condition with a dark brown patina and weighs 10.50 grams. The mount is sub rectangular in form with a slight curved indentation in the centre of each side. Its upper part is missing and half of a fixing hole can be seen, flanked by two curved worn areas. This is flanked by raised linear decoration which creates a triangular form. Inside this is another raised area which is triangular. The lower edge of the object, which is straight, has triangular protrusions at each corner which would have formed animal heads. There are two circular fixing holes between these. The holes are filled with iron corrosion and there is a patch of this on the reverse, which is otherwise plain. The mount fits Williams Class A type 7, but is a new variant (pers. comm. David Williams).
WAR-HER0-PAS1-122647	A complete cast copper alloy stirrup strap mount, dating to the 11th century AD (length: 44mm; width at base: 29mm; thickness at flange: 8mm; weight: 21.30g). Classified by David Williams in 'Late Saxon Stirrup-Strap Mounts: A Classification & Catalogue' [1997], as a Group A, Type 11A mount (pages 58-67, ref nos 225-245 & 261-268), the artefact is sub-triangular in form and depicts a 'lion-like quadruped with front paw raised and tail curved over its back' (Williams, 1995, 'Finds Research Group 700-1700 Datasheet 20: Stirrup Mounts', page 3). Even though this example is badly worn and corroded, the head is raised and the mouth would usually be open as if reaching for an object invariably pendent within the frame. Williams also states that 'a lion of similar posture appears in the mid-11th century Crowland psalter, craning upward to grasp the point of a spear held by Christ' (Williams, 1995, page 2; fig 3 & page 3), and others appear in the borders of the Bayeux Tapestry. Class/ Group A mounts are fixed to the stirrup strap through a single apex loop visible at the top of the mount with trifid decoration directly below, as well as connecting to the stirrup at the base of the mount where there are two rivet holes directly above the Type A or common right angle flange at the base, as seen in Williams, 1997, page 25, fig 18A. The mount is in a worn and corroded condition. Very little of the original patina remains and there are some areas of bronze disease on the back of the artefact. Stirrup strap mounts have a wide distribution within England and to an uncertain extent on the near continent, but most examples in England appear across southern Britain from East Anglia down towards the south west, as well as large scatters around the Lincolnshire/ Humberside area. Many of the mounts of Class, Group A show elements abstracted from or influenced by the Late Viking Ringerike and Urnes styles, as well as from other uncertain sources. The Ringerike style belongs to the first half of the 11th century, with the Urnes style developing out of the Ringerike around the middle of the 11th century. The Urnes style is still current in Ireland in the early 12th century but in England it is likely to have blended with the Romanesque style before the end of the 11th century (Williams, 1997, page 8), indicating the very likely date of the 11th century for most stirrup strap mounts.
WAR-HER0-PAS1-122768	The strap end is made from cast copper alloy, which divides into two sheets. In plan the strap end is an elongated trapezoid. It has decoration on the upper plate in poor condition and may consist of an interlace design with the terminal of the strap end forming a zoomorphic head. There are two small circular cells, either representing eyes or ears. The reverse is undecorated. It is on the reverse where the two plates are visible. The strap end has traces of a dark green patina on the reverse; otherwise the surface is heavily abraded. In length it is 26.5mm, 6.8mm wide and 1.66mm thick. It weighs 1.36g. The strap end is dated to the Early Medieval. Thomas (2003 ?Late Anglo-Saxon and Viking-Age Strap Ends 750-1100: Part 1? Finds Research Group Datasheet 32) suggests it is a Type A, suggesting it dates to the 9th to 10th centuries.
WAR-HER0-PAS1-130366	A component of a bridle, a probable bit link, made from cast copper alloy. Only a fragment remains of the cheekpiece, and this consists on an incomplete loop. One terminal of the loop, near the arm is broken, and this is not a recent break. The other loop tapers to a blunt point which may suggest it was broken due to wear. Integral to the exterior edge of the loop is a fragment of an arm, consisting of a bulbous sub-oval block, which then has an integral narrowed protrusion from the opposite side to the loop. This narrowed section is semi-circular in section and terminates with a

	broken edge. This break may be more recent. The reverse of the cheekpiece is flat with rounded edges. The surface has a matte green and red/brown colour and is abraded. In length the cheekpiece is 34.03mm long, 17.64mm wide, and 8.3mm thick and weighs 8.63g. Williams (Williams, D. 1997 Late Saxon Stirrup Strap Mounts: A classification and Catalogue CBA Research Report 111) illustrates similar strap fittings (Plate 1) and dates them to the 11th century
WAR-HER0-PAS1-131561	An early Medieval cast copper alloy strap end. The strap end has two components, a long rectangular shaft and a wedge-shaped split at the widest terminal. The shaft is sub-rectangular in plan and sub-rectangular in section. The terminal has moulded zoomorphic features forming a forming a head with nostrils pointing forwards, a snout and 'v' shaped grooves on the upper surface behind the snout. Behind the head the upper surface is decorated with a Trehwiddle-styled panel. The motifs are difficult to describe due to the worn condition, but behind the moulded head are two sub-comma shapes, possibly depicting a set of eyes. Behind these, on the remaining portion of the panel, there is a Trehwiddle-styled design within a narrowed panel which has slightly bevelled edges. The second component of the strap end is the integral wedge shaped split. In profile this component is a 'v' shape which has a cast copper alloy round-headed rivet in each corner of the terminal which passes through each sheet of the split. One rivet-head is missing and is probably recent damage. The upper surface of this component has a single motif Trehwiddle designed rectangular panel. The motif is engraved in low-relief with traces of a black substance, probably neillo, filling the low-relief areas. The reverse of the strap end is undecorated and is slightly concave. The reverse does have a patch of iron staining suggesting the strap end has lain against an iron object and, considering the good condition of the strap end, has been removed from this object recently. The surface of the strap end has a well developed mid-green patina. The rivets have slightly corroded with red copper corrosion visible. The strap end measures 47.47mm long, 10.36mm wide and 5.3mm thick. It weighs 9.8g. Thomas (Thomas, G. 2003 'Late Anglo-Saxon and Viking-Age Strap Ends 750-1100: Part I' Finds Research Group AD 700-1700 Datasheet 32) classifies these type of strap ends as Class B. Class B Type 1 has a similar zoomorphic terminal to the recorded example. Class B Type 2 has a Trehwiddle designed panel on the wedge-shaped split component, but the shaft is undecorated and the zoomorphic terminal is not similar in style. Class B Type 3 has a Trehwiddle designed panel on the wedge-shaped split component and decoration on the shaft, but this decoration is a series of scrolls. The recorded example is probably considered a variant of Thomas's Class B Types 1, 2 and 3 and probably dates to the 9th century.
WAR-HER0-PAS1-131575	An early Medieval cast copper alloy strap end. The strap end is fragmentary and only approximately half if the upper portion remains. The strap end is an elongated trapezoid in plan. The edge, opposite the most narrow edge, there is a broken edge, which was possibly broken recently. The side edges of the strap end are slightly convex. The upper surface is decorated with a crudely executed design consisting of a 'X' at the terminal. Behind this there are two transverse parallel grooves which have slightly angled linear grooves between. The body of the strap end is decorated with a panel consisting of a crude Trehwiddle-like motif. The reverse of the strap end is undecorated and flat except for a slight step towards the broken edge. This step may have been where the strap end divided into two sheets in profile, and the lower sheet has broken off here. The surface of the strap end has a well developed mid-green/grey patina. The strap end measures 28.02mm long, 12.01mm wide and 1.04mm thick. It weighs 1.6g. Thomas (Thomas, G. 2003 'Late Anglo-Saxon and Viking-Age Strap Ends 750-1100: Part I' Finds Research Group AD 700-1700 Datasheet 32) classifies these shaped strap ends as Class A. This type of strap end date from the 9th to 10th centuries.
WAR-HER0-PAS1-133613	Anglo-Scandinavian copper alloy strap end, 50mm long, 17mm wide and 2mm thick. The object is in fair condition with a brown patina and weighs 7.99 grams. The object is sub rectangular in form with rounded ends and consists of two plates welded together. The upper surface is decorated, beginning with a relief carved animal head which takes up almost one third of its length. It has a flat nose, circular eyes with two large rounded ears above. next is an area of interlace knotwork which is contained in an incised border. The knotwork terminates in a triangle protrusion and either side of this is a stylised beast in a triangular form. The decoration terminates with a semi-circular border. At the top of the object are two circular fixing holes which are bordered on the lower side by a semi-circular indentation. Between this and the main decoration is a chevron shaped incised line. The reverse of the object is plain and the upper half has broken off.
WAR-HER0-PAS1-136406	Fragment of a cast copper alloy harness strap distributor. The object is formed of an incomplete loop, and integral block. The loop is a sub-oval in plan and section. One terminal of the loop frame appears to be worn therefore terminating with a blunt point. The other terminal is more broken than worn. The break is not recent. This loop is integral to a central block. The block is oval in section and plan. In profile it is thicker than the loop. Integral to the upper and lower edge of the block are individual knops. The side edge to the block, opposite the loop, has a broken face, which suggests there was another loop originally. This broken surface is not recent. The reverse of the object is flat, therefore the block, knops and loop are all flush with each other. The surface has a matte brown/green patina and is slightly abraded. In length the harness fitting is 37.99mm long, 24.59mm wide, and 11.92mm thick and weighs 20.42g. Williams (Williams, D. 1997 Late Saxon Stirrup Strap Mounts: A classification and Catalogue CBA Research Report 111) illustrates similar strap fittings (Plate 1) and dates them to the 11th century.
WAR-HER0-PAS1-138373	A copper-alloy hooked tag, a long trapezoid in shape. Integral to the lower, most narrow edge there is an off-set hook, which is curled towards the reverse of the object. The opposite, upper edge has a small hole in each corner. One hole is incomplete due to damage. The front and reverse is undecorated. The tag has been made from sheet copper alloy rather than cast copper alloy. The object has a mid green patina, and measures 19.87mm long and 11.3mm wide at most. It weighs 0.5g. Early-medieval hooked tags are hard to date, being found in contexts from the seventh to the eleventh centuries. Hinton (in Biddle, M (ed.) 1990 Object and Economy in Medieval Winchester Volume II Oxford, Clarendon Press) illustrates similar triangular hooked tags, with straight tops and no decoration, and dates these to the eleventh century (nos. 1415 and 1417 in particular).
WAR-HER0-PAS1-138374	A probably Early Medieval cast copper alloy strap end. In plan the strap end is an elongated triangle, and in profile it is flat and appears to be one sheet. It has decoration on the upper plate, but it is in poor condition and may consist of an interlace design with the terminal of the strap end forming a zoomorphic head. There are two small circular cells, either representing eyes or ears. The reverse is undecorated. The strap end may be incomplete has usually they divide into two sheets in profile and have rivet holes to fix the leather to the strap end. The strap end has traces of a dark green patina; otherwise the surface is heavily abraded. In length it is 33.66mm, 9.26mm wide and 1.66mm thick. It weighs 2.5g. The strap end is dated to the Early Medieval. Thomas (2003 'Late Anglo-Saxon and Viking-Age Strap Ends 750-1100: Part I' Finds Research Group Datasheet 32) suggests it is a Type A, suggesting it dates to the 9th to 10th centuries.
WAR-HER0-PAS1-142751	Medieval coin: penny of Harold I.
WAR-HER0-PAS1-156111	A cast copper alloy stirrup terminal. The terminal is formed by a semi-cylindrical casing which is angled at 45° and an integral horizontal block protruding from the base of the casing. The casing is semi-circular in section and has moulded decoration on the exterior which consists on a collar along the upper edge, and the lower edge. These ovals may be representing eyes. The reverse of the casing has a grey coating which was probably the remains of lead solder. The sides of the block are decorated with moulded vertical ribs within a linear border. The terminal of the block which extends beyond the casing, is down-turned forming a small knop. The opposite terminal, which is beneath the casing also has the remains of lead solder and would have acted as a butt for the iron stirrup. The underside of the block is undecorated. The surface of the mount has a well developed mid green patina. It measures 35.14mm long from the upper edge of the casing to the lower edge of the down-turned knop, and 11.05mm wide across the casing. It weighs 17.8g. Williams (Williams, D. 1997 Stirrup Terminals Finds Research Group Datasheet No. 24) comments these stirrup mount terminals date to a period centring on the later 11th century. The style of the recorded example is most closing matching 4c and 4g in Williams's datasheet.

WAR-HER0-PAS1-157081	Fragment of an Early Medieval cast copper alloy harness fitting. An arm and terminal remain of the fitting. The arm is semi-circular in section, and is rectangular in plan. One terminal of the arm is a broken edge, and the break is not recent. Integral to the other arm terminal is an loop which is a lozenge shape, with three external corners having integral knobs as decoration. There is an oval hole in the centre of the lozenge, through which straps were passed through. There are no signs of wear, just a scrape on the upper surface. The reverse of the loop frame is obliquely angled. The surface has a well developed mid grey/green patina. In length the harness fitting is 34.85mm, 22.05mm wide, 4.56mm thick and weighs 8.3g. The fitting dates to the 11th century (Geake 2001 Finds Recording Guide unpublished). Geake describes these types of fittings as being harness cheek-piece fittings, but they are currently being studied by David Williams (pers comm) and he disagrees, he suggests they were used in a variety of positions on the harness.
WAR-HER0-PAS1-162768	A cast copper-alloy openwork strap-end, ca. 1/2 missing, surface very worn. The complete openwork pattern probably depicted a foliate design. The decoration was carried out in the 10th to 11th century Winchester style.
WAR-HER0-PAS1-178835	An early Medieval cast copper alloy strap end. The strap end is incomplete and is an elongated sub pointed oval in plan. One terminal is rounded and the upper surface is a moulded animal head with a pair of crescents with a sub-lozenge with representing either eyes or ears. The body of the mount is decorated with a scroll design, which is repeated twice, both being joined by an oblique angled groove. The decorated has been chipped caved and cast. The second terminal has a portion of the upper plate missing, but it does reveal the lower plate, which has two incomplete rivet holes. The reverse of the strap end is undecorated, but has a corroded patch which is surrounded by traces of iron staining. The surface of the strap end has a well developed dark green patina. The strap end measures 41.11mm long, 9.17mm wide and 2.62mm thick. It weighs 3.4g. Thomas (Thomas, G. 2003 'Late Anglo-Saxon and Viking-Age Strap Ends 750-1100: Part I' Finds Research Group AD 700-1700 Datasheet 32) classifies these shaped strap ends as Class A. Within this class Thomas describes Type 5 has having a similar style decoration, but the key to this type is the silver-wired decoration, which the recorded example does not have. Type 5 is thought to originate in East Anglia, and the recorded example may be a diversification of this. This class of strap end dates to the 9th and 10th centuries.
WAR-HER0-PAS1-189280	A cast copper-alloy stirrup-strap mount. The mount is sub-triangular in plan, the sides are slightly convex. The tip is a moulded sub-trefoil with a circular perforation in the upper leaf and a radiating groove in the side leafs. The mount is decorated by a lion, who faces right, and is looking upwards. Both the front paws are raised, one higher than the other. The tail is curled between the legs and in front of the body, curling towards the back of the head. Defining the neck are three rectangular indentations. The lower edge of the mount has two rivet holes, both have the remains of iron rivets in place. The reverse of the mount is undecorated and has, along the lower edge a shallow stepped flange. The mount measures 52.69mm long and 32.03mm wide. It weighs 30.1g. The mount is a stirrup strap mount dating to the 11th century. Williams (1997 Late Saxon Stirrup Mounts: A Classification and Catalogue CBA Research Report 111) classifies this type with a lion as Class A Type 11A, No. 225 and 227 are particularly similar, but possibly not made in the same mould. Both the Williams examples were found in Buckinghamshire. These mounts were initially identified as book mounts in 1920 and later as strap ends and casket mounts (Williams, 1997;3) these interpretations continued in general use until recent times.
WAR-HER0-PAS1-203913	Date: 9th century. Description: Polyhedral socketed gold terminal ornamented with a pattern of deeply cut roundels separated by lozenge-shaped fields, containing respectively triangles and squares inlaid with niello. Each roundel additionally contains three plain pellets. The short socket extends from a narrow collar below the head and ends in another. It is pierced by a rivet. The precise function of this object is not clear. Its small size, narrow socket and a lack of smooth flattened base (and thus its unsuitability for sliding across a page) set it apart from the four so called 'aestels' or manuscript pointers, all of which have sockets with internal diameters that are twice the size of this, flat bases, and are significantly larger. In form, the head resembles the polyhedral-headed middle Saxon pin types, some of which have ring and dot or more elaborate decoration, like the large example from the Trewiddle hoard. However, although one or two rare examples of separately attached heads are known, none resembles this, which seems to have been fixed to an organic shaft or other organic object. An alternative explanation might be that it was a decorative hanging bobble of some kind - for example from a rich garment or vestment such as an ecclesiastical band or stole. The use of nielloed geometric decoration has later 9th century Trewiddle-style parallels, for example on a group of silver sword fittings, and on the Anglo-Saxon gold ring in the great Viking hoard from Hon, Norway. Author; Leslie Webster; Treasure Report: 1998-1999. No. 70
WAR-HER0-PAS1-213163	The object has been cast from copper alloy, which was folded, the fold forming a vertical edge. Both faces are symmetrical. The design is a standing animal, probably a horse. Behind the horse is a vertical rectangle that is also integral to the tail. The animal is standing on a horizontal line which is integral to the animals feet and rectangle behind the animal. The head of the horse and the lower horizontal line form the fold, otherwise the shape of the animal is defined by openwork. There are two areas of openwork beneath the animal. Two cast copper alloy rivets join the lower edges of the animal. One head of the rivets is flattened, the other terminal of the rivets still protrudes. The object is slightly abraded, but has traces of a mid green patina. It measures 29.26mm long, 18.26mm wide, and 5.03mm thick. It weighs 4.7g. The object is a horse-shaped fitting, which Geoff Egan comments "They are thought to be end protectors for C11th (ish) knife scabbards (problem: no surviving sheaths among the admittedly very scrappy survivals are of appropriate shape). Formerly thought to be in pairs to protect/beautify ends of antler combs, though this now abandoned. They are usually openwork, characterised by apparently being bent into the U-shape."
WAR-HER0-PAS1-215890	An incomplete cast copper alloy 11th century bridle cheek-piece. The object is asymmetrical and is moulded on the upper surface with an intertwining beast. The head appears to be missing due to a break. The break is not recent. There is an area of oval shaped openwork to give further definition. The reverse is undecorated. The surface of the object is a matte brown colour. It measures 48.45mm long, 32.75mm wide and 4.86mm thick. It weighs 19.4g. The decoration used on these fittings derives from the late Viking Ringerike style, which was the penultimate phase of late Viking-age art, and was used for most of the 11th century (Williams 2007, Finds Research Group AD700-1700 Datasheet 39). A similar example has been recorded on the PAS database (WILT-34C3A7) and is from Laverstock, Wiltshire).
WAR-HER0-PAS1-216841	A heavily corroded cast copper-alloy strap end, which is probably early medieval or medieval in date. In profile, the strap end has a convex-sided plate with a concave sided waist just above the broadly shield shaped terminal at the base. In profile, the split end at the top is visible, in which the strap would have been secured with pins/rivets. One side of the terminal is also more pronounced and rounded. This may have been a zoomorphic terminal as is seen on certain types of strap end (see 'Late Anglo-Saxon and Viking-Age strap-ends 750-1100?', Thomas, 2003 & 2004). The strap end is 31.6mm long and 9.0mm wide. These are maximum dimensions. The terminal knob is 3.0mm thick. The strap end has a mass of 2.75g. The plate has a heavily corroded uneven brown surface, with some green corrosion products visible. No decoration beyond the overall form of the strap end is evident. In 'Late Anglo-Saxon and Viking-Age strap-ends 750-1100: Part 1?', Thomas (2003, p.1) states: 'Strap ends provided the dual service of preventing straps to which they were attached from fraying or curling, and on items of costume, adding weight to make them hang down attractively. One can deduce from their considerable variation in size and the fact that they were evidently worn in sets, pairs and singly, that the range current during this period encapsulated several functional contexts.' In parts 1 and 2 of 'Late Anglo-Saxon and Viking-Age strap-ends 750-1100?', Thomas has introduced a classification system for strap ends (2003, 2004).

	However, whilst broadly similar in form to the examples described by Thomas, it is unclear if the example described here fits within the system due to its condition. On the basis of its form, a date of 750-1100 is suggested.
WAR-HER0-PAS1-219317	A complete cast copper-alloy early medieval strap end. The strap end consists of a split end at the top and a convex sided plate with a zoomorphic terminal at the base. Within the split end, which flares out in profile, there are two horizontally aligned rivets which would have originally secured the strap. The plate has an essentially flat median section. The zoomorphic terminal is in relief on the front. In addition to the zoomorphic terminal, the front of the strap end is decorated with a curvilinear design highlighted by recesses. Due to the surface condition, the design is unclear but it appears to be set within a curved recessed border below the rivets and running down the edges of the front of the plate to the zoomorphic terminal. At the top of the plate, between the rivets, there is a drop shaped design formed by a narrow groove. At the top of the zoomorphic terminal there are two curved, raised features, side by side, with crescentic recesses representing ears. Below the ears is a rounded head in relief, and a narrow snout at the terminal. The reverse of the plate is undecorated. The strap end is 50.7mm long, 14.2mm wide, and 3.0mm thick at about its median point. The strap end has a mass of 11.5g. The plate has a glossy appearance, which is likely to be a result of a recent application of wax (etc). The surface is largely brown in colour but in particular on the anthropomorphic terminal and the reverse of the plate, green corrosion products are also visible. There are some shallow grooves/striations running down the plate on the reverse and one side of the plate has an uneven projection visible, but it is unclear if this is original. In ?Late Anglo-Saxon and Viking-Age strap-ends 750-1100: Part 1?, Thomas (2003, p.1) states: ?Strap ends provided the dual service of preventing straps to which they were attached from fraying or curling, and on items of costume, adding weight to make them hang down attractively. One can deduce from their considerable variation in size and the fact that they were evidently worn in sets, pairs and singly, that the range current during this period encapsulated several functional contexts.? In parts 1 and 2 of ?Late Anglo-Saxon and Viking-Age strap-ends 750-1100?, Thomas has introduced a classification system for strap ends (2003, 2004). Class A strap ends are summarised as having a split end, convex sided or tapering plate, zoomorphic terminal and an average ratio of length to width of 1:3.5. The strap end described here has convex sides, a length to width ratio of 1:3.6, a split end and a zoomorphic terminal. Thomas?s Class A, Type 2 encompasses a range of non-representational, curvilinear and geometric patterns, often in combination with highly stylised animal head terminals and trilobite palmettes. The strap end described in this record is most closely related to Class A, Type 2. In terms of dating, Thomas (2003, p.2) states that the chronological limits of the class A strap ends probably lie either side of the 9th century ? with some suggestion of 8th century origins and increasing evidence to 10th century usage in the north, by which time the tongue shaped (class E) examples had superseded them in the south. On this basis the strap end is likely to date from the 8th to the 10th century.
WAR-HER0-PAS1-229014	Cast copper alloy fitting having a half-round channel-like section one end of which is plain, with a slight taper, this is separated from the rest of the object by a baluster moulding around which is a single, medial, incised line. The rest of the object consists of a hooked, claw-like moulding the underside of which is hollowed. Within the hollow are traces of a silvery metal, which is either solder or lead. While direct parallels for this object have not been found its form and method of construction are very like those seen on Saxo-Norman stirrup mounts and it is likely that it was a side-piece from one of them.
WAR-HER0-PAS1-235457	An incomplete early medieval copper alloy pin. The pin-head is sub-circular, almost oval, in plan. The remains of the pin - a small broken stub with an oval cross-section - projects slightly to the front on one end of the head. The object is 26.3mm long, 26.3mm wide, and the sub-circular head is 3.4mm thick. The pin has a mass of 9.6g. The front of the pinhead is decorated with incised grooves and dots forming a concave sided lozenge within a sub-circular border near to the perimeter, with a circle in the centre. The reverse is plain, but there may be traces of a white metal coating, although this is unclear. Otherwise the pin has a well developed green patina, although the surface is rather pitted and chipped, particularly around the edges. The break on the pin has a lighter green, pitted surface. Dr Leahy (PAS Finds Adviser, Early Medieval metalwork) dates the pin recorded here to the late 9th century and comments that it has good parallels in the Talnotrie hoard, Glen of the Bar, Kirkcudbrightshire. The design is also similar to that on the front of the circular brooch number 11 catalogued in: ?Anglo-Saxon Ornamental Metalwork 700-1100? (D M Wilson, 1964, page 127 and plate XVII (9th/10th century)).
WAR-HER0-PAS1-236304	Cast copper alloy strap end decorated with a Trewiddle style animal. This is truncated as the upper, bifurcated part of the strap end is missing. The animal is highly stylised but appears to have been shown with its head looking back over its shoulder. Two feet are suggested; one with two toes, the other with one. The design was incised into the surface of the strap end and then inlaid with a black material, probably niello. The edges of the object are decorated with a series of notches. As is usual the strap end terminated with a stylised animal's head, its nose being suggested behind which are two crescentic ears, separated by a longitudinal bar. Between the ears and the nose are two crescents, inlaid with niello. Unusually, the back of the strap end bears traces of iron corrosion products and a small area of 1.0mm thick iron.
WAR-HER0-PAS1-238118	Early medieval copper alloy, gold and enamel brooch, 25.5mm in diameter and 5.5mm thick. The brooch is in fair condition with a green patina and weighs 5.39grams. The brooch is circular and has a series of six circular protrusions around its edge, these may have held enamel but are now hollow. The whole of the surface is filled with enamel consisting of a pattern of three small semi-circles of different colours, red and white can be seen, the third is missing. These are surrounded by crescents of a dark blue. The fourth quarter has a large crescent of dark blue. The rest of the field is filled with a paler blue. The object appears to have two bands of copper alloy containing the decoration. The reverse has traces of a lug and pin and there are traces of gilding on the surface.
WAR-HER0-PAS1-255047	Cast copper-alloy strap-end. Early Medieval (c.8th-10th C). Mass: 2.2g; length: 37.1mm; width: 11.8mm; thickness of plate at the centre: 1.5mm. The strap-end has an incomplete split end at the top, a convex-sided plate and a zoomorphic terminal (which is bent slightly backwards). The front of the plate is decorated with a simple design within a border, which are recessed and traces of a white metal inlay, probably silver, remain. The object has a green patina in parts, although this has been lost on much of the strap-end, leaving a dull pitted surface. This is a Thomas Class A strap-end (see Late Anglo-Saxon and Viking-Age Strap Ends 750-1100, Part I, 2003, p.2). Thomas comments that the chronological limits of the class probably lie either side of the 9th century - an 8th century origin has been proposed on more than one occasion and there is mounting evidence for their continued production and circulation well into the 10th century in the north of the country.
WAR-HER0-PAS1-257359	Penannular copper alloy ring, round section 4.4mm diameter, tapering towards ends, one tip broken.
WAR-HER0-PAS1-266259	Cast copper-alloy strap-end. Early Medieval (c.8th-10th C). Mass: 2.7g; length: 41.0 mm; width: 9.5 mm; thickness of plate at the centre: 1.7mm. The strap-end has an incomplete split end at the top, a convex-sided plate and a zoomorphic terminal. The front of the plate is decorated with a simple design, which is now rather unclear due to corrosion, although there is a semi-circle at the top. This is a Thomas Class A strap-end (see Late Anglo-Saxon and Viking-Age Strap Ends 750-1100, Part I, 2003, p.2). Thomas comments that the chronological limits of the class probably lie either side of the 9th century - an 8th century origin has been proposed on more than one occasion and there is mounting evidence for their continued production and circulation well into the 10th century in the north of the country.

WAR-HER0-PAS1-268329	Cast copper-alloy strap-end. Early medieval (late Anglo-Saxon /Viking age, c. late 9th-11th century). Mass: 10.8g; length: 34.0mm; width: 19.3mm; thickness: 4.5mm. Tongue shaped in plan, with a solid end with three rivet holes for attachment (two of which are complete) and an openwork plate with six holes, orientated horizontally in pairs down the plate, and a central moulding near to the top. Thomas class E (2004, p. 1-2).
WAR-HER0-PAS1-383875	A probable Early Medieval cast copper alloy strap end. In plan the strap end is an elongated triangle with slightly convex sides. In profile one terminal is split in profile forming a slender ' '
WAR-HER0-PAS1-392180	Ref.: 2010 T335(Rec. no. 7168)Surface metal analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content for the ingot of 94%, the remainder being copper with a trace of lead and gold. This is likely to be a slight overestimate of the silver content of the core metal, as corrosion alters the composition of the surface of the ingot by preferentially leaching out the copper; the ingot weighs 10.23 grams.The ingot appears to have been cast in an open mould as a typical cigar shape with rounded ends and then the upper and lower surfaces were hammered flat, giving it a more or less rectangular section; length, 38mm. One surface also shows faint transverse ribbing caused by further hammering and there are shallow, transverse cut marks around the mid-point of both sides. The basic form, re-shaping and ribbed surface are all typical of Viking-period ingots. They were probably used as bullion in trade and commercial transactions before the introduction of coinage and possibly also sometimes as stock pieces of precious metal for casting into jewellery.The ingot from the Fillongley area would therefore qualify as Treasure under two of the stipulated criteria of the Treasure Act: it is more than 300 years old and the precious metal content exceeds 10%.B.M. AgerCuratorDepartment of Prehistory & EuropeBritish Museum13/7/2011
WAR-HER0-PAS1-405373	A cast copper alloy fragment which is sub-square in plan. The two horizontal edges are the original edges and are slightly bevelled in profile. The two vertical edges have been cut in antiquity, as the patina continues over the edges. One corner of the object is slightly bent, but this is probably due to damage rather than intention. There are runic inscriptions on both faces. Those on the outward face are well defined and well formed with serif feet. Barry Ager (British Museum) comments 'The inscription is incomplete, unfortunately, since at the left-hand end the strip has been cut vertically through the upright of a missing letter (perhaps E, I, M, H, or D) and there seem likely to have been other letters at this end, too. The last three of the four remaining runes have all been joined together and what is left of the inscription appears to read '(...).ADMO (...).There are also runes on the reverse, but these are very faint and crudely incised but Barry Ager suggests they appear to read 'RLD'.The surface of the object has a delicate light blue/green patina. It measures 17.31mm long, 14.65mm wide, 0.69mm thick and weighs 1.21g. XRF confirmed the material is copper alloy.Probably dates to the later Early Medieval period (based on the dating of Scandinavian material - refer to Notes).
WAR-HER0-PAS1-420460	A cast copper-alloy stirrup strap mount of early medieval date, almost certainly 11th century. The mount is sub-trapezoidal and of an openwork design with six internal perforations within the frame. On both sides of the face of the frame, there are four gaping-mouthed beasts and at the top their snouts form part of the outside edge of the frame. At the top between the open mouths of the beasts there is a central circular rivet hole set within a moulded decorative lozenge. At the bottom the mount has an angled flange with two evenly spaced attachment holes. The mount does not fit neatly into any of Williams classes, yet is most comparable to Three that he describes as 'unclassified mounts' (Williams 1997, 102-103, Figs 494-496). The main difference is that Williams' examples all have a central debased animal head, whilst this example has a perforation, though it is clear that this belongs to the same type as the unclassified examples illustrated by Williams. See also LIN-D52D9C on this database. The mount is a little worn, though otherwise in good condition, and has an even green to brown patina. It measures 38.38 mm long, 36.1 mm wide, 3.6 mm thick and weighs 18.7 grams.
WAR-HER0-PAS1-421121	An early medieval stirrup strap mount of Williams Class A Type 1. The mount is pentagonal in form, with concaved projections at the sides. It has a stepped flange which is perforated with two rivet holes, one at either end. The tip of the mount is missing. An engraved border is visible running around the edge of the mount, but other than this very little of the surface decoration survives as it is quite worn. Angled towards the light, some faint traces of a design are apparent, perhaps as silver inlay, but these are far too worn to allow any clear description of the design. The reverse is plain apart from a circular indentation, approximately the same size as the rivet holes on the flange. This may be damage that occurred when these rivet holes were created. The mount measures 36.58 mm long, 29.61 mm wide, 3.65 mm thick and weighs 15.2 grams. The mount dates from the 11th to 12th century AD. It has a predominantly green patina.
WAR-HER0-PAS1-421542	A cast copper alloy possible brooch. The brooch is circular in plan with a integral rectangular protrusion coming off one edge. This protrusion has a broken terminal, but the break is not recent. The edges of the artefact are abraded with some patches of corrosion. The upper surface is decorated with a design within a high-relief beaded border. The exterior edge beyond the beaded border is undecorated. The decoration centres around a central pellet which is within an annulet. This annulet is further decorated with small oblique notches. Around the central pellet the field is filled with six male faces with lentoid eyes, long wavy hair composed of pellets and an arc of pellets representing a mouth. The designs appear to be slightly interlocking forming an almost geometric pattern. See the Notes for commentary on the design. The reverse is undecorated and flat. The surface has patches of corrosion, otherwise the majority of the object has a well developed dark brown/green coloured patina. It measures 55.65mm long, 48.55mm wide, 4.05mm thick and weigh 47.6g.The artefact dates to the Early Medieval period late 9th to mid to late 10th centuries (Kershaw, J. 2009 'Culture and Gender in the Danelaw: Scandinavian and Anglo-Scandinavian Brooches' Viking and Medieval Scandinavia Volume 5 p. 295-325), and this example illustrates the Terslev style (Kershaw pers comm). This style of brooch is usually distributed through Suffolk, Norfolk and Lincolnshire (Kershaw ibid; 311), so it is unusual to have an example so far west.The identification as a brooch is not certain, it may equally be a type of pendant which was used as a dress accessory.
WAR-HER0-PAS1-423995	A cast copper-alloy stirrup-strap mount. The mount is a sub asymmetrical pentagon in plan, the sides are slightly convex. The tip is narrowed and has a small circular perforation in the centre. The lower edge is narrowed and has two circular perforations along it. The mount is decorated, but it is now too faint to see the detail. The reverse of the mount is undecorated and has, along the lower edge a shallow stepped flange. The surface of the mount has a well developed mid green patina. It measures 45.85mm long and 29.17mm wide. It weighs 10.9g. The mount is a stirrup strap mount dating to the 11th century. Williams (1997 Late Saxon Stirrup Mounts: A Classification and Catalogue CBA Research Report 111) classifies this type Class A Type 1 whose decoration is usually unique as it has been engraved onto it. Williams (ibid) Nos. 12, 19 and 42 are similar shape in plan to the recorded example. These mounts were initially identified as book mounts in 1920 and later as strap ends and casket mounts (Williams, 1997;3) these interpretations continued in general use until recent times.
WAR-HER0-PAS1-425207	REPORT FOR HM CORONERPotential find of Treasure: Viking silver ring from Kings Newnham, WarwickshireRef.: 2011 T35(Rec. no. 7421)Surface metal analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content for the ring of 92%, with at least 6% copper and detectable amounts of lead and gold; it weighs 1.96 grams.The ring is made from a lozenge-sectioned rod of silver with the ends overlapping by about 15 mm and the tapered tips each twisted once round the hoop; diameter (max) 17 mm.Two rings of similar form, but of different sizes, were found in 2004 in a grave excavated at the Viking cemetery at Cumwhitton, Cumbria (Treasure Annual Report 2004, no. 90). But it is uncertain whether the small versions like Kings Newnham were made to be worn on the finger. Plain wire rings of this type (although usually of round section) are frequently found strung onto Viking bracelets dating to the late 9th and 10th centuries, e.g. from Gotland, Sweden (M. Stenberger, 1958, Die Schatzfunde Gotlands der Wikingerzeit, Stockholm, pls. 176, 4; 181, 5; 186, 11-12). Ten such rings were suspended on a bracelet from Vålse, Denmark and a ring of narrow strip rather than wire is on another from the great hoard of Viking silver found at Cuerdale, Lancashire, which was deposited around AD 905-910 (E.

	Hawkins, 1847, 'An account of coins and treasure found in Cuerdale', Archaeological Journal, vol. 4, pp. 111 - 130, fig. 54). Such rings could also be used to link items of jewellery, e.g. to hang strings of beads, etc., between a pair of brooches; and a pair of rings made of narrow bands of silver with the ends twisted together from the Viking-period cemetery at Fyrkat, grave 4, Denmark, have been identified as toe-rings (J. Graham-Campbell, 1980, Viking Artefacts: a select catalogue, London, no. 241). A similar, although much smaller, silver wire ring from the grave may have served to suspend a pendant (E. Roesdahl, 1977, Fyrkat. En jysk vikingeborg, II. Oldsagerne og Gravpladsen, Copenhagen, p. 140, fig. 139b).The ring from Kings Newnham would therefore qualify as Treasure under two of the stipulated criteria of the Treasure Act: it is more than 300 years old and the precious metal content exceeds 10%.The object is not disclaimed at either a local or a national level, since Rugby Museum has expressed an interest in acquiring it and the British Museum would attempt to do so should local efforts fail.B.M. AgerCuratorDepartment of Prehistory & EuropeBritish Museum21/9/2011
WAR-HER0-PAS1-425693	An Early Medieval wrought iron stirrup of Seaby and Woodfield's Type 2cii. The 'bow' (the arch over the foot) is of D-shaped or triangular cross-section, with a curved arch at the top and tall upright sides which run down to prominent solid knobs or bosses above expanded decorative sideplates. The tread runs across at right angles between the top of the sideplates, and may have been made separately from the bow. One of the sideplates has seven round-headed studs or rivets visible, with very slight hints of similar bosses on the other plate; the sideplates of stirrups are often decorated differently. There is no other visible decoration. An alternative explanation for the seven rivets is that the tread may have been a replacement, re-set into the lower part of the stirrup, angled upwards to form a horizontal bar, and riveted to the sideplates.At the top of the stirrup is a rectangular loop, thicker along the lower edge than the other edges and with a collar between the loop and the top of the bow.The stirrup can be allocated to Seaby and Woodfield's type 2cii (1980, 99, figs. 7, 8 and 9). Seaby and Woodfield use the distribution of these stirrups to suggest that they were not introduced by Scandinavian settlers in the 9th century, but rather result from the activities of war bands led by Olaf Trygvasson, Sweyn Forkbeard and Cnut the Great during the reign of Aethelred (1980, 87).The surface condition is abraded but stable due to conservation carried out by Lucie Monot as part of her degree at UCL during 2010. The stirrup measures 280mm long, 116mm wide, 74.7mm thick and weighs 863g.
WAR-HER0-PAS1-431061	An Early Medieval cast copper alloy strap end. In plan the strap end is an elongated oval with convex sides, a zoomorphic moulded terminal. In profile it is flat and is cast as one piece with the terminal opposite the zoomorphic moulding splitting forming a 'v' in profile. There is a circular rivet hole on the upper and lower plate at this terminal. The strap end is decorated on the upper plate firstly with the moulded zoomorphic design which has a snub snout and prominent eyes. The strap end is narrowed behind the moulded head before expanding into the body of the strap end. The body is decorated with incised patterns, firstly with a panel of two elongated sub pointed ovals side by side, and then a narrowed rectangular panel of irregular cross-hatching. The reverse is undecorated. The strap end is complete and has a well developed shiny dark brown patina. In length it is 40.04mm, 10.64mm wide and 3.96mm thick. It weighs 7.1g. The strap end is dated to the Early Medieval. Thomas (2003 'Late Anglo-Saxon and Viking-Age Strap Ends 750-1100: Part I' Finds Research Group Datasheet 32) suggests it is a Class A Type 2 which is the type 'dominating the cheaper end of the strap end market' whose features are curvilinear of geomtric designs. , suggesting it dates to the late 8th to 10th centuries.
WAR-HER0-PAS1-431062	An early Medieval cast copper alloy strap end. The strap end has two components, a long tapering shaft and a flat trapezoid which is the widest terminal and forms a 'v' shape in profile. This terminal is abraded and is probably incomplete as the rivet holes are not visible. The shaft is sub-oval in section, and tapers to a slightly moulded probably zoomorphic terminal. The surface of the strap end is heavily abraded and the original surface has gone, therefore any potential decoration is not visible. The strap end measures 46.32mm long, 7.2mm wide and 3.97mm thick. It weighs 4.3g. Thomas (Thomas, G. 2003 'Late Anglo-Saxon and Viking-Age Strap Ends 750-1100: Part I' Finds Research Group AD 700-1700 Datasheet 32) classifies these type of strap ends as Class B. Class B Type 1 has a similar zoomorphic terminal to the recorded example. Class B Type 2 has a Trewiddle designed panel on the wedge-shaped split component, but the shaft is undecorated and the zoomorphic terminal is not similar in style. Class B Type 3 has a Trewiddle designed panel on the wedge-shaped split component and decoration on the shaft, but this decoration is a series of scrolls. The recorded example is probably one of Thomas's Class B Types 1, 2 and 3 and probably dates to the 9th century.
WAR-HER0-PAS1-438003	A copper-alloy fragment from an early medieval Anglo-Scandinavian cheek piece, part of the bridle fittings for a horse. The fragment is likely to be a terminal from a double headed cheek piece, with engraved decoration depicting a stylised beast of some sort. Although fragmentary, it is likely that this of Williams' Type 1 cheek pieces (Williams 2007, pages 2-4). It is likely to date from the 11th century AD, exhibiting Viking influence. As well as being broken it suffers from some wear. It has a rough, green patina. It measures 31.7 mm long, 19.62 mm wide, 4.94 mm thick and weighs 11.3 grams.
WAR-HER0-PAS1-457795	A gilded copper-alloy cloisonné brooch dating from the late Early Medieval period. The brooch is incomplete but is clearly of a type of cloisonné enamel brooch that was popular in England during the late tenth and early eleventh centuries AD. As it is incomplete it is a little difficult to determine for certain whether it falls within the flanged 'Colchester' type or the the lobed 'Saunderton' type of brooch (as distinguished by David Buckton in 'Late 10th and 11th century cloisonné enamel brooches' Medieval Archaeol 30, 1986, 8-18). The flat reverse and the damaged edges, which perhaps retain the remnants of projecting lobes, suggest that it is of the latter type. Traces of gilding remain on the front and reverse of the brooch. The remnants of the hinge and catchplate are visible on the reverse although both are broken and only the lugs remain. They are not clearly orientated with respect to the enameled design on the front. What remains of the gilded copper-alloy plate measures 18.4 mm in diameter and 4.11 mm thick. The enamel centre piece measures 15 mm in diameter. The object weighs 2.9 grams. The cloisonné enameled centre piece is contained by a low thin gilded copper-alloy collar. Although damaged and incomplete the design is discernable as having four rough double step cells of dark blue spaced out around its perimeter, leaving a wavy equal-armed cross in the centre, executed in opaque pale blue. Similar examples of this type of double step/cross design are illustrated in Buckton 1986, Figs 4.11 and 5.14. and in ESS-BD2421 and NLM-4EF8E5 recorded on this database.Buckton describes the double step motif as 'a Leitmotiv of Middle Byzantine and Ottonian cloisonnéenamel, starting with the reliquary of the True Cross made in Constantinople, probably between 963 and 985, and now in the cathedral treasury at Limburg an der Lahn and, in the West, with the so-called first Mathilde cross, made between 973 and 982, in the cathedral treasury at Essen' (Buckton 1986, 16). He goes on to note how 'even though the motif had had a longer tradition in other media, its appearance in English cloisonné enamel is difficult to relate to anything other than Byzantine or Ottonian enamel of the last third of the 10th century and the first half of the 11th' (Buckton 1986, 16).
WAR-HER0-PAS1-465493	Early Medieval copper alloy strap end, 35mm long, 13mm wide and 1mm thick. The object is in fair condition and weighs 2.36grams. The object is rectangular in section and form with slightly bowed sides. It is decorated with a rectangular panel containing incised triangles and lines forming a geometric 'interlace'. Below this is an animal head with rounded ears. The object matches Thomas class A2.
WAR-HER0-PAS1-465497	Early Medieval copper alloy strap end, 46mm long, 15mm wide and 1mm thick. The object is in fair condition and weighs 2.65grams. The object consists of one plate from a two piece strap end and is rectangular with a rounded lower edge. It has one rivet intact and a circular hole in its upper edge for the other. It is decorated with an incised pattern consisting of wavy lines which appear to represent a writhing beast? There is a possible almond shaped eye and a pointed tail? nearest to the upper edge.



WAR-HER0-PAS1-472688	A cast lead strap end of early medieval date, dating from the late 9th to 11th century AD. The strap end is of Thomas' Class E Type 1, Winchester style (Thomas 2004, pages 2-3). The strap end is 'tongue' shaped with a curved terminal and a straight edge at the attachment end. The attachment end is recessed where it would have been attached and has three small rivet holes. The strap end is decorated with an openwork design but it is poorly cast and is only open in places. The design is symmetrical and abstract. It may possibly represent two opposed birds within foliage, as what appear to be feathered tails are visible towards the bottom. This would make it one of the 'inhabited plant scroll' types. It measures 55.33 mm long, 25.13 mm wide, 4.74 mm thick and weighs 25.8 grams. It has a pale cream patina. Similar examples are recorded on this database as NLM-158FF3 and NMS2EE537.
WAR-HER0-PAS1-480753	A cast copper-alloy strap end of Early Medieval date. The strap end is of Thomas' Class A1 group. The strap end has a split end for attachment with two rivet holes, one of which still contains an iron rivet. The sides are convex sided and the strap end terminates in a zoomorphic head, en-face. Above the zoomorphic terminal the plate is plain and not inlaid with niello as on some examples. The strap end measures 38.01 mm long, 13.20 mm wide, 5.84 mm thick and weighs 9.7 grams. There is some damage to the ears of the animal and to the attachment end, but otherwise the strap end is in good condition with a smooth deep green patina. Strap ends of this type are thought predominantly to be 9th century in date, although they may have been used during the latter 8th century and may have continued to have been produced and used well into the 10th century (Thomas 2003, 2).
WAR-HER0-PAS1-491150	An Early Medieval silver penny of Edward The Confessor (1042-66), mint: Warwick, moneyer: Leofing (LVFFINC), Bust facing/Small cross type, BMC xiii, North 830, 1062-65.
WAR-HER0-PAS1-515469	Early Medieval coin: silver cut halfpenny of Cnut (1016-1035) minted possibly by Wulfbern between 1024 and 1030. North No. 787.
WAR-HER0-PAS1-516081	A slightly worn and bent early-medieval cast copper-alloy strap-end (Thomas Class A, Type 2) of sub-rectangular form which tapers towards the tip. The strap-end made from a solid piece of copper alloy with a split terminal at the attachment end. Both folds have two perforations, within both perforations are copper alloy rivets (2.95mm wide). The upper surface of the strap-end is decorated with geometric patterns, the decoration is surrounded by a rope work border along the sides of the strap end formed of short transverse incisions along a longitudinally incised line. There is evidence of traces of gilding on the geometric patterns. Below is a zoomorphic terminal: two deep semi-circular incisions above the terminal depict ears. Below the end is moulded to form an animal's head, with a narrowing to form the snout, formed by removals to each side. The reverse is partially covered by a dark-grey patina with no visible decoration, towards the tip the decoration is worn and the mid green patina of the metal is visible. The object has a smooth dark-brown/black patina with some tinning in the recesses. Thomas (2003, 2) dates Class A early-medieval strap-ends between c. 775 and c. 925 AD. The strap end has been bent downwards at the centre. The strap-end is 42.55mm in length, 13.1mm in width, 2.4mm thick and weighs 4.36 grams.
WAR-HER0-PAS1-516082	An incomplete, worn and corroded early-medieval cast copper-alloy strap-end (Thomas Class A, Type 2) of sub-rectangular form which tapers towards the tip. The strap-end made from a solid piece of copper alloy with a split terminal at the attachment end. Both folds are incomplete. The upper surface of the strap-end is worn and decorated with geometric patterns, the decoration is surrounded by an incised border along the sides of the strap end formed of short transverse incisions along a longitudinally incised line. A single ring and dot decoration is visible near the attachment end, below the ears and on either edge of the terminal. Below is a zoomorphic terminal: two deep semi-circular incisions above the terminal depict ears. Below the end is moulded to form an animal's head, with a narrowing to form the snout, formed by removals to each side. The reverse is partially covered by a dark-grey patina with no visible decoration. The object has a smooth dark-brown/black patina with some tinning in the recesses. Thomas (2003, 2) dates Class A early-medieval strap-ends between c. 775 and c. 925 AD. The strap-end is 40.75mm in length, 10.5mm in width, 3.8mm thick and weighs 4.92 grams.
WAR-HER0-PAS1-516083	A slightly corroded, incomplete late early-medieval cast copper-alloy harness link (11th century AD). The object consists of a central plate, semicircular in cross-section, with a flat lower surface. Central on this is a moulded boss extending either side of the plate. It consists of two molded transverse ridges, the boss between has two knopped protrusions. On its lower surface it is concave. The plate would have terminated at both ends in oval loops with three knopped protrusions, one at each cardinal point, one loop has been broken off and lost before the knopped protrusions, the other loop partially survives, two thirds of the loop and two knops are missing. The object is of a red-brown colour but is almost completely covered in variable mid/dark-green corrosion product excluding the knopped protrusions. The harness fitting is 45.4mm in length, 24.65mm wide, 9.9mm thick and weighs 18.10 grams.
WAR-HER0-PAS1-521535	Early medieval contemporary copy of a silver penny of Eadgar, circumscription cross type, York mint. 959-72 (North 749).
WAR-HER0-PAS1-522296	An early medieval cast and gilded copper alloy hollow-backed, shallow-domed object with a central hole. The object is of Irish origin. The back of the object is filled with lead which presents a granular convex face, though damaged. Centrally within the lead is a fragment of an iron shaft which also projects from the hole in the dome. The visible upper part of the iron shaft measures 6.4mm x 6.2mm; the lower part measures 11.2 x 9.9mm. It seems that the iron has an expanded head to hold the lead in place. The upper part is presumed to be truncated. The upper face of the dome is divided by a central raised cross of ribs and three ribbed concentric circles into eight quartered opposing panels. Two opposed outer panels contain reticulated interlace; the other two contain a strip-form animal comprising multiple strands. The orientation of these animals is not clear. The inner four panels appear also to contain animals, or elements thereof. Gilding clearly once covered the whole of the upper surface although it now survives only in patches.
WAR-HER0-PAS1-526418	A complete cast copper alloy Holmegard / Kragehul type sword pommel, of Early Medieval dating (5th to 6th Centuries AD). The sword pommel is sub boat-shaped with an enlarged trapezoidal central section, with two broad flutes between three double incised lines on both faces. Both flanking 'arms' have upper edges, which curve gently downwards the terminal and have four double incised lines between four broad flutes on both faces that continue over the narrow upper edge. The base is flat. There is a tapering vertical rectangular perforation for the missing tang (tapering upwards from 9.92 mm x 3.80 mm to 8.70 mm x 3.18 mm). The pommel measures 63.19 mm in length, 12.00 mm in height and 10.07 mm thick. It weighs 17.4 grams. The pommel is a mid to dark green colour, with an even surface patina. A similar pommel, but with more obvious animal-head terminals, has been recorded on the PAS database as NMS-C48232. A less elaborately decorated example of a similar form is illustrated in Davidson (1962, Plate VI, 33c) with two animal heads flanking a central projection. The original is in E. Behmer 1939 (Das Zweischneidige Schwert der Germanischen Völkerwanderungszeit). Menghin (1983, 64) says: 'Tierkopffendige Knäufe der Form Holmegard-Kragehul (Liste 1, 1d. 14-28) sind in der Masse ihres Vorkommens an skandinavische Fundorte gebunden und kennzeichnen Behmers Typ V. Eines der wenigen kontinentalen, mit den skandinavischen Exemplaren vergleichbaren Beispiele stammt aus dem Brandgrab von Perlberg und gehört wohl dem frühen 5. Jahrhundert an, während der Schwertknauf aus Schretzheim Grab 301 (Liste 1, 1d. 27) mit Sicherheit in das 6. Jahrhundert zu datieren ist.' (Animal head-ended pommels of the form Holmegard-Kragehul are, in the mass of their occurrence in Scandinavian findspots, bound to and characterising Behmer's type V. One of the few continental examples comparable with the Scandinavian examples comes from the cremation grave from Perlberg and is early 5th century, while the sword pommel from Schretzheim 301 is datable with certainty to the 6th century.) Of Menghin's list, one comes from Sweden, two from Norway, eight from Denmark, two from Schleswig and two from further south in Germany (Perlberg and Schretzheim). None of the four illustrated examples in Menghin (1983, 308) closely resemble the English finds. Another pommel of Holmegard-Kragehul type, different again, is

	known from Cambridgeshire, SF7865. Menghin (1983, Das schwert im frühen mittelalter) says 'Animal-head-ended pommels of type Holmegard/Kragehul are [largely found?] deposited in Scandinavian find-spots and are designated as Behmer's type V. One of the rare continental examples, comparable with the Scandinavian examples, comes from the cremation grave from Perlberg and belongs really to the early 5th century, while the sword pommel from Schretzheim grave 301 can safely be dated in the 6th century.' p. 64 (translation and additional information H. Geake).
WAR-HER0-PAS1-528499	An incomplete cast copper alloy terminal for a stirrup. The terminal is sub triangular in shape. The terminal has an incomplete and hollow U-shaped back face that terminates on the lower edge with a sub-rectangular cap. The body of the terminal is in the form of a stylised beast, which has a long neck that curves round to face back up the stirrup, creating an oval aperture. Two flattened and rounded crests run from the top of the beast's head towards the foot of the terminal and on both faces of the terminal above the central aperture are moulded oval shaped indentations representing the eyes. Above the stylised beast there is a pair of transverse collars with vertical ribbing as decoration. The stirrup terminal is a mid brown colour, with an uneven surface patina as there are traces of a mid green patina. Abrasion, caused by movement whilst within the plough soil, has resulted in a loss of some of the original surface detail. The terminal measures 53.74mm in length, 29.93mm wide and 12.46mm thick. It weighs 41.2 grams. The terminal of the stirrup dates to the late Early Medieval dating (c. 1050 - c. 1100 AD). This stirrup terminal is similar to that in Fig 3 (Williams, Williams, D. 1997. Stirrup Terminals. Finds Research Group Datasheet 24. Finds Research Group 700-1700. Stoke-on-Trent; 2), depicting a crested animal head. These types of terminal enclose the stirrup arm completely and tend to found in the East Anglia and Lincolnshire areas. It has been dated to the late 11th century AD.
WAR-HER0-PAS1-535466	A complete cast copper alloy Stirrup Strap Mount, of Late Saxon dating (11th Century AD). The stirrup strap mount is sub rectangular in plan and irregular in cross section. The front exhibits five (5) attachment holes: two positioned centrally at the base, and three along the top (one at each corner and one in the middle). The front of the strap mount exhibits two or more possible beast heads, or a four legged creature, facing with tail extending upwards. The back is plain and undecorated. The strap mount measures 46.68 mm in height, 32.64 mm wide and 8.33 mm thick. The internal diameters of the holes range from 2.93 mm to 2.15 mm. It weighs 29.1 grams. The stirrup strap mount is a mid to dark brown colour, with an even surface patina. Abrasion, caused by movement whilst within the plough soil, has resulted in a loss of the majority of surface detail. A comparative example from Quidenham, Norfolk was published by Williams (1997, p. 99, no. 475) and has been classified as Class B unclassified of 11th Century AD dating. Also cf. NMS-977328 on this database. Since referred to in Webley (2014, 354; note 66) and newly classified as Class B, Type 5.
WAR-HER0-PAS1-565729	A fragment of an Early Medieval copper alloy harness fitting. An arm and terminal remain of the fitting. The arm is semi-circular in section, and is rectangular in plan. One terminal of the arm is a broken edge, and the break is not recent. Integral to the other arm terminal is a loop which is an incomplete lozenge shape, with the two remaining external corners having integral knops as decoration. One corner of the loop is missing, opposite the arm, this portion may be missing due to wear weakening the loop. The reverse of the artefact is flat. The surface is heavily abraded and has a red/brown coloured surface. In length the harness fitting is 24.04mm, 18.03mm wide, 5.22mm thick and weighs 3.5g. The fitting dates to the 11th century (Geake 2001 Finds Recording Guide unpublished). Geake describes these types of fittings as being harness cheek-piece fittings, but David Williams (Williams, D. 2007 Anglo-Scandinavian Horse Harness Fittings Finds Research Group Datasheet No. 39) suggests they were used in a variety of positions on the harness as well as the cheek-pieces.
WAR-HER0-PAS1-569790	An incomplete copper alloy probable strap end, of Early Medieval dating (8th to 11th Centuries AD). The strap end is rectangular in plan, and section. Both long edges are complete, whereas both short ends are incomplete, exhibiting old, predepositional breaks. The top edge exhibits the remains of four circular perforations (holes). The main part of the strap end comprises a rectangular panel with interlace decoration. The areas between the interlace strands is recessed. The reverse is plain and undecorated. A row of four partially drilled holes, located centrally on the reverse, towards the base of the panel. It measures 37.38 mm in length, 15.26 mm wide and 3.51 mm thick. It weighs 10.9 g. The probable strap end is a dark green colour, with an even surface patina.
WAR-HER0-PAS1-570741	An early Medieval copper alloy strap end. The strap end has an elongated split end, with only one plate remaining. The other plate is missing, and the break is not recent. The remaining plate has a circular perforation. From the narrow edge, and integral to the plate there is a long oval sectioned shaft which terminates with a bulbous knop. The shaft is slightly swollen towards the split plate. The shaft is decorated with five transverse grooves towards the split end, and four off-centre, and three at the bulbous terminal. The surface has a shiny mid grey patina which is slightly abraded on one patch. The strap end measures 47.61mm long, 9.21mm wide and 4.42mm thick. It weighs 3.8g. Thomas (Thomas, G. 2003 'Late Anglo-Saxon and Viking-Age Strap Ends 750-1100: Part I' Finds Research Group AD 700-1700 Datasheet 32) classifies these type of strap ends as Class C. This class has a shaft which is at least three times as long as the split end, and is decorated with a terminal knop and transverse grooves. Thomas (ibid) comments these types of strap end are found on trading settlements, Southampton and London, and one from Ipswich, all dating to the Middle Saxon period, mid 8th to 9th centuries.
WAR-HER0-PAS1-579685	An early medieval silver penny of Edward the Confessor (AD 1042-1066); Facing bust / small cross type (North 830; AD 1062-1065); mint: Wallingford; moneyer: Burgwine (BVREPIN). Diameter: 17.0mm, thickness: 0.1mm, weight: 1.01g. The coin shows an obverse die duplicate with EMC 1011.0171.
WAR-HER0-PAS1-581121	A complete copper-alloy strap-end with silver rivets, of 9th-century date, now slightly bent. Description: The strap-end is made from a piece of copper alloy with a split attachment end. This is shaped around two well-preserved silver rivets whose heads are of different sizes. Below the rivets is a semi-circular or fan-shaped field, engraved with a trilobate motif. When the strap-end is held with the rivets uppermost, the trilobate motif appears to be a plant with drop-shaped centre (apex upwards) with a leaf to either side. Below the fan-shaped field, the body of the strap-end has been decorated with a central cross-like design. The centre of the cross is an engraved square, and the upper and lower arms are each formed from two triangles set one above the other, all with apexes inwards and longitudinal central grooves. The side arms are similarly formed from single apex-inwards triangles, again with central grooves. In the quarters or spandrels of the cross are curling tendrils of foliage, very broadly in the Trehwiddle style. Down each long edge of the central panel is a border of square pellets forming a ladder pattern. This central part of the strap-end is very thin, a minimum of only 1.6mm thick. Towards the bottom of the strap-end is an animal-head terminal. The head consists of a pair of large oval or relief ears with central engraved curved lines, then a smaller relief brow with a central engraved vertical line, and a nose with, to either side, a lower oval area. There is some engraved ornament on the nose which retains probable niello inlay. The reverse is plain and undecorated apart from a deliberate neat transverse groove just below the silver rivets. The rivets look neater on the reverse than they do on the front. The bend in the strap-end has caused some damage and loss of surface on the reverse. The strap-end was probably made by hammering together a thinner piece of sheet, perhaps originally cast with the animal-head terminal, as the split continues as a seam visible along each edge for about half of the strap-end's length. Dimensions: Length 45.3mm, width 13.9mm, maximum thickness (at the attachment end) 2.5mm, minimum thickness (in the centre) 1.6mm, weight 5.7g. Analysis: Both the front of the strap end and a silver rivet have been tested at Birmingham Museum, using XRF to determine their surface composition; the surface is clearly corroded, so the precise proportions are unlikely to reflect the composition of the rest of the metal. The front of the strap end was found to consist of 40.70% tin, 36.05% copper, 14.29% lead and 0.47% silver; one of the rivets was found to consist of 78.23% silver, 7.80% copper, 5.97% tin, 3.08% lead and 0.68% gold. Discussion: The strap-end is an unusual hybrid between Thomas's Class A, Type 1 (with Trehwiddle-style decoration) and his Class A, Type 2, with geometric 'patterned' decoration. It appears to be well made despite its diminutive size and unorthodox decoration. Copper-alloy strap-ends with silver rivets are a well-known type despite the apparent oddness of using precious metal for such a utilitarian task; compare

	9th-century strap-ends NMS-F64615 (2012T188), BH-3A1748 (2012T391), NMS-EE4F04 (2008T48) and, with further parallels, SUSS-104EF1 (2012T915). Silver rivets on other copper-alloy objects are rarer, but include the late 8th- or early 9th-century sword-belt mount NMS-CC10A2 (2012T392).Date: The use of the Trewiddle style dates this strap-end broadly to the ninth century.
WAR-HER0-PAS1-586962	An Early-Medieval copper-alloy strap end, in plan an elongated oval with moulded terminal edges. In profile the body of the strap end is straight and flat, but one terminal is split forming a slender V shape. In this 'V' there are two complete copper alloy rivets, remaining in the two corner rivet holes in the upper and lower plate. The upper surface of the strap end is decorated. The rivet end terminal has an incised oval as decoration. The opposite terminal to the rivet holes has a moulded animal head, which consists of two transverse crescents forming a sub-oval representing eyes or ears. Below which there is an incised 'U'. This portion of the strap end represents the nose. The body of the strap end has relief decoration consisting of a Trewiddle style creature. The creature has large limbs on one half and more fine limbs on the other. The edges of the body are bordered with an undecorated border. The reverse is undecorated but does have slight corrosion product over one area, where the rest has a mid green patina. The corrosion may be due to it lying against another object that that objects corrosion products adhered itself to the strap end. Otherwise the surface of the strap end has a well developed mid green patina. In length it is 33.41mm, 8.85mm wide and 2.83mm thick where the plates divide. It weighs 2.3g.The strap end can be classified as a Thomas's Class A: Type 1: Trewiddle style strap end which dates to the 9th century, but also probably occur in the late 8th and 10th centuries (Thomas, G. 2003 'Late Anglo-Saxon and Viking-Age Strap Ends 750-1100: Part I' Finds Research Group AD 700-1700 Datasheet 32).
WAR-HER0-PAS1-591473	An incomplete cast copper alloy Early Medieval strap end dating to the late Anglo-Saxon period, circa 9th century AD. The strap end is sub oval in plan with narrowed, rounded ends. Originally, the strap end would have divided at the widest point to form a back plate, creating a 'V' shaped profile. The back plate is missing due to old breaks. The surviving front plate has a sub rectangular section and a slightly curving profile. At the wider end of the strap end, 1 complete rivet hole survives with an approximate diameter of 1.6mm. The other rivet hole only partially survives. Below the rivet holes, a moulded geometric and curvilinear design is just discernible on the front of the strap end. The sides of the strap end narrow gradually to a rounded point which is slightly thicker than the body of the strap end. The reverse of the strap end is plain with a very slight traverse ridge at the widest point, where the strap end would have divided. The strap end has a dark green even patina and very worn surfaces. The strap end measures 34.89mm in length, 8.26mm wide and 1.59mm thick at the tip. Weight: 1.6g.A comparable strap end is recorded in The Finds Research Group AD700-1700 Datasheet 32, fig 1, no 6. Classified as a Class A, Type 2: Patterned strap end. Thomas (2003, page 2) notes that 'The chronological limits of the class probably lie either side of the 9th century; an 8th century origin has been proposed . . . and there is mounting evidence for their continued production and circulation well into the 10th century in the north of the country.'Reference:Thomas, G. 2003 Late Anglo-Saxon and Viking Age strap-ends 750-1100: Part 1. Finds Research Group Datasheet 32. Finds Research Group AD700-1700.
WAR-HER0-PAS1-593983	An incomplete cast copper alloy strap end of probable Late Anglo-Saxon dating (AD 800 - AD 900).Around 50% of the strap end is present, consisting of the lower half. The upper part of the strap end (attachment end) is missing, presumed lost in antiquity. The strap end is sub oval (rectangle with flattened ends and curved sides) in shape.At the bottom of the strap-end is an animal-head terminal. The head consists of a pair of large oval or relief ears with central engraved curved lines, then a smaller relief brow with a central engraved vertical line, and a nose with, to either side, a lower oval area. Above this is the remnants of an engraved design, with niello inlay. A sub triangular shape is present at the base of the design, with two inward facing semi circles above it.The reverse is plain and undecorated.It measures 30.6 mm in length, 10.1 mm wide and 3.1 mm thick. It weighs 3.2 g.The strap end is a dark green to brown colour, with an even surface patina. Abrasion, caused by movement whilst within the plough soil, has resulted in a loss of some of the original surface detail.Late Anglo Saxon and Viking Age strap ends have been classified into several types by Thomas (2003). From the classification suggested by Thomas (2003, page 2), it is likely that this example will fit into Thomas' Class A, sub type undetermined.Reference:Thomas, G. 2003 Late Anglo-Saxon and Viking Age strap-ends 750-1100: Part 1. Finds Research Group Datasheet 32. Finds Research Group AD700-1700.
WAR-HER0-PAS1-595730	Early-Medieval (late 8th and 10th centuries) copper-alloy strap end: in plan the strap end is an elongated oval with moulded terminal edges. In profile the body of the strap end is straight, but bent to form a wide asymmetrical 'V'. One terminal, in profile, is split forming a slender V shape. In this 'V' there is one incomplete copper alloy rivet, remaining in one of the two corner rivet holes in the upper and lower plate. The upper surface of the strap end is decorated. The rivet end terminal has an incised oval as decoration. The opposite terminal to the rivet holes has a faint moulded animal head, which consists of two transverse crescents forming a sub-oval representing eyes or ears. The body of the strap end has relief decoration consisting of a possible Trewiddle style creature, but this is not certain as the strap end is severely abraded and worn. The edges of the body are bordered with an undecorated border. The reverse is undecorated. The surface of the strap end has traces of a well developed mid-dark green patina. In length it is 36.87mm, 9.47mm wide and 2.56mm thick where the plates divide. It weighs 3.3g.The strap end can be classified as a Thomas's Class A: Type 1: Trewiddle style strap end which dates to the 9th century, but also probably occur in the late 8th and 10th centuriesThomas, G. 2003 'Late Anglo-Saxon and Viking-Age Strap Ends 750-1100: Part I' Finds Research Group AD 700-1700 Datasheet 32.
WAR-HER0-PAS1-598165	An incomplete copper alloy Stirrup Strap Mount, of Late Saxon dating (11th Century AD).The stirrup strap mount is sub triangular in shape and irregular in cross section. The apex is incomplete, with the break across the top attachment hole. The front exhibits three (3) attachment holes: one (now incomplete) positioned centrally at the apex of the mount and two at the base, one containing the remains of an iron rivet. Minimal decoration is present on the front of the mount, consisting of a recessed thin border. Two bifid feet are present, one on either side, located at the base of the mount.The back is concave and undecorated. A flange is present at the base, of the Common Right Angle Flange type (A) as catalogued by Williams (1997, p.25, fig 18). Remnants of the iron stirrup are present on the flange.The strap mount measures 43.3 mm in height, 37.0 mm wide and 12.7 mm thick. The internal diameter of the surviving complete hole measures 2.6 mm. It weighs 26.0 grams.A comparative example from Warwickshire was published by Williams (1997, p. 54, #379) and has been classified as Class A unclassified and is thought to be of 11th Century AD dating.Reference:Williams, D. 1997. Late Saxon Stirrup Strap Mounts. CBA Research Report 111. Council for British Archaeology
WAR-HER0-PAS1-599253	Early Medieval silver coin: penny of Harold I (1035-40), Jewel Cross type (North 802; c.1036-8), mint: Lincoln, moneyer: Beorhtic.
WAR-HER0-PAS1-599258	Early Medieval silver coin: penny of Aethelred II (978-1016), minted: London, First Hand Type (North 766; c.979-85), moneyer: Aethelred.
WAR-HER0-PAS1-603579	An early medieval silver cut halfpenny of Aethelred II (978-1016); Last Small Cross type (c.1009-17; North 777). Moneyer: Aethelric; mint: uncertain, possibly Bath. Diameter: 19.7 mm.Thickness: 1.2 mmWeight: 0.8 g1
WAR-HER0-PAS1-608003	Early Medieval coin: penny of King Cnut (1016-1035) minted between circa 1029-1035. Minted by Oslac in Lincoln. North no 790.Diameter: 18.51mm. Thickness: 1.3g. Die axis: 9 o'clock
WAR-HER0-PAS1-608822	An Early-Medieval (late 8th to 10th centuries) strap end: The copper alloy strap end is fragmentary and has convex sides and broken terminals. One break is recent, the other not. The upper surface is decorated with a undistinguishable design formed by low-relief grooves within a low-relief linear border. The reverse is undecorated. The surface has an incomplete well developed dark green

	patina. In length it is 11.91mm, 9.13mm wide and 1.34mm thick and weighs 0.6g. The strap end can be classified as a Thomas's Class A strap end which dates to the late 8th and 10th centuries (Thomas, 2003). Thomas, G. 2003 'Late Anglo-Saxon and Viking-Age Strap Ends 750-1100: Part I' Finds Research Group AD 700-1700 Datasheet 32
WAR-HER0-PAS1-611155	A complete copper alloy zoomorphic D shaped buckle frame, of Early Medieval dating (AD 1000 to AD 1100). The frame is an irregular oval (D shape) in plan, with an enlarged loop, which tapers to the junction with the strap bar. The strap bar is offset from the plan of the frame. The buckle plate and the pin are missing. A triangular pin rest is present at the centre of the loop. One side of the frame has been decorated with multiple thin grooves (either straight or diagonal, respecting the shape of the loop). Both ends of the buckle frame are decorated with a debased animal (dog or dolphin) head which grip the axis bar between their jaws. The strap bar is rectangular in cross section, thinning at the central point. This is likely to correspond with the edges of the strap plate which would have folded around the strap bar, adding extra security and stability. The strap bar is extremely small (diameter 2.3 mm, width 11.6 mm), this suggests that the buckle may have been more decorative than functional. The edges of the frame are decorated with a combination of both cast and incised elements. The two animal heads are similar in style and shape with cast pellet like ears, deeply incised ovals for eyes and diagonal incised line for mouth. The snout and nostril grip the strap bar. It measures 17.1 mm in length, 23.5 mm wide and 4.3 mm thick. It weighs 3.9 grams. The buckle is a mid to dark green colour, with an even surface patina. Abrasion, caused by movement whilst within the plough soil, has resulted in a loss of the majority of the surface detail. Several similar buckles have been recorded on the PAS database including: LVPL-AAE215, HESH-913D85, YORYM-DEE071, YORYM-023A40, and KENT-A88102. They have all been attributed to the Late Anglo-Saxon period (AD 1000 - AD 1100).
WAR-HER0-PAS1-612528	Medieval coin: silver penny of Cnut (1016-1035), short cross type minted by Leofwine (abbreviated to Leofine) in ?Derby between c. 1029 and 1036. North No. 790.
WAR-HER0-PAS1-616073	Incomplete possible early medieval pin. The shaft is circular in section and broken off towards the tip end. It is bent sharply back on itself slightly more than halfway along the surviving length. Two clear transverse lines have been incised on the shaft below the pinhead, and nicks below these may be remains of attempts at further lines. The pinhead is integral, cast in one with the shaft. It is flat and incomplete, with pieces broken off from the top and at least one side, leaving a transverse diagonal break along the top edge. The shoulders of the pinhead, where it joins the shaft, curve gently upwards but the losses to the edges of the pinhead make it difficult to discern its original shape. Both faces of the pinhead are decorated. The forward face (with the bent part of the shaft at the back) is decorated with a punched crescent motif with a triangle inside its curve, placed at the bottom centre of the pinhead. Two more crescent punches are placed above and to the left of this, although the right-hand 'tail' of their crescents appear to curve inwards to link with the triangle or dot inside their curves. Further crescent punches may be present at the top and bottom-right of the pinhead, but they are partially lost or damaged. A motif resembling a slightly curved double line which cannot be discerned further is visible at the top left. The reverse face (with the bent part of the shaft in front) is decorated with the remains of another incised design which cannot be identified due to the incompleteness of the object. What remains resembles a thick strand, depicted in outline, curving diagonally downwards from the top edge of the pinhead, terminating in a shallow curl towards lower right edge. This strand is bisected almost vertically by a single incised line resembling a reverse, fairly-open S-shape. On the left-hand side a further incised line curves gently down and leftwards from the upper to the left-hand edge of the pinhead.
WAR-HER0-PAS1-627331	Early Medieval (11th century) harness fitting: The copper alloy harness fitting is incomplete, and has three integral components, the central body, a loop and an arm. The central body is incomplete and appears to be a lozenge shape with concave edge, and only has one original outer edge. In the centre of the body there appears to be a oval openwork decoration, but it is incomplete, and the breaks are not recent. On the reverse the body is undecorated and flat. Protruding from the upper edge of the body there is an oval loop which has bevelled edges. On the reverse the loop also has an obliquely angled edge. Protruding from the left-hand edge of the body there is a circular sectioned straight arm which terminates with an expanded bulbous knob. At the junction of the arm and body there is a double-stranded flattened collar, one strand being wider than the other. The surface of the fitting has traces of a mid green patina, otherwise the surface is heavily abraded and has a red copper corroded surface. It measures 49.92mm long, 40.8mm wide, 7.17mm thick at the bulbous knob and it weighs 20.4g. The style of the loop and surface condition is similar to that found on 11th century harness fittings, such as those illustrated in Williams (2007), although a similar example with an arm is not illustrated here. Williams, D. 2007 Anglo-Scandinavian Horse Harness Fittings Finds Research Group Datasheet No. 39
WAR-HER0-PAS1-635963	Early Medieval (11th century) stirrup strap mount: The copper alloy mount is sub-triangular in plan, the sides are slightly convex. The tip has a sub-trefoil knob with a circular perforation on the upper surface. The mount is decorated by a lion, facing left, and looking upwards, with one front paw is raised. The tail is curled between the legs and in front of the body, curling towards the back of the head. The lower edge of the mount has two rivet holes, both have the traces of iron rivets. The reverse of the mount is undecorated and has, along the lower edge a shallow stepped flange. The surface is abraded and has a red/brown copper corroded surface. The mount measures 45.14mm long and 28.39mm wide. It weighs 15.5g. The mount is a stirrup strap mount dating to the 11th century. Williams (1997) classifies this type with a lion as Class A, Type 11A. These mounts were initially identified as book mounts in 1920 and later as strap ends and casket mounts and these interpretations continued in general use until recent times (Williams, 1997:3). Williams, D. 1997 Late Saxon Stirrup Mounts: A Classification and Catalogue York: CBA Research Report 111
WAR-HER0-PAS1-643631	Early Medieval (Anglo-Scandinavian) copper alloy stirrup strap mount of Williams Class A, Type 10D. The object is 57mm long, 23mm wide and 6mm thick with a weight of 29.36grams. The mount is rectangular in form, with a rounded upper surface which terminates in a wide triangular apex, containing a central circular rivet hole filled with iron staining. The mount has a small projecting lobe on each side halfway down its length. In each lower corner is a circular rivet hole and the flat base contains traces of a projecting flange on its reverse. The surface is decorated with a coiled snake (or possibly two snakes) whose body is depicted by an Urnes style roundel of interlace, sitting in the lower half of the object. There is a large head, with two triangular indented eyes centrally placed at each side. The head is divided at the top by a triangular depression which suggests two heads joining (which fits well with the design). The head emerges from the body and points upwards, filling the upper part of the object. Below the snake is a centrally placed raised line running to the base of the object. Either side of this, the two rivet holes at the base are enclosed by coiled raised tendrils. These appear to form a border around the body by extending from the upper edge of the holes towards the outside of the object. They continue upwards towards the apex where they move inwards, framing the head. They are linked together above the head by a union knot, before turning outwards to form rounded terminals, almost echoing the circles at the base. The reverse, which has a slightly concave surface, has some scratch marks on its surface and patches of iron staining, but is otherwise undecorated. The object matches an incomplete example in Williams 1997, 56, Fig. 38, No. 200. Only one other Type 10D was catalogued by Williams, and there is one other fragmentary example on the database at SWYOR-8899C6, which has additional holes. This object is the first complete example of a Type 10D so far recorded.
WAR-HER0-PAS1-651529	An incomplete copper alloy terminal for a stirrup, of Late Early Medieval dating (c. 1050 - c. 1100 AD) The terminal is sub triangular. The terminal has an incomplete and hollow U-shaped back face that terminates in old breaks. From the base of the terminal projects the stylised beast, which has a long neck that curves round to face back up the stirrup, creating a circular aperture. Two flattened and rounded crests run from the top of the beast's head towards the foot of the terminal and on both faces of the terminal above the central aperture are moulded oval shaped indentations representing the eyes. It measures 42.2 mm in length, 25.5 mm wide and 10.9 mm thick. The sides of the socket are 2.3 mm thick. It weighs 23.2 grams. The stirrup terminal is a mid brown colour,

	with an even surface patina. Abrasion, caused by movement whilst within the plough soil, has resulted in a loss of some of the original surface detail. This stirrup terminal is similar to that in Fig 3 (Williams, 1997, 2), depicting a crested animal head. These types of terminal enclose the stirrup arm completely and tend to found in the East Anglia and Lincolnshire areas. It has been dated to the late 11th century AD. A similar terminal has been recorded on the PAS database as WMID-097191. Reference: Williams, D. 1997. Stirrup Terminals. Finds Research Group Datasheet 24. Finds Research Group 700-1700. Stoke-on-Trent.
WAR-HER0-PAS1-723449	Early-Medieval (late 8th and 10th centuries) copper-alloy strap end: in plan the strap end is an elongated oval with moulded terminal edges. In profile the body of the strap end is straight, and one terminal, in profile, is split forming a slender V shape. At this terminal, the narrow edge, in both plates there are two incomplete rivet holes. The upper surface of the strap end is decorated with an undecorated lozenge in the centre, which is surrounded by a larger lozenge with a knop at each corner. In the surrounding fields there is a slightly crude interlace design. At the terminal, opposite the riveted terminal, there is another design which is formed by two triangles surmounting a transverse groove with a double chevron and a triangle below. This motif is forming an animal head. The edges of the body are bordered with an undecorated border. The reverse is undecorated. The surface of the strap end has a well developed mid-dark green patina. In length it is 44.04mm, 14.13mm wide and 2.28mm thick. It weighs 6.06g. The strap end can be classified as a Thomas's Class A: Type uncertain: which dates to the 9th century, but also probably occur in the late 8th and 10th centuries Thomas, G. 2003 'Late Anglo-Saxon and Viking-Age Strap Ends 750-1100: Part I' Finds Research Group AD 700-1700 Datasheet 32.
WAR-HER0-PAS1-729288	A fragment of a copper alloy strap end of early-medieval date dating to circa (AD750-1100). The strap end is probably of a similar style to Thomas' Class B, Type 4 (multi-headed). Only the multi-headed zoomorphic terminal remains, which is sub-rectangular in plan with a rounded terminal and is D-shaped in section. The terminal is in the form of a forward facing animal head with drilled nostrils and a snub snout. A second pair of probable eyes is present above this terminal represented by two circular indentations. At the opposite terminal which is the broken edge where the strap end would have originally split there are a further set of circular indentations. The reverse is decorated with nine circular indentations that transverse the strap end in length. The metal has a mid green-brown patina and is worn. Thomas (FRG 32) states that the strap-ends provided the dual service of preventing straps to which they were attached fraying or curling, and on items of costume, adding weight to make them hang down attractively. The distinctive muzzled animal head is believed to be of Scandinavian and Anglo-Scandinavian origin and has been seen on metalwork of this origin. Parallels can be found on the database; YORYM-FBD5C4 and YORYM-6F6590 were both discovered in the district of East Riding, Yorkshire. Length: 28.69mm, Width: 9.63mm, Thickness (at terminal): 2.96mm, Weight: 3.0gms.
WAR-HER0-PAS1-729332	Early Medieval (10th to 11th century possibly) possible pin fragment. The copper alloy pin has a rectangular sectioned head, which is rectangular in profile as well. The lower portion of the head has a slightly waisted section as decoration. The shaft of the pin is slightly narrowed, square in section and has a broken terminal. The break is slightly stepped and is obliquely angled, but is covered by the same mid green patina that covered the surface of the pin. At the upper edge of the pin head there are small patches of red copper corrosion. The pin measures 32.09mm long, 5.62mm wide, 5.33mm thick and weighs 4.81g. The identification of 'pin' is only tentative and has been suggested as a possibility by Sue Youngs and Kevin Leahy. Sue Youngs comments that it may be a Midlands zoomorphic pin Type Q, but the recorded example is devoid of any further decoration. It also resembles the head of some baluster headed ringed pin of 10th - 11th century date, with examples from Ireland and Scotland. Some of these pins begin with a shaft of rectangular section, but as this find is unpierced the resemblance may be coincidence.
WAR-HER0-PAS1-730519	Early Medieval (11th century) stirrup strap mount: The copper alloy mount is sub-rectangular, with the upper edge being broken, but not recently. The mount is decorated with openwork, there are two larger sub-circular perforations along the lower edge. Between these perforations there is a irregular bulbous mound. Above this mound there are two smaller circular perforations that a closer to the centre. Above these perforations there is a single irregular oval perforation with high-relief decoration either side which appears to be possibly a zoomorphic head. In one upper corner there is another smaller circular perforation, presumably the other is missing due to the break. The reverse of the mount is undecorated and has, along the lower edge a shallow stepped flange which is covered by corroded iron which is what is left of the two iron rivets within two rivet holes. The surface is over cleaned, therefore any definition of the decoration is not visible. The mount measures 39.24mm long and 25.87mm wide. It weighs 21.38g. The mount is a stirrup strap mount dating to the 11th century. Williams (1997) classifies as Class B, Type 1, but it cannot be narrowed down from that. These mounts were initially identified as book mounts in 1920 and later as strap ends and casket mounts and these interpretations continued in general use until recent times (Williams, 1997:3). It finds parallels on this database in: SUSS-D0F834 and ESS-CC2872.
WAR-HER0-PAS1-730529	Possible Early Medieval (11th century) stirrup strap mount: The copper alloy mount is sub-trapezoidal in plan, with the lower, most narrow edge, being broken, but not recently. The mount is decorated with openwork, there is a sub-oval perforations towards each corner, and a further much smaller perforation in the centre of the side edges. Between these two perforations there is a rivet hole with the remains of a possible iron rivet. Along the upper edge there are three bulbous knops; one in each corner and a larger one in the centre. The reverse of the mount is undecorated and is hollow around the perforations and knops. The surface is over cleaned, therefore any definition of the decoration is not visible. The mount measures 28.8mm long and 27.69mm wide. It weighs 8.16g. This is possibly a stirrup strap mount dating to the 11th century. Williams (1997) classifies mount with openwork as Class B, but comparisons cannot be found which have a rivet hole near the centre of the mount rather than along the upper edge. Due to the break the flange is missing, therefore the identification is not certain. These mounts were initially identified as book mounts in 1920 and later as strap ends and casket mounts and these interpretations continued in general use until recent times (Williams, 1997:3). Williams, D., 1997 Late Saxon Stirrup Mounts: A Classification and Catalogue CBA Research Report 111
WAR-HER0-PAS1-730590	Possible Early-Medieval (9th to 11th century) possible gaming piece: The lead or lead alloy piece is conical in form with a circular perforation (6.27mm diameter) running the length of the object. Equi-distant around the exterior are four vertical linear ridges as decoration. Between each ridge there is possibly a slight high-relief pellet, but it is unsure due to corrosion. The base of the piece is oval. The tip of the conical has a 'V' shape slot, forming a 'V' in profile. The exterior surface has an incomplete dark grey/brown patina and it has a patch of iron corrosion adhering to it. Otherwise the object is slightly abraded. It measures 19.15mm in height, 19.44mm in wide, 18.25mm thick, and weighs 22.45g. Similar conical lead objects with hollow back faces and moulded decoration are the PAS database for example SF-C01997, SF-50B784, SF-6F5256, SF-6F7361 and in particular SF-735931). They are interpreted as possible Viking gaming pieces or small weights and indicate a probable date range in the 9th-11th centuries AD for the current example.
WAR-HER0-PAS1-730600	Possible Early-Medieval (9th to 11th century) possible gaming piece: The lead piece is sub-circular which has a V-shaped notch at the side. The surface of the piece has three irregular turrets, otherwise the surface was undulating. The base of the piece seems to have a second piece of lead which was joined by a black substance which is visible on the upper surface. The surface has traces of an incomplete light brown patina, otherwise it has an oxidised cream surface. It measures 22.8mm length, 21.99mm wide, 9.63mm thick, and weighs 16.35g. There are Early Medieval gaming pieces which are more of a conical form with turrets, rather than a flattened version such as this. But as another gaming piece has been recorded from this area, WAW-68C86C, this has been tentatively identified as a gaming piece. Gaming pieces are interpreted as possible Viking gaming pieces or small weights and indicate a probable date range in the 9th-11th centuries AD for the current example.

WAR-HER0-PAS1-741066	A complete copper alloy buckle frame of the Early Medieval period, dating from c. AD 850 - c. AD 1050. The buckle frame is D shaped in plan and ovate in section, with an expanded outer edge that tapers to a narrowed strap bar. The outer edge of the frame is wide and domed with a curved recess for the pin. The pin and buckle plate are missing presumed lost in antiquity. Where the frame meets the strap bar, there are two very crude designs present. It is possible that these would have formed zoomorphic terminals at either end of the strap bar, however they are now heavily corroded. The buckle measures 18.1 mm in length and is 17.5 mm wide. It has a maximum thickness of 4.4 mm and the strap bar is 2.7 mm thick. It weighs 2.5 g. The buckle is a dark brown to green in colour with an uneven patina. Abrasion caused by movement whilst within the plough soil has resulted in the loss of some of the original surface detail. Other similar examples of this type of buckle have been recorded on the database, including SUR-DCA8C4 and YORYM-7ADE77.
WAR-HER0-PAS1-741078	An incomplete copper alloy probable strap end or possible bucket mount of the Early Medieval period, dating from c. AD 700 - c. AD 800. The object is broadly triangular in plan and rectangular in section. The front of the object has been gilded with a yellow metal coating. The front of the object has a border around the edge which echoes the shape of the object. Inside the border is an open work design of intertwining knot work. The base is heavily corroded but it seems the knot work and border design continues below the corrosion. There is an iron stud through the bottom of the object which could be evidence of reuse. The reverse of the object is undecorated and there is a curved area on the bottom right hand side that curves up and over towards the reverse of the plate. The object measures 24.4 mm in length and is 11.8 mm wide (6.4 mm wide at the base). It has a maximum thickness of 4.3 mm (including curved protrusion) and is 1.8 mm thick at the top. It weighs 1.6 g. The object is a dark brown in colour with traces of a gold metal gilded coating on the surface. It has an uneven patina. Traces of iron corrosion are present at the base of the object. Abrasion caused by movement whilst within the plough soil may have resulted in the loss of some of the original surface detail. No identical parallels could be found for this object at the time of recording, however the artefact bears a similarity to Thomas (2003), Class B, Type 5 (fig 2, no 18). It also bears a resemblance to the hook escutcheon discovered in Seagry, Wilts (Brenan, 1991, fig 51.a and b, page 262 and 364). Reference Thomas, G. (2003) 'Late Anglo Saxon and Viking Age strap ends 750 - 1100: Part 1', Datasheet 32, Finds Research Group AD 700 - 1700. Brenan, J. (1991), 'Hanging Bowls and Their Contexts: An archaeological survey of their social economic significance from the fifth to seventh centuries A.D', BAR British Series, 220 TEMPVS REPARATVM Archaeological and Historical Associates Ltd, British Archaeological Reports, Oxford.
WAR-HER0-PAS1-748458	Early Medieval coin: penny of Archbishop Wulfred, minted in Canterbury between c. 815 and c. 823. The moneyer is Saerberht. Group III: Regular Monogram type. North No. 240/1. BMC 26. Martin Allen initially identified this coin for the finder and commented to him that this coin is only the second one of this type with Saerberht as the moneyer.
WAR-HER0-PAS1-749540	An incomplete copper alloy early-medieval strap end (AD c.800-c.900), missing its attachment end. Overall, the object measures 28.5mm long, 11.9mm wide and 2.8mm thick. It weighs 3.66g. The strap end is tongue shaped and has a flat rectangular cross-section. It has a zoomorphic terminal, which is moulded and represents an animal head with large round ears. There is a decorative panel above it which appears to show an animal seated left in profile with its head turned to face right. The strap end is therefore a Thomas (2004) Class A Type 1 strap end, decorated in the Trehwiddle style. There is an iron rivet through this panel which may have been added later, perhaps as a repair.
WAR-HER0-PAS1-752638	Medieval (c. 9th to mid 13th century) strap end: The copper alloy strap end is an elongated triangle which is cast as one piece and at the strap end, in profile it splits into two sheets. The upper sheet is incomplete, but both sheets have two rivet holes with traces of iron rivets. The upper surface is decorated with a grid of low-relief cross hatching. Below the rivets there is a circular motif, whose detail is not clear. In profile the strap end becomes thicker towards the tip which may have had moulded decoration, but it has lost the original surface so it is unclear. The strap end has an incomplete mid green patina, otherwise there are patches of red copper corrosion. The strap end measures 52.99mm long, 8.76mm wide, 4.01mm at the tip, and weighing 5.76g. In Egan and Pritchard (2002) there are a similar shaped strap end, No. 630, but this is composed of a single sheet of copper alloy, and is flat and thin in profile. The strap end is also reminiscent of Early Medieval examples, for example Thomas's Class A, Type 2 but these have convex sides. The dating for the strap end could be from the 9th to mid 13th century. Egan, G. and Pritchard, F., 2002 Dress Accessories, c. 1150- c. 1450 (Medieval finds from Excavations in London) London: Boydell Press Thomas, G. 2003 'Late Anglo-Saxon and Viking-Age Strap Ends 750-1100: Part 1' Finds Research Group AD 700-1700 Datasheet 32
WAR-HER0-PAS1-763656	Early Medieval (mid 11th century) openwork bridle cheekpiece: The copper alloy cheekpiece is only a fragment, and is one side of a symmetrical cheekpiece. In plan it is a sub-rectangular which tapers slightly towards the upper edge, has moulded sides and seven areas of openwork. One face is engraved in the Ringerike style, and has an intertwined ribbon-like beast whose head is visible in profile at the top left. The body is formed of single and double strands and there is a terminating tendril at the bottom. The right hand side of the object together with the projecting bar and loop are all missing. The surface is abraded and has traces of a mid green patina. It measures 46.3mm long, 34.41mm wide, 4.45mm thick and weighs 28.64g. The Ringerike style is the penultimate phase of late Viking-age art, and was used for most of the 11th century (Williams, 2007). SUR-2ACFE5 is an almost identical example and this record has a reconstructed drawing of a complete cheekpiece. It is a Williams Type 1. Williams, D. 2007 Anglo-Scandinavian Horse Harness Fittings Finds Research Group Datasheet No. 39
WAR-HER0-PAS1-764887	Early Medieval coin: silver penny of the Wessex King, Egberht (802-839) minted in Rochester by Dunun between c. 823 and c. 828. The coin is a Portrait Type which is most similar to North No. 576. The coin is slightly bent and is incomplete due to damage.
WAR-HER0-PAS1-777972	Early Medieval (11th century) incomplete stirrup-strap mount: The cast copper alloy mount is a sub asymmetrical pentagon in plan. The sides are slightly tapering which are undulating, the upper edge is broken and has an incomplete rivet hole. The lower edge is a straight edge, which is possibly broken, but not recently. The mount is decorated with two low-relief circular motifs, similar to a spiral which is interconnected by two parallel grooves. The surface is heavily abraded with traces of a dark green patina. The reverse is flat and undecorated. It measures 29.39mm long, 26.56mm wide and 2.23mm thick. It weighs 8.06g. The mount is a stirrup strap mount dating to the 11th century. Williams (1997) classifies this type Class A Type 15. Williams (ibid) No. 357 is similarly decorated to the recorded example. These mounts were initially identified as book mounts in 1920 and later as strap ends and casket mounts (Williams, 1997; 3) these interpretations continued in general use until recent times. Williams, D. 1997 Late Saxon Stirrup Mounts: A Classification and Catalogue York: CBA Research Report 111
WAR-HER0-PAS1-791250	Early Medieval (11th century) stirrup strap mount: The copper alloy mount is sub-trapezoid with rounded upper corners and an integral protrusion extending from the centre of the upper edge. The protrusion is a slender arm which is D-shaped in section and terminates with a narrowed perforated lug. The lug has traces of an iron rivet. The lower edge of the mount, in each corner, has incomplete circular perforations. The outer face of the mount has cast decoration in the form of broad shoulders which may be beasts forming a border. There is a central tree which is not clear. The reverse of the mount is undecorated and has, along the lower edge a shallow stepped flange. The surface of the mount is abraded and has a red/brown copper corroded surface. The mount has patches of a mid green, shiny patina. The mount measures 51.92mm long, 27.94mm wide and weighs 22.75g. The mount is a stirrup strap mount dating to the 11th century. Williams (1997) classifies this type with a lion as Class A, Type 6. These mounts were initially identified as book mounts in 1920 and later as strap ends and casket mounts and these interpretations continued in general use until recent times (Williams, 1997; 3). Williams, D. 1997 Late Saxon Stirrup Mounts: A Classification and Catalogue York: CBA Research Report 111



## Portable Antiquity Scheme Data



ID	Database	Council	Settlement	PAS Number	Asset Type	Name	Asset Sub-type	X	Y	Year From	Year To
BED-HER0-PAS1-008117	PAS	Bedford	Shelton	8117	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	503300	268900	821	823
BED-HER0-PAS1-008941	PAS	Bedford	Huntingdon	8941	Findspot	HARNESS FITTING	Findspot	503953	268437	1000	1100
BED-HER0-PAS1-061609	PAS	Bedford	Bedford	61609	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	512400	256300	800	900
BED-HER0-PAS1-075969	PAS	Bedford	Pavenham	75969	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	498800	255700	1000	1100
BED-HER0-PAS1-082412	PAS	Bedford	Bedford	82412	Findspot	MOUNT	Findspot	508200	265600	600	650
BED-HER0-PAS1-175524	PAS	Bedford	Corby	175524	Findspot	SWORD	Findspot	494800	292600	600	1100
BED-HER0-PAS1-181896	PAS	Bedford	Lower Dean	181896	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	504900	268800	900	1000
BED-HER0-PAS1-181906	PAS	Bedford	Lower Dean	181906	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	504900	268800	1000	1100
BED-HER0-PAS1-192035	PAS	Bedford	Stagsden	192035	Findspot	INGOT	Findspot	498400	250400	800	1000
BED-HER0-PAS1-195811	PAS	Bedford	Bedford	195811	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	502300	262800	1000	1100
BED-HER0-PAS1-199098	PAS	Bedford	Bedford	199098	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	498700	260000	750	1100
BED-HER0-PAS1-204001	PAS	Bedford	Stagsden	204001	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	498400	250600	750	1000
BED-HER0-PAS1-222028	PAS	Bedford	Bedford	222028	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	498000	250000	972	975
BED-HER0-PAS1-266789	PAS	Bedford	Bedford	266789	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	497700	261300	1062	1065
BED-HER0-PAS1-268506	PAS	Bedford	Bedford	268506	Findspot	BUCKLE	Findspot	497700	261300	800	1100
BED-HER0-PAS1-280798	PAS	Bedford	Bedford	280798	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	512640	249670	775	925
BED-HER0-PAS1-406573	PAS	Bedford	Little Staughton	406573	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	509620	262920	979	985
BED-HER0-PAS1-432724	PAS	Bedford	Souldrop	432724	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	498140	262050	750	1000
BED-HER0-PAS1-438368	PAS	Bedford	Bedford	438368	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	498578	260558	775	1000
BED-HER0-PAS1-475302	PAS	Bedford	Wilden	475302	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	509346	255793	1016	1035
BED-HER0-PAS1-475515	PAS	Bedford	Bedford	475515	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	497514	251024	1050	1053
BED-HER0-PAS1-495433	PAS	Bedford	Bedford	495433	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	497130	248040	1029	1036
BED-HER0-PAS1-497902	PAS	Bedford	Bedford	497902	Findspot	BROOCH	Findspot	508340	256374	750	800
BED-HER0-PAS1-500440	PAS	Bedford	Bedford	500440	Findspot	UNIDENTIFIED OBJECT	Findspot	498500	248500	900	1100
BED-HER0-PAS1-511496	PAS	Bedford	Bedford	511496	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	498000	250000	837	848
BED-HER0-PAS1-546394	PAS	Bedford	Upper Dean	546394	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	504270	267534	796	821
BED-HER0-PAS1-577815	PAS	Bedford	Bedford	577815	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	494462	259106	787	792
BED-HER0-PAS1-582449	PAS	Bedford	Bedford	582449	Findspot	BROOCH	Findspot	512510	256120	750	900
BED-HER0-PAS1-582452	PAS	Bedford	Bedford	582452	Findspot	SCABBARD	Findspot	513650	255990	850	1100
BED-HER0-PAS1-582528	PAS	Bedford	Upper Dean	582528	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	505840	267910	837	854

BED-HER0-PAS1-594914	PAS	Bedford	Wilden	594914	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	507960	256380	950	1100
BED-HER0-PAS1-594917	PAS	Bedford	Bedford	594917	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	507290	257890	1000	1100
BED-HER0-PAS1-596743	PAS	Bedford	Wellingborough	596743	Findspot	HANGING BOWL	Findspot	494210	261420	450	650
BED-HER0-PAS1-618552	PAS	Bedford	Bedford	618552	Findspot	COIN HOARD	Findspot	495651	254555	1029	1053
BED-HER0-PAS1-628377	PAS	Bedford	Thurleigh	628377	Findspot	BRIDLE FITTING	Findspot	507823	258887	1000	1100
BED-HER0-PAS1-656044	PAS	Bedford	Bedford	656044	Findspot	FINGER RING	Findspot	498148	247183	850	1000
BED-HER0-PAS1-659466	PAS	Bedford	Bedford	659466	Findspot	BRIDLE FITTING	Findspot	507000	256624	1000	1100
BED-HER0-PAS1-715888	PAS	Bedford	Podington	715888	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	493120	262246	1003	1009
BED-HER0-PAS1-723386	PAS	Bedford	Carlton	723386	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	495400	254400	1029	1036
BED-HER0-PAS1-723493	PAS	Bedford	Bedford	723493	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	504400	266200	940	1066
BED-HER0-PAS1-765140	PAS	Bedford	Bedford	765140	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	507654	256922	800	900
BED-HER0-PAS1-773239	PAS	Bedford	Bedford	773239	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	497230	248020	1016	1035
CEN-HER0-PAS1-074711	PAS	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Eaton Bray	74711	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	496600	220700	900	1000
CEN-HER0-PAS1-081662	PAS	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Southill	81662	Findspot	UNIDENTIFIED OBJECT	Findspot	514900	241600	900	1100
CEN-HER0-PAS1-081846	PAS	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Dunstable	81846	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	500300	222500	1000	1100
CEN-HER0-PAS1-082714	PAS	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Upton End	82714	Findspot	BUCKLE	Findspot	513200	235300	1000	1100
CEN-HER0-PAS1-110287	PAS	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Shillington	110287	Findspot	BRIDLE FITTING	Findspot	514200	234600	1000	1100
CEN-HER0-PAS1-117951	PAS	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Kensworth	117951	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	503570	218560	1000	1100
CEN-HER0-PAS1-131901	PAS	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Dunton	131901	Findspot	SCABBARD	Findspot	523400	244300	900	1100
CEN-HER0-PAS1-132423	PAS	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Shillington	132423	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	511700	234000	1000	1100
CEN-HER0-PAS1-133197	PAS	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Houghton Regis	133197	Findspot	HARNESS FITTING	Findspot	502560	225090	1000	1100
CEN-HER0-PAS1-140318	PAS	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Westoning	140318	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	502240	231560	800	900
CEN-HER0-PAS1-142319	PAS	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Shillington	142319	Findspot	BROOCH	Findspot	512100	233700	900	1066
CEN-HER0-PAS1-142499	PAS	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Shillington	142499	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	510700	233300	900	1066
CEN-HER0-PAS1-182416	PAS	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Leighton Buzzard	182416	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	495500	227500	1000	1100
CEN-HER0-PAS1-190511	PAS	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Bedford	190511	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	503400	238700	1000	1100
CEN-HER0-PAS1-210059	PAS	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Shillington	210059	Findspot	CHAIN	Findspot	514300	234600	1000	1100
CEN-HER0-PAS1-235894	PAS	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Flitwick	235894	Findspot	DRESS HOOK	Findspot	503500	234800	800	1100
CEN-HER0-PAS1-265103	PAS	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Kensworth	265103	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	502601	219311	900	1100
CEN-HER0-PAS1-280801	PAS	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Northill	280801	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	513930	247070	1053	1056
CEN-HER0-PAS1-391583	PAS	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Biggleswade	391583	Findspot	SCABBARD	Findspot	513970	247110	1000	1100
CEN-HER0-PAS1-391598	PAS	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Northill	391598	Findspot	BELL	Findspot	514100	247210	900	1000
CEN-HER0-PAS1-442385	PAS	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Wingfield	442385	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	500100	225800	946	955

CEN-HER0-PAS1-442406	PAS	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Wingfield	442406	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	500100	225800	1035	1040
CEN-HER0-PAS1-442411	PAS	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Wingfield	442411	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	500100	225800	1000	1100
CEN-HER0-PAS1-442430	PAS	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Wingfield	442430	Findspot	SCABBARD	Findspot	500100	225800	1000	1100
CEN-HER0-PAS1-450508	PAS	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Sandy	450508	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	516060	253310	775	1050
CEN-HER0-PAS1-455113	PAS	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Bedford	455113	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	508900	234000	775	925
CEN-HER0-PAS1-456197	PAS	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Luton	456197	Findspot	BRIDLE FITTING	Findspot	511500	217390	1000	1100
CEN-HER0-PAS1-456206	PAS	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Luton	456206	Findspot	BRIDLE FITTING	Findspot	511550	217450	1000	1100
CEN-HER0-PAS1-479813	PAS	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Leighton Buzzard	479813	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	494300	222200	1029	1036
CEN-HER0-PAS1-481131	PAS	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Luton	481131	Findspot	HOOKED TAG	Findspot	512760	217770	800	900
CEN-HER0-PAS1-499901	PAS	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Newport Pagnell	499901	Findspot	HOOKED TAG	Findspot	494330	243490	800	1100
CEN-HER0-PAS1-635529	PAS	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Langford	635529	Findspot	MOUNT	Findspot	519915	241112	900	1100
CEN-HER0-PAS1-701633	PAS	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Houghton Regis	701633	Findspot	MOUNT	Findspot	502577	223499	1050	1100
CEN-HER0-PAS1-724369	PAS	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Kensworth	724369	Findspot	BUCKLE	Findspot	502877	218968	1000	1100
CEN-HER0-PAS1-731199	PAS	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Leighton Buzzard	731199	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	493324	222400	1029	1036
CEN-HER0-PAS1-748965	PAS	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Eaton Bray	748965	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	495630	221160	827	845
CEN-HER0-PAS1-803144	PAS	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Henlow	803144	Findspot	COIN HOARD	Findspot	518181	240279	880	923
CEN-HER0-PAS1-809071	PAS	Central Bedfordshire and Luton	Thorncliffe Green	809071	Findspot	HOOKED TAG	Findspot	514147	247386	750	900
HER-HER0-PAS1-055090	PAS	Hertfordshire	Hinxworth	55090	Findspot	SWORD	Findspot	523740	240110	900	1000
HER-HER0-PAS1-055182	PAS	Hertfordshire	Ashwell	55182	Findspot	BROOCH	Findspot	524500	239500	900	1000
HER-HER0-PAS1-059151	PAS	Hertfordshire	Ware	59151	Findspot	MOUNT	Findspot	540200	224700	800	1000
HER-HER0-PAS1-065222	PAS	Hertfordshire	Buntingford	65222	Findspot	BRIDLE FITTING	Findspot	536200	226500	1000	1100
HER-HER0-PAS1-071591	PAS	Hertfordshire	Ware	71591	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	544800	222000	1048	1050
HER-HER0-PAS1-079341	PAS	Hertfordshire	Buntingford	79341	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	544000	229000	1025	1100
HER-HER0-PAS1-094391	PAS	Hertfordshire	Aspenden	94391	Findspot	HARNESS PENDANT	Findspot	535300	228400	1000	1100
HER-HER0-PAS1-099164	PAS	Hertfordshire	St Albans	99164	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	516000	211000	900	1000
HER-HER0-PAS1-117590	PAS	Hertfordshire	Baldock	117590	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	526300	233600	800	875
HER-HER0-PAS1-124726	PAS	Hertfordshire	Hitchin	124726	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	516590	229540	800	1000
HER-HER0-PAS1-131683	PAS	Hertfordshire	Ashwell	131683	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	525700	240600	750	1000
HER-HER0-PAS1-133805	PAS	Hertfordshire	Ware	133805	Findspot	SCABBARD	Findspot	534400	221700	900	1100
HER-HER0-PAS1-133843	PAS	Hertfordshire	Ware	133843	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	536500	217800	1000	1100
HER-HER0-PAS1-133884	PAS	Hertfordshire	Ware	133884	Findspot	WEIGHT	Findspot	538800	217700	750	1000
HER-HER0-PAS1-134111	PAS	Hertfordshire	Ware	134111	Findspot	FINGER RING	Findspot	539500	216800	800	1066
HER-HER0-PAS1-134257	PAS	Hertfordshire	Dane End	134257	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	533700	221400	775	1000

HER-HER0-PAS1-140072	PAS	Hertfordshire	Stevenage	140072	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	529250	228360	802	839
HER-HER0-PAS1-140441	PAS	Hertfordshire	Pirton	140441	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	514300	229400	775	900
HER-HER0-PAS1-154277	PAS	Hertfordshire	Little Wymondley	154277	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	521500	227500	1020	1080
HER-HER0-PAS1-158560	PAS	Hertfordshire	Baldock	158560	Findspot	BROOCH	Findspot	524700	235200	850	1000
HER-HER0-PAS1-158561	PAS	Hertfordshire	Baldock	158561	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	526900	235400	1000	1100
HER-HER0-PAS1-159532	PAS	Hertfordshire	Sandon	159532	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	529430	234580	775	1000
HER-HER0-PAS1-162091	PAS	Hertfordshire	St Albans	162091	Findspot	HARNESS FITTING	Findspot	518150	204850	1000	1100
HER-HER0-PAS1-163702	PAS	Hertfordshire	Baldock	163702	Findspot	SCABBARD	Findspot	529230	234556	950	1100
HER-HER0-PAS1-180098	PAS	Hertfordshire	Ware	180098	Findspot	STRAP FITTING	Findspot	544700	222400	1000	1100
HER-HER0-PAS1-181722	PAS	Hertfordshire	Beccles	181722	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	641900	286900	1000	1100
HER-HER0-PAS1-181860	PAS	Hertfordshire	Ware	181860	Findspot	BRIDLE FITTING	Findspot	534800	221400	1000	1080
HER-HER0-PAS1-181876	PAS	Hertfordshire	Ware	181876	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	534900	221400	1000	1100
HER-HER0-PAS1-182294	PAS	Hertfordshire	Baldock	182294	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	526904	233728	775	1000
HER-HER0-PAS1-188787	PAS	Hertfordshire	Hinxworth	188787	Findspot	HOOKED TAG	Findspot	523600	240400	800	1066
HER-HER0-PAS1-188797	PAS	Hertfordshire	Hinxworth	188797	Findspot	HOOKED TAG	Findspot	523600	240400	1000	1100
HER-HER0-PAS1-188799	PAS	Hertfordshire	Hinxworth	188799	Findspot	HOOKED TAG	Findspot	524700	240300	1000	1100
HER-HER0-PAS1-192116	PAS	Hertfordshire	St Albans	192116	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	511400	210680	1000	1100
HER-HER0-PAS1-196796	PAS	Hertfordshire	Saint Albans	196796	Findspot	HOOKED TAG	Findspot	513120	205760	750	900
HER-HER0-PAS1-198689	PAS	Hertfordshire	Shenley	198689	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	519510	202420	810	821
HER-HER0-PAS1-198947	PAS	Hertfordshire	Stevenage	198947	Findspot	BROOCH	Findspot	521710	225820	850	1066
HER-HER0-PAS1-203277	PAS	Hertfordshire	Beccles	203277	Findspot	HARNESS FITTING	Findspot	641970	286590	900	1000
HER-HER0-PAS1-204150	PAS	Hertfordshire	Pirton	204150	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	514300	230300	1000	1100
HER-HER0-PAS1-208348	PAS	Hertfordshire	Clothall	208348	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	527050	233245	1042	1044
HER-HER0-PAS1-216502	PAS	Hertfordshire	Ware	216502	Findspot	HOOKED TAG	Findspot	533700	220700	775	1050
HER-HER0-PAS1-216514	PAS	Hertfordshire	Dane End	216514	Findspot	PENDANT	Findspot	533600	220900	1028	1050
HER-HER0-PAS1-216921	PAS	Hertfordshire	Ware	216921	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	534920	221510	1042	1066
HER-HER0-PAS1-216940	PAS	Hertfordshire	Ware	216940	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	534920	221510	1030	1036
HER-HER0-PAS1-216942	PAS	Hertfordshire	Ware	216942	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	534920	221510	1042	1044
HER-HER0-PAS1-216949	PAS	Hertfordshire	Ware	216949	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	534930	221510	900	1100
HER-HER0-PAS1-217485	PAS	Hertfordshire	Stevenage	217485	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	529100	228100	775	900
HER-HER0-PAS1-217489	PAS	Hertfordshire	Stevenage	217489	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	529100	228100	775	1000
HER-HER0-PAS1-225147	PAS	Hertfordshire	London Colney	225147	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	519620	202220	800	900
HER-HER0-PAS1-225162	PAS	Hertfordshire	London Colney	225162	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	520800	203200	750	950

HER-HER0-PAS1-236646	PAS	Hertfordshire	Radlett	236646	Findspot	PIN	Findspot	514080	198710	750	900
HER-HER0-PAS1-241640	PAS	Hertfordshire	Walkern	241640	Findspot	SCABBARD	Findspot	527020	225830	900	1100
HER-HER0-PAS1-242419	PAS	Hertfordshire	Stevenage	242419	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	529220	228290	821	823
HER-HER0-PAS1-242438	PAS	Hertfordshire	Stevenage	242438	Findspot	HOOKED TAG	Findspot	529300	228200	750	1100
HER-HER0-PAS1-242444	PAS	Hertfordshire	Stevenage	242444	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	529270	228300	900	1100
HER-HER0-PAS1-247327	PAS	Hertfordshire	Ashwell	247327	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	525700	240400	775	1000
HER-HER0-PAS1-247401	PAS	Hertfordshire	Hitchin	247401	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	513400	229800	775	1100
HER-HER0-PAS1-248163	PAS	Hertfordshire	Ashwell	248163	Findspot	BROOCH	Findspot	525800	240800	900	1000
HER-HER0-PAS1-248895	PAS	Hertfordshire	Furneux Pelham	248895	Findspot	MOUNT	Findspot	544808	226369	800	900
HER-HER0-PAS1-249341	PAS	Hertfordshire	Roydon	249341	Findspot	HARNESS FITTING	Findspot	540300	211100	1000	1100
HER-HER0-PAS1-249364	PAS	Hertfordshire	Roydon	249364	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	540300	211100	750	1100
HER-HER0-PAS1-249750	PAS	Hertfordshire	Ashwell	249750	Findspot	HARNESS FITTING	Findspot	525600	240900	1000	1100
HER-HER0-PAS1-251545	PAS	Hertfordshire	St Albans	251545	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	511040	211100	822	823
HER-HER0-PAS1-256783	PAS	Hertfordshire	Baldock	256783	Findspot	HOOKED TAG	Findspot	529091	234356	800	900
HER-HER0-PAS1-258991	PAS	Hertfordshire	London Colney	258991	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	519480	202210	1000	1100
HER-HER0-PAS1-259019	PAS	Hertfordshire	London Colney	259019	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	520570	203070	900	1100
HER-HER0-PAS1-263964	PAS	Hertfordshire	Furneux Pelham	263964	Findspot	VESSEL	Findspot	544789	226392	1000	1100
HER-HER0-PAS1-267029	PAS	Hertfordshire	Stevenage	267029	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	526000	221400	840	844
HER-HER0-PAS1-268147	PAS	Hertfordshire	Sawbridgeworth	268147	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	545967	217203	1038	1040
HER-HER0-PAS1-268249	PAS	Hertfordshire	Sawbridgeworth	268249	Findspot	BROOCH	Findspot	545901	217139	900	1100
HER-HER0-PAS1-283680	PAS	Hertfordshire	Ware	283680	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	544755	226406	1036	1037
HER-HER0-PAS1-286547	PAS	Hertfordshire	Stevenage	286547	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	529120	228140	750	950
HER-HER0-PAS1-384999	PAS	Hertfordshire	Ware	384999	Findspot	MOUNT	Findspot	540000	210900	1000	1100
HER-HER0-PAS1-398549	PAS	Hertfordshire	Baldock	398549	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	529287	234510	775	1100
HER-HER0-PAS1-398571	PAS	Hertfordshire	Baldock	398571	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	529429	234350	800	950
HER-HER0-PAS1-398904	PAS	Hertfordshire	Much Hadham	398904	Findspot	HARNESS FITTING	Findspot	542400	217400	1000	1100
HER-HER0-PAS1-408688	PAS	Hertfordshire	St Albans	408688	Findspot	SCABBARD	Findspot	510200	211370	950	1100
HER-HER0-PAS1-415619	PAS	Hertfordshire	Ashwell	415619	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	525710	240480	1000	1100
HER-HER0-PAS1-418999	PAS	Hertfordshire	Kelshall	418999	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	532200	237700	775	1000
HER-HER0-PAS1-421471	PAS	Hertfordshire	Ashwell	421471	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	525800	240600	1000	1100
HER-HER0-PAS1-426447	PAS	Hertfordshire	St Albans	426447	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	512702	210274	827	845
HER-HER0-PAS1-428035	PAS	Hertfordshire	Ashwell	428035	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	525700	240300	900	1100
HER-HER0-PAS1-431813	PAS	Hertfordshire	Ware	431813	Findspot	BRIDLE FITTING	Findspot	543300	215300	1000	1100

HER-HER0-PAS1-432465	PAS	Hertfordshire	Much Hadham	432465	Findspot	HARNESS FITTING	Findspot	543450	218460	900	1100
HER-HER0-PAS1-440511	PAS	Hertfordshire	St Albans	440511	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	512760	209650	775	925
HER-HER0-PAS1-444523	PAS	Hertfordshire	Cockernhoe	444523	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	512600	224500	1000	1100
HER-HER0-PAS1-444527	PAS	Hertfordshire	Cockernhoe	444527	Findspot	BRIDLE FITTING	Findspot	512600	224500	1000	1100
HER-HER0-PAS1-444674	PAS	Hertfordshire	Cockernhoe	444674	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	512600	224500	775	1100
HER-HER0-PAS1-444677	PAS	Hertfordshire	Cockernhoe	444677	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	512600	224500	800	1000
HER-HER0-PAS1-444680	PAS	Hertfordshire	Cockernhoe	444680	Findspot	MOUNT	Findspot	512600	224500	1000	1100
HER-HER0-PAS1-444681	PAS	Hertfordshire	Cockernhoe	444681	Findspot	HOOKED TAG	Findspot	512600	224500	775	1000
HER-HER0-PAS1-447099	PAS	Hertfordshire	Stevenage	447099	Findspot	KEY (LOCKING)	Findspot	529500	229800	800	1100
HER-HER0-PAS1-455737	PAS	Hertfordshire	Barkway	455737	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	538800	235900	792	796
HER-HER0-PAS1-455738	PAS	Hertfordshire	Barkway	455738	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	538800	235900	798	807
HER-HER0-PAS1-465641	PAS	Hertfordshire	Royston	465641	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	532710	239193	800	900
HER-HER0-PAS1-469005	PAS	Hertfordshire	St Albans	469005	Findspot	BROOCH	Findspot	510900	209900	850	950
HER-HER0-PAS1-472364	PAS	Hertfordshire	St Albans	472364	Findspot	HARNESS FITTING	Findspot	510260	209559	1000	1100
HER-HER0-PAS1-489200	PAS	Hertfordshire	Ashwell	489200	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	526100	242800	1062	1065
HER-HER0-PAS1-491914	PAS	Hertfordshire	Much Hadham	491914	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	542400	217400	1000	1100
HER-HER0-PAS1-491915	PAS	Hertfordshire	Much Hadham	491915	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	542400	217400	1000	1100
HER-HER0-PAS1-491916	PAS	Hertfordshire	Ware	491916	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	540000	211000	775	925
HER-HER0-PAS1-491917	PAS	Hertfordshire	Ware	491917	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	540000	211000	775	925
HER-HER0-PAS1-510423	PAS	Hertfordshire	Hitchin	510423	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	518390	228840	1036	1037
HER-HER0-PAS1-514795	PAS	Hertfordshire	Royston	514795	Findspot	HARNESS FITTING	Findspot	533593	239158	1000	1100
HER-HER0-PAS1-514803	PAS	Hertfordshire	Royston	514803	Findspot	HARNESS FITTING	Findspot	533214	238912	1000	1100
HER-HER0-PAS1-514807	PAS	Hertfordshire	Royston	514807	Findspot	HARNESS FITTING	Findspot	533012	238883	1000	1100
HER-HER0-PAS1-516929	PAS	Hertfordshire	Ware	516929	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	534010	221500	775	1000
HER-HER0-PAS1-516930	PAS	Hertfordshire	Ware	516930	Findspot	BRIDLE FITTING	Findspot	534800	224300	1000	1100
HER-HER0-PAS1-520503	PAS	Hertfordshire	Much Hadham	520503	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	542000	217200	775	1000
HER-HER0-PAS1-521340	PAS	Hertfordshire	Luton	521340	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	512390	224930	979	985
HER-HER0-PAS1-521586	PAS	Hertfordshire	Luton	521586	Findspot	MOUNT	Findspot	511860	225550	1000	1100
HER-HER0-PAS1-521606	PAS	Hertfordshire	Luton	521606	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	512500	224900	775	1000
HER-HER0-PAS1-525906	PAS	Hertfordshire	Welwyn	525906	Findspot	HARNESS FITTING	Findspot	520800	216000	1000	1100
HER-HER0-PAS1-529705	PAS	Hertfordshire	Baldock	529705	Findspot	BRIDLE FITTING	Findspot	526425	234392	1000	1100
HER-HER0-PAS1-533276	PAS	Hertfordshire	Much Hadham	533276	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	543750	220020	1000	1100
HER-HER0-PAS1-549368	PAS	Hertfordshire	Sawbridgeworth	549368	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	546333	216338	900	1100

HER-HER0-PAS1-552546	PAS	Hertfordshire	Saint Albans	552546	Findspot	PRICK SPUR	Findspot	513300	206700	800	1300
HER-HER0-PAS1-558797	PAS	Hertfordshire	St Albans	558797	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	511000	211000	1000	1100
HER-HER0-PAS1-561480	PAS	Hertfordshire	Luton	561480	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	511800	225400	997	1003
HER-HER0-PAS1-561707	PAS	Hertfordshire	Luton	561707	Findspot	HARNESS FITTING	Findspot	511800	225400	1000	1100
HER-HER0-PAS1-561732	PAS	Hertfordshire	Luton	561732	Findspot	BUCKLE	Findspot	511800	225400	950	1050
HER-HER0-PAS1-579369	PAS	Hertfordshire	Ashwell	579369	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	527740	239220	900	1100
HER-HER0-PAS1-582748	PAS	Hertfordshire	Royston	582748	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	532860	239130	800	900
HER-HER0-PAS1-585492	PAS	Hertfordshire	Baldock	585492	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	529126	234373	775	950
HER-HER0-PAS1-585973	PAS	Hertfordshire	Clothall	585973	Findspot	SCABBARD	Findspot	527975	232548	900	1100
HER-HER0-PAS1-586171	PAS	Hertfordshire	Stevenage	586171	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	529150	228590	775	1000
HER-HER0-PAS1-589132	PAS	Hertfordshire	Ashwell	589132	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	525610	240850	1050	1100
HER-HER0-PAS1-595184	PAS	Hertfordshire	Barley	595184	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	539700	238800	1000	1100
HER-HER0-PAS1-595185	PAS	Hertfordshire	Barley	595185	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	539600	238630	775	950
HER-HER0-PAS1-598948	PAS	Hertfordshire	Luton	598948	Findspot	STRAP FITTING	Findspot	511290	225710	1000	1100
HER-HER0-PAS1-605369	PAS	Hertfordshire	Ashwell	605369	Findspot	HOOKED TAG	Findspot	528340	239180	800	1000
HER-HER0-PAS1-607125	PAS	Hertfordshire	Luton	607125	Findspot	HARNESS FITTING	Findspot	512110	226770	1000	1100
HER-HER0-PAS1-614314	PAS	Hertfordshire	Abbots Langley	614314	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	509780	203200	823	828
HER-HER0-PAS1-614925	PAS	Hertfordshire	Kelshall	614925	Findspot	HOOKED TAG	Findspot	532200	237800	800	1000
HER-HER0-PAS1-614942	PAS	Hertfordshire	Kelshall	614942	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	532200	237700	775	1000
HER-HER0-PAS1-618343	PAS	Hertfordshire	Melbourn	618343	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	538644	240657	828	839
HER-HER0-PAS1-621566	PAS	Hertfordshire	Luton	621566	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	510600	227500	775	1000
HER-HER0-PAS1-625381	PAS	Hertfordshire	Royston	625381	Findspot	KEY (LOCKING)	Findspot	532920	238600	800	1100
HER-HER0-PAS1-625395	PAS	Hertfordshire	Kelshall	625395	Findspot	HARNESS FITTING	Findspot	531600	238460	1000	1100
HER-HER0-PAS1-633621	PAS	Hertfordshire	Buntingford	633621	Findspot	BROOCH	Findspot	534100	230100	900	1066
HER-HER0-PAS1-634344	PAS	Hertfordshire	Royston	634344	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	533120	239220	775	1000
HER-HER0-PAS1-649004	PAS	Hertfordshire	Kinsbourne Green	649004	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	512600	216100	1000	1100
HER-HER0-PAS1-655038	PAS	Hertfordshire	Hitchin	655038	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	514809	228907	775	1050
HER-HER0-PAS1-661098	PAS	Hertfordshire	Dane End	661098	Findspot	FINGER RING	Findspot	532400	220650	900	1000
HER-HER0-PAS1-724559	PAS	Hertfordshire	Royston	724559	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	531592	239210	1017	1023
HER-HER0-PAS1-726505	PAS	Hertfordshire	Sarratt	726505	Findspot	BRIDLE FITTING	Findspot	503590	199710	1000	1100
HER-HER0-PAS1-726636	PAS	Hertfordshire	Sarratt	726636	Findspot	BRIDLE FITTING	Findspot	503498	199838	1000	1100
HER-HER0-PAS1-739962	PAS	Hertfordshire	Hitchin	739962	Findspot	BUCKLE	Findspot	513200	229700	1000	1100
HER-HER0-PAS1-740540	PAS	Hertfordshire	Much Hadham	740540	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	544555	217685	850	1000

HER-HER0-PAS1-751071	PAS	Hertfordshire	Luton	751071	Findspot	BUCKLE	Findspot	511510	227430	900	1100
HER-HER0-PAS1-759622	PAS	Hertfordshire	Watford	759622	Findspot	COIN HOARD	Findspot	508760	197980	915	930
HER-HER0-PAS1-763987	PAS	Hertfordshire	Stevenage	763987	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	527870	223240	1000	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-008764	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Market Harborough	8764	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	484400	292100	900	1066
LEI-HER0-PAS1-013702	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Grantham	13702	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	483000	329000	900	1066
LEI-HER0-PAS1-013849	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Bottesford	13849	Findspot	PLAQUE	Findspot	480832	338788	900	1000
LEI-HER0-PAS1-024545	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Nuneaton	24545	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	441664	301379	978	1016
LEI-HER0-PAS1-045564	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Higham on the Hill	45564	Findspot	STRAP FITTING	Findspot	438000	295000	800	900
LEI-HER0-PAS1-049628	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Melton Mowbray	49628	Findspot	FINGER RING	Findspot	467500	316500	900	1000
LEI-HER0-PAS1-054451	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Kibworth Beauchamp	54451	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	468500	293500	979	985
LEI-HER0-PAS1-055293	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Kibworth Beauchamp	55293	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	468500	293500	800	1000
LEI-HER0-PAS1-059571	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Kirby Muxloe	59571	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	451800	304600	1000	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-066890	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Ratby	66890	Findspot	HARNESS FITTING	Findspot	450591	306460	1000	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-067840	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	67840	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	471300	292500	900	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-068058	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	68058	Findspot	VESSEL	Findspot	468700	313700	900	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-068225	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Melton Mowbray	68225	Findspot	BRIDLE FITTING	Findspot	476600	317200	1000	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-068927	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Loughborough	68927	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	452870	318240	700	800
LEI-HER0-PAS1-070605	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	70605	Findspot	BELL	Findspot	476800	306000	870	900
LEI-HER0-PAS1-077575	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Melton Mowbray	77575	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	468000	321000	1000	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-078485	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Melton Mowbray	78485	Findspot	MOUNT	Findspot	471400	317600	1050	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-081574	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leire	81574	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	452100	290300	1042	1066
LEI-HER0-PAS1-089129	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Swadlincote	89129	Findspot	SWORD	Findspot	430500	311900	900	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-094552	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Witherley	94552	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	432800	297200	1000	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-098169	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Atherstone	98169	Findspot	HARNESS FITTING	Findspot	432600	297500	950	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-100536	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Billesdon	100536	Findspot	UNIDENTIFIED OBJECT	Findspot	471900	302700	1000	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-103435	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	103435	Findspot	HARNESS FITTING	Findspot	448800	298300	950	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-103503	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	103503	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	462978	308702	1000	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-103539	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	103539	Findspot	HARNESS FITTING	Findspot	463000	308700	850	1200
LEI-HER0-PAS1-103595	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Huncote	103595	Findspot	SPINDLE WHORL	Findspot	451600	297500	400	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-103689	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	103689	Findspot	STRAP FITTING	Findspot	449100	298300	1000	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-103759	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	103759	Findspot	HARNESS	Findspot	452100	300400	950	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-103761	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	103761	Findspot	HARNESS	Findspot	452100	300400	950	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-103837	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	103837	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	453000	300000	1000	1100



LEI-HER0-PAS1-103844	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	103844	Findspot	HARNESS FITTING	Findspot	453000	300000	1000	1200
LEI-HER0-PAS1-104055	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Beeby	104055	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	465835	307476	1000	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-104126	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Loughborough	104126	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	464682	324484	800	900
LEI-HER0-PAS1-104864	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Cropston	104864	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	455400	310900	1000	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-106146	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Cropston	106146	Findspot	COIN HOARD	Findspot	455500	311300	923	925
LEI-HER0-PAS1-106245	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Kirby Bellars	106245	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	471700	317700	900	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-106505	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Ibstock	106505	Findspot	HARNESS FITTING	Findspot	440700	310500	900	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-106558	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Thurlaston	106558	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	450400	299100	1000	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-106595	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Lutterworth	106595	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	453200	282380	1000	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-106597	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Cossington	106597	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	460600	313500	1000	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-107001	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Nuneaton	107001	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	435800	300800	1003	1009
LEI-HER0-PAS1-111159	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Witherley	111159	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	432800	297200	1000	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-111437	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Sharnford	111437	Findspot	MOUNT	Findspot	448266	292437	700	900
LEI-HER0-PAS1-111461	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Fleckney	111461	Findspot	MOUNT	Findspot	464300	293500	750	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-111536	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Thornton	111536	Findspot	HARNESS FITTING	Findspot	446800	307600	850	1066
LEI-HER0-PAS1-111543	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Thurlaston	111543	Findspot	SWORD	Findspot	450400	299100	900	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-111694	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Kilby	111694	Findspot	HARNESS FITTING	Findspot	462300	295400	950	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-112827	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Hinckley	112827	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	442700	293900	850	1066
LEI-HER0-PAS1-118646	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Melton Mowbray	118646	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	475200	321900	899	924
LEI-HER0-PAS1-120372	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Melton Mowbray	120372	Findspot	BRIDLE FITTING	Findspot	474400	315500	1000	1200
LEI-HER0-PAS1-125045	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Loughborough	125045	Findspot	FIGURINE	Findspot	454400	321500	1000	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-127159	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	127159	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	451882	304606	900	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-130531	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Melton Mowbray	130531	Findspot	BROOCH	Findspot	476700	317700	900	1000
LEI-HER0-PAS1-132894	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Sapcote	132894	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	449600	293900	850	1066
LEI-HER0-PAS1-142507	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	142507	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	474100	298900	815	821
LEI-HER0-PAS1-151413	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Loughborough	151413	Findspot	HARNESS FITTING	Findspot	447500	323200	1000	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-151550	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	151550	Findspot	SWORD	Findspot	474100	303200	850	1066
LEI-HER0-PAS1-157650	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Melton Mowbray	157650	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	468300	320400	1000	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-157652	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Melton Mowbray	157652	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	468300	320400	1056	1059
LEI-HER0-PAS1-158061	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	158061	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	444162	300617	1000	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-176070	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Derby	176070	Findspot	INGOT	Findspot	439900	323500	850	1000
LEI-HER0-PAS1-177517	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Newbold Verdon	177517	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	443784	304454	1000	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-179134	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Nuneaton	179134	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	437400	306800	796	805

LEI-HER0-PAS1-179404	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Asfordby	179404	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	470500	319200	1000	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-182052	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Loughborough	182052	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	447500	323200	1050	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-182747	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Abingdon	182747	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	444500	200200	757	796
LEI-HER0-PAS1-185382	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Long Whatton	185382	Findspot	HARNESS FITTING	Findspot	448000	322920	1000	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-188289	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Stoke Dry	188289	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	484600	296000	800	1000
LEI-HER0-PAS1-188290	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Stoke Dry	188290	Findspot	HARNESS FITTING	Findspot	484500	296000	1000	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-189518	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Stoke Dry	189518	Findspot	HOOKED TAG	Findspot	484500	296000	800	1000
LEI-HER0-PAS1-192552	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Kibworth	192552	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	467500	294100	991	997
LEI-HER0-PAS1-195685	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Swadlincote	195685	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	434800	312000	750	1000
LEI-HER0-PAS1-198492	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Melton Mowbray	198492	Findspot	BROOCH	Findspot	477600	326900	900	1000
LEI-HER0-PAS1-198582	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Melton Mowbray	198582	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	472600	317790	900	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-200057	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Thurlaston	200057	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	450500	298700	1000	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-201125	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	201125	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	460600	295000	1048	1050
LEI-HER0-PAS1-215259	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Market Harborough	215259	Findspot	MOUNT	Findspot	473900	289500	900	950
LEI-HER0-PAS1-220576	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Kirby Muxloe	220576	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	451762	304653	1050	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-222241	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	222241	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	460600	295000	1048	1050
LEI-HER0-PAS1-224787	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Melton Mowbray	224787	Findspot	HARNESS FITTING	Findspot	471000	317000	950	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-225070	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Wymeswold	225070	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	464729	324406	800	1000
LEI-HER0-PAS1-225076	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Rotherby	225076	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	467537	316969	800	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-225079	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Rotherby	225079	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	467535	316822	800	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-225114	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Rotherby	225114	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	467510	316936	800	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-228306	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Syston	228306	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	463000	311300	978	1016
LEI-HER0-PAS1-228606	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Melton Mowbray	228606	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	467100	318100	1029	1035
LEI-HER0-PAS1-231823	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Rotherby	231823	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	467583	316915	800	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-235924	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Hoby	235924	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	466900	317400	1029	1036
LEI-HER0-PAS1-241022	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Woodhouse Eaves	241022	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	452600	313600	1000	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-243167	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Rearsby	243167	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	465000	314400	895	902
LEI-HER0-PAS1-245360	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	245360	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	463000	308500	1000	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-246386	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	246386	Findspot	MOUNT	Findspot	474200	302500	1000	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-249718	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Coalville	249718	Findspot	SWORD	Findspot	441400	314700	950	1050
LEI-HER0-PAS1-249729	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Melton Mowbray	249729	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	476300	317500	800	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-251190	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Melton Mowbray	251190	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	472400	317700	850	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-252110	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	No Man's Heath	252110	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	429500	309200	1065	1066

LEI-HER0-PAS1-253342	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Nuneaton	253342	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	437400	306800	796	805
LEI-HER0-PAS1-256436	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Hinckley	256436	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	442000	293000	796	798
LEI-HER0-PAS1-260844	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Thurlaston	260844	Findspot	BRIDLE FITTING	Findspot	450700	298900	1000	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-261057	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Derby	261057	Findspot	INGOT	Findspot	441800	323400	850	1000
LEI-HER0-PAS1-261058	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Derby	261058	Findspot	GAMING PIECE	Findspot	441800	323400	850	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-263458	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Diseworth	263458	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	444800	324100	1000	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-270144	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Melton Mowbray	270144	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	471159	317220	800	1066
LEI-HER0-PAS1-271391	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Great Dalby	271391	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	474700	314500	800	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-276320	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Nuneaton	276320	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	441800	304870	875	1000
LEI-HER0-PAS1-276363	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Wymeswold	276363	Findspot	KNIFE	Findspot	461150	322300	1000	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-276568	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Lutterworth	276568	Findspot	BROOCH	Findspot	464650	289000	900	1000
LEI-HER0-PAS1-291110	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Ratby	291110	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	451580	306190	1000	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-291338	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	291338	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	464300	307700	800	1066
LEI-HER0-PAS1-383678	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Nuneaton	383678	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	438813	307632	1000	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-386797	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Market Harborough	386797	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	476100	295200	997	1003
LEI-HER0-PAS1-394199	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Wymeswold	394199	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	464800	324300	850	1066
LEI-HER0-PAS1-394205	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Melton Mowbray	394205	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	475300	318800	850	1066
LEI-HER0-PAS1-394237	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Melton Mowbray	394237	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	475300	327000	800	1000
LEI-HER0-PAS1-395196	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Melton Mowbray	395196	Findspot	GAMING PIECE	Findspot	470694	316480	850	1066
LEI-HER0-PAS1-397292	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Rotherby	397292	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	467581	316885	800	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-398032	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Rotherby	398032	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	467557	316877	850	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-398975	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Melton Mowbray	398975	Findspot	BRACTEATE	Findspot	477500	323400	450	600
LEI-HER0-PAS1-406781	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Loughborough	406781	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	460950	318880	800	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-412369	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Melton Mowbray	412369	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	478400	324300	1000	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-412900	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Coalville	412900	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	442100	312600	900	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-414218	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Rothley	414218	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	458500	312600	1024	1030
LEI-HER0-PAS1-417325	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Muston	417325	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	482500	337200	1025	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-419650	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Melton Mowbray	419650	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	478400	324300	1050	1053
LEI-HER0-PAS1-428445	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Melton Mowbray	428445	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	472700	317700	1048	1050
LEI-HER0-PAS1-430352	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Earl Shilton	430352	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	447000	298000	1000	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-430460	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Wymeswold	430460	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	460300	323400	800	1000
LEI-HER0-PAS1-430465	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Wymeswold	430465	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	460300	323400	750	1000
LEI-HER0-PAS1-430468	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Wymeswold	430468	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	460300	323400	750	950

LEI-HER0-PAS1-430482	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Enderby	430482	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	453000	299000	750	950
LEI-HER0-PAS1-430520	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Sweptstone	430520	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	436600	311100	1000	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-432276	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Loughborough	432276	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	464500	324400	800	900
LEI-HER0-PAS1-440440	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Melton Mowbray	440440	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	478000	326900	800	1000
LEI-HER0-PAS1-440464	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Melton Mowbray	440464	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	478000	326400	800	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-453247	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Melton Mowbray	453247	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	472700	317700	1000	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-460267	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Peckleton	460267	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	447074	300954	1000	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-460490	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Melton Mowbray	460490	Findspot	BROOCH	Findspot	472500	317700	900	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-470886	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Melton Mowbray	470886	Findspot	BROOCH	Findspot	472500	317700	850	1000
LEI-HER0-PAS1-480539	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Melton Mowbray	480539	Findspot	BROOCH	Findspot	476100	325100	900	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-482165	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Scalford	482165	Findspot	PRICK SPUR	Findspot	476200	324900	900	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-489843	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Melton Mowbray	489843	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	472500	317700	900	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-495480	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Melton Mowbray	495480	Findspot	BROOCH	Findspot	470985	316712	900	1000
LEI-HER0-PAS1-498702	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	498702	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	448600	297100	750	1000
LEI-HER0-PAS1-501952	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Melton Mowbray	501952	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	473500	314900	973	975
LEI-HER0-PAS1-508629	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	508629	Findspot	PENDANT	Findspot	455700	311750	850	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-521428	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	521428	Findspot	BROOCH	Findspot	446955	299768	1050	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-522063	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Nuneaton	522063	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	436968	301197	750	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-522114	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Nuneaton	522114	Findspot	GAMING PIECE	Findspot	437118	301300	800	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-526479	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Melton Mowbray	526479	Findspot	KEY (LOCKING)	Findspot	474200	316900	900	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-540434	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	540434	Findspot	BROOCH	Findspot	461200	313300	850	950
LEI-HER0-PAS1-546277	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Melton Mowbray	546277	Findspot	MOUNT	Findspot	476500	317300	800	900
LEI-HER0-PAS1-571642	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Melton Mowbray	571642	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	478000	326900	800	950
LEI-HER0-PAS1-571650	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Melton Mowbray	571650	Findspot	GAMING PIECE	Findspot	478000	326900	850	1066
LEI-HER0-PAS1-575391	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Melton Mowbray	575391	Findspot	BROOCH	Findspot	483500	318500	900	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-577087	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Melton Mowbray	577087	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	471400	317200	1000	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-578612	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	578612	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	469900	307400	800	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-591265	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Kirkby Mallory	591265	Findspot	HARNESS FITTING	Findspot	444907	301094	1000	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-601249	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Nether Broughton	601249	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	469700	326200	1009	1017
LEI-HER0-PAS1-616177	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Melton Mowbray	616177	Findspot	BRACTEATE	Findspot	467952	317190	450	600
LEI-HER0-PAS1-632968	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Melton Mowbray	632968	Findspot	HARNESS FITTING	Findspot	482000	320000	1000	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-636609	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Lutterworth	636609	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	456500	286300	997	1003
LEI-HER0-PAS1-660041	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Woodhouse Eaves	660041	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	455023	315271	850	1100

LEI-HER0-PAS1-660058	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Woodhouse Eaves	660058	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	454893	315147	850	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-715049	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Lutterworth	715049	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	452400	288000	900	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-717087	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Market Bosworth	717087	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	439170	302300	1000	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-721710	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Lutterworth	721710	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	453900	279500	800	821
LEI-HER0-PAS1-721721	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Lutterworth	721721	Findspot	HARNESS MOUNT	Findspot	453900	279600	1000	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-723868	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Quorn	723868	Findspot	MOUNT	Findspot	456700	318000	800	900
LEI-HER0-PAS1-725079	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Loughborough	725079	Findspot	GAMING PIECE	Findspot	454437	312233	900	1200
LEI-HER0-PAS1-729994	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Barrow upon Soar	729994	Findspot	BUCKLE	Findspot	456759	318658	800	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-735856	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Grimston	735856	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	468500	321600	850	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-735870	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Grimston	735870	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	468500	321600	850	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-735902	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Dadlington	735902	Findspot	SPINDLE WHORL	Findspot	440059	300079	800	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-735924	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Grimston	735924	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	468500	321600	840	877
LEI-HER0-PAS1-735940	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Grimston	735940	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	468300	321400	955	957
LEI-HER0-PAS1-736988	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Hinckley	736988	Findspot	HARNESS FITTING	Findspot	448400	290700	1000	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-739737	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Lutterworth	739737	Findspot	BROOCH	Findspot	453886	282682	900	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-740031	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Melton Mowbray	740031	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	472400	321700	895	910
LEI-HER0-PAS1-741776	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Melton Mowbray	741776	Findspot	PIN	Findspot	472600	321700	800	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-743160	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Melton Mowbray	743160	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	472390	321728	750	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-743454	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Loughborough	743454	Findspot	SPINDLE WHORL	Findspot	454280	313013	750	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-744904	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Shepshed	744904	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	449351	319921	895	910
LEI-HER0-PAS1-744999	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Melton Mowbray	744999	Findspot	MOUNT	Findspot	472500	317700	850	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-745040	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Melton Mowbray	745040	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	472500	317700	900	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-745551	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Lutterworth	745551	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	450900	290400	1000	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-745552	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Lutterworth	745552	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	450900	290400	1000	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-755172	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Peckleton	755172	Findspot	SPINDLE WHORL	Findspot	446300	300700	850	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-762759	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	762759	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	469300	302900	1003	1009
LEI-HER0-PAS1-762943	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	762943	Findspot	HARNESS FITTING	Findspot	453400	306800	1000	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-764217	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Peckleton	764217	Findspot	KEY (LOCKING)	Findspot	446500	300700	900	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-765496	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Peckleton	765496	Findspot	SPINDLE WHORL	Findspot	446600	300600	800	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-765614	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Peckleton	765614	Findspot	SPINDLE WHORL	Findspot	446600	300700	800	1000
LEI-HER0-PAS1-766051	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Lutterworth	766051	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	464239	283891	850	900
LEI-HER0-PAS1-768167	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Lutterworth	768167	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	454600	290100	800	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-768201	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Lutterworth	768201	Findspot	HARNESS FITTING	Findspot	454600	290200	900	1100

LEI-HER0-PAS1-769931	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	769931	Findspot	VAT	Findspot	463100	314100	750	1000
LEI-HER0-PAS1-771522	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Lutterworth	771522	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	464230	283940	798	805
LEI-HER0-PAS1-774126	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	774126	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	472649	302448	793	812
LEI-HER0-PAS1-779271	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Scalford	779271	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	476800	324500	895	910
LEI-HER0-PAS1-779323	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Market Bosworth	779323	Findspot	SPINDLE WHORL	Findspot	441091	303753	900	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-780498	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Peckleton	780498	Findspot	WEIGHT	Findspot	446600	300800	900	1000
LEI-HER0-PAS1-784269	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Nether Broughton	784269	Findspot	BRIDLE FITTING	Findspot	470000	325700	1000	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-784724	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	784724	Findspot	PIN	Findspot	449027	300922	800	850
LEI-HER0-PAS1-785511	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Melton Mowbray	785511	Findspot	BUCKLE	Findspot	474800	323900	1000	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-791502	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Rearsby	791502	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	464600	314500	1000	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-794560	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Loughborough	794560	Findspot	HARNESS	Findspot	450616	319895	1000	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-795926	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Nottingham	795926	Findspot	BELL	Findspot	483100	338400	900	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-797159	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Countesthorpe	797159	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	458000	295400	825	845
LEI-HER0-PAS1-797179	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	797179	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	475600	305400	972	975
LEI-HER0-PAS1-809751	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	809751	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	470018	306292	1024	1030
LEI-HER0-PAS1-809819	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Leicester	809819	Findspot	GAMING PIECE	Findspot	469873	306511	850	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-131290	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Oakham	131290	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	485300	296200	1000	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-175089	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Great Casterton	175089	Findspot	SCABBARD	Findspot	500100	309300	870	1000
LEI-HER0-PAS1-253855	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Ridlington	253855	Findspot	VESSEL	Findspot	484800	302700	850	1050
LEI-HER0-PAS1-280322	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Edith Weston	280322	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	492800	305300	1000	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-421262	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Stamford	421262	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	500500	309000	800	1000
LEI-HER0-PAS1-421263	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Stamford	421263	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	500500	309000	800	1000
LEI-HER0-PAS1-499542	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Oakham	499542	Findspot	VESSEL	Findspot	492200	307200	900	1050
LEI-HER0-PAS1-529417	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Stamford	529417	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	501800	309400	850	1066
LEI-HER0-PAS1-538973	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Oakham	538973	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	480726	301903	800	900
LEI-HER0-PAS1-617401	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Ridlington	617401	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	484637	302460	1000	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-651645	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Belton In Rutland	651645	Findspot	STRAP FITTING	Findspot	482200	301600	1000	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-703873	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Oakham	703873	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	488562	316190	1017	1023
LEI-HER0-PAS1-709850	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Oakham	709850	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	492600	303600	1000	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-709865	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Oakham	709865	Findspot	SPINDLE WHORL	Findspot	492600	303600	850	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-710495	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Edith Weston	710495	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	493200	305600	1000	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-728899	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Oakham	728899	Findspot	DRESS FASTENER (DRESS)	Findspot	492900	300800	800	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-768729	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Oakham	768729	Findspot	SPINDLE WHORL	Findspot	483200	300600	850	1099

LEI-HER0-PAS1-768736	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Oakham	768736	Findspot	SPINDLE WHORL	Findspot	483200	300600	800	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-780684	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Barrowden	780684	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	495700	300100	800	900
LEI-HER0-PAS1-795761	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Barrowden	795761	Findspot	MOUNT	Findspot	495500	300100	1000	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-800486	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Barrowden	800486	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	495500	300200	800	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-805254	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Uppingham	805254	Findspot	BUCKLE	Findspot	485900	298900	1000	1100
LEI-HER0-PAS1-809715	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Edith Weston	809715	Findspot	SPINDLE WHORL	Findspot	492600	304700	800	1000
LEI-HER0-PAS1-809991	PAS	Leicestershire and Rutland	Burley	809991	Findspot	SPINDLE WHORL	Findspot	488700	310400	800	1000
MIL-HER0-PAS1-008772	PAS	Milton Keynes	Hanslope	8772	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	480400	245700	1065	1066
MIL-HER0-PAS1-053182	PAS	Milton Keynes	Sherington	53182	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	488000	246000	800	899
MIL-HER0-PAS1-053208	PAS	Milton Keynes	Sherington	53208	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	488000	246000	800	899
MIL-HER0-PAS1-069965	PAS	Milton Keynes	Milton Keynes	69965	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	478300	248300	775	1000
MIL-HER0-PAS1-075680	PAS	Milton Keynes	Milton Keynes	75680	Findspot	STRAP FITTING	Findspot	490000	232000	850	1066
MIL-HER0-PAS1-090410	PAS	Milton Keynes	Northampton	90410	Findspot	MOUNT	Findspot	477939	247404	800	1100
MIL-HER0-PAS1-121232	PAS	Milton Keynes	Milton Keynes	121232	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	478300	248200	991	997
MIL-HER0-PAS1-153034	PAS	Milton Keynes	Milton Keynes	153034	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	479276	247562	800	900
MIL-HER0-PAS1-156508	PAS	Milton Keynes	Newport Pagnell	156508	Findspot	MOUNT	Findspot	490430	243100	750	900
MIL-HER0-PAS1-224024	PAS	Milton Keynes	Haversham	224024	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	483970	244020	800	900
MIL-HER0-PAS1-224190	PAS	Milton Keynes	Newport Pagnell	224190	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	484530	245000	1000	1100
MIL-HER0-PAS1-390944	PAS	Milton Keynes	Newport Pagnell	390944	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	487300	245400	1000	1050
MIL-HER0-PAS1-391162	PAS	Milton Keynes	Newport Pagnell	391162	Findspot	PRICK SPUR	Findspot	487300	245400	900	1100
MIL-HER0-PAS1-391173	PAS	Milton Keynes	Newport Pagnell	391173	Findspot	MOUNT	Findspot	487300	245400	1000	1100
MIL-HER0-PAS1-399142	PAS	Milton Keynes	Newport Pagnell	399142	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	489040	244550	757	796
MIL-HER0-PAS1-430845	PAS	Milton Keynes	Newport Pagnell	430845	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	487000	245000	1000	1100
MIL-HER0-PAS1-660992	PAS	Milton Keynes	Haversham	660992	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	483934	244111	765	792
MIL-HER0-PAS1-761127	PAS	Milton Keynes	Bedford	761127	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	493399	249278	792	796
MIL-HER0-PAS1-764671	PAS	Milton Keynes	Haversham	764671	Findspot	BOOK FITTING	Findspot	483597	244258	800	1100
MIL-HER0-PAS1-764939	PAS	Milton Keynes	Milton Keynes	764939	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	479270	244150	1050	1100
MIL-HER0-PAS1-769445	PAS	Milton Keynes	Newport Pagnell	769445	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	488700	245700	1000	1100
MIL-HER0-PAS1-804978	PAS	Milton Keynes	Newport Pagnell	804978	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	484465	244987	900	1000
NOR-HER0-PAS1-007586	PAS	Northamptonshire	Towcester	7586	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	463009	251468	900	1066
NOR-HER0-PAS1-007681	PAS	Northamptonshire	Towcester	7681	Findspot	BROOCH	Findspot	471400	246300	850	1066
NOR-HER0-PAS1-008087	PAS	Northamptonshire	Pitsford	8087	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	475100	267840	900	975
NOR-HER0-PAS1-008111	PAS	Northamptonshire	Stuchbury	8111	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	456900	244000	800	900

NOR-HER0-PAS1-008163	PAS	Northamptonshire	Northampton	8163	Findspot	HARNESS MOUNT	Findspot	462000	264800	850	1066
NOR-HER0-PAS1-008231	PAS	Northamptonshire	Brafield-on-the-Green	8231	Findspot	RELIGIOUS PERSONAL ACCESSORY	Findspot	482300	259100	1000	1150
NOR-HER0-PAS1-008240	PAS	Northamptonshire	Raunds	8240	Findspot	STRAP FITTING	Findspot	501530	271280	800	1066
NOR-HER0-PAS1-008402	PAS	Northamptonshire	Daventry	8402	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	459880	265240	1042	1066
NOR-HER0-PAS1-008604	PAS	Northamptonshire	Hargrave	8604	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	503000	271000	775	792
NOR-HER0-PAS1-008640	PAS	Northamptonshire	Moulton	8640	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	477695	267501	900	1066
NOR-HER0-PAS1-008722	PAS	Northamptonshire	Northampton	8722	Findspot	WEFT BEATER	Findspot	480500	265800	970	1066
NOR-HER0-PAS1-008732	PAS	Northamptonshire	Cogenhoe	8732	Findspot	BROOCH	Findspot	484000	260000	800	900
NOR-HER0-PAS1-008751	PAS	Northamptonshire	Daventry	8751	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	459890	265290	1046	1048
NOR-HER0-PAS1-008824	PAS	Northamptonshire	Daventry	8824	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	459050	257304	850	1066
NOR-HER0-PAS1-008935	PAS	Northamptonshire	Hargrave	8935	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	502690	271070	850	1066
NOR-HER0-PAS1-008947	PAS	Northamptonshire	Wadenhoe	8947	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	499575	282924	1000	1066
NOR-HER0-PAS1-009014	PAS	Northamptonshire	Northampton	9014	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	469802	265164	850	1066
NOR-HER0-PAS1-015119	PAS	Northamptonshire	Old Stratford	15119	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	477300	241300	899	924
NOR-HER0-PAS1-015183	PAS	Northamptonshire	Hargrave	15183	Findspot	BROOCH	Findspot	502862	271193	410	1066
NOR-HER0-PAS1-015446	PAS	Northamptonshire	Rushton	15446	Findspot	STRAP FITTING	Findspot	484120	283131	800	1066
NOR-HER0-PAS1-015495	PAS	Northamptonshire	Bicester	15495	Findspot	COOKING VESSEL	Findspot	446540	224760	1000	1066
NOR-HER0-PAS1-015510	PAS	Northamptonshire	Titchmarsh	15510	Findspot	PIN	Findspot	502210	280110	700	800
NOR-HER0-PAS1-015558	PAS	Northamptonshire	Northampton	15558	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	481800	258900	895	910
NOR-HER0-PAS1-015601	PAS	Northamptonshire	Norton	15601	Findspot	HARNESS FITTING	Findspot	460000	263500	850	1066
NOR-HER0-PAS1-030012	PAS	Northamptonshire	Northampton	30012	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	478700	255300	850	900
NOR-HER0-PAS1-030013	PAS	Northamptonshire	Northampton	30013	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	478700	255300	800	1000
NOR-HER0-PAS1-045733	PAS	Northamptonshire	Pitsford	45733	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	475100	267840	900	1066
NOR-HER0-PAS1-045928	PAS	Northamptonshire	Towcester	45928	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	471400	246300	1000	1100
NOR-HER0-PAS1-046185	PAS	Northamptonshire	Northampton	46185	Findspot	MOUNT	Findspot	483300	254300	1000	1050
NOR-HER0-PAS1-046501	PAS	Northamptonshire	Pitsford	46501	Findspot	MOUNT	Findspot	475100	267800	875	1000
NOR-HER0-PAS1-046514	PAS	Northamptonshire	Brigstock	46514	Findspot	HARNESS FITTING	Findspot	494600	284700	1000	1100
NOR-HER0-PAS1-057635	PAS	Northamptonshire	Towcester	57635	Findspot	MOUNT	Findspot	471300	246200	800	900
NOR-HER0-PAS1-062614	PAS	Northamptonshire	Towcester	62614	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	471300	246300	800	1000
NOR-HER0-PAS1-062634	PAS	Northamptonshire	Towcester	62634	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	471300	246300	800	1000
NOR-HER0-PAS1-081566	PAS	Northamptonshire	Hanslope	81566	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	478800	248700	750	1000
NOR-HER0-PAS1-082666	PAS	Northamptonshire	Peterborough	82666	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	506700	283500	1000	1100



NOR-HER0-PAS1-082675	PAS	Northamptonshire	Aldwincle	82675	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	501200	282200	1000	1100
NOR-HER0-PAS1-087115	PAS	Northamptonshire	Hinton-in-the-Hedges	87115	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	455820	236880	800	900
NOR-HER0-PAS1-088177	PAS	Northamptonshire	Brackley	88177	Findspot	BROOCH	Findspot	458700	236300	850	1100
NOR-HER0-PAS1-089100	PAS	Northamptonshire	Towcester	89100	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	464500	246200	1000	1100
NOR-HER0-PAS1-090101	PAS	Northamptonshire	Northampton	90101	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	462600	263300	775	925
NOR-HER0-PAS1-090283	PAS	Northamptonshire	Northampton	90283	Findspot	KNIFE	Findspot	478300	248800	1000	1100
NOR-HER0-PAS1-090312	PAS	Northamptonshire	Wappenham	90312	Findspot	BUCKLE	Findspot	462300	245800	800	1000
NOR-HER0-PAS1-090319	PAS	Northamptonshire	Wappenham	90319	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	463000	245800	1000	1100
NOR-HER0-PAS1-090775	PAS	Northamptonshire	Hanslope	90775	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	478800	248700	1000	1100
NOR-HER0-PAS1-096721	PAS	Northamptonshire	Northampton	96721	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	460500	265400	900	1000
NOR-HER0-PAS1-096990	PAS	Northamptonshire	Daventry	96990	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	460905	264252	1000	1100
NOR-HER0-PAS1-097693	PAS	Northamptonshire	Thrapston	97693	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	500600	279400	850	1000
NOR-HER0-PAS1-098512	PAS	Northamptonshire	Pury End	98512	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	471081	244744	979	985
NOR-HER0-PAS1-105981	PAS	Northamptonshire	Kislingbury	105981	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	469124	259486	1050	1100
NOR-HER0-PAS1-107417	PAS	Northamptonshire	Daventry	107417	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	459750	265280	695	740
NOR-HER0-PAS1-110087	PAS	Northamptonshire	Potterspury	110087	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	476700	242400	775	1000
NOR-HER0-PAS1-110552	PAS	Northamptonshire	Stuchbury	110552	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	456900	244100	1065	1066
NOR-HER0-PAS1-110598	PAS	Northamptonshire	Stuchbury	110598	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	456900	244100	1065	1066
NOR-HER0-PAS1-112278	PAS	Northamptonshire	Upton	112278	Findspot	BUCKLE	Findspot	470930	260920	800	1100
NOR-HER0-PAS1-113783	PAS	Northamptonshire	Aldwincle	113783	Findspot	BELL	Findspot	501200	281800	900	1000
NOR-HER0-PAS1-118743	PAS	Northamptonshire	Towcester	118743	Findspot	BROOCH	Findspot	468400	248900	800	900
NOR-HER0-PAS1-129177	PAS	Northamptonshire	Islip	129177	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	498500	278600	775	1050
NOR-HER0-PAS1-129611	PAS	Northamptonshire	Potterspury	129611	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	476500	242600	1000	1100
NOR-HER0-PAS1-133282	PAS	Northamptonshire	Aldwincle	133282	Findspot	MOUNT	Findspot	501400	281800	750	1000
NOR-HER0-PAS1-134328	PAS	Northamptonshire	Brafield-on-the-Green	134328	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	482000	258300	775	1050
NOR-HER0-PAS1-135334	PAS	Northamptonshire	Towcester	135334	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	474670	246980	775	1100
NOR-HER0-PAS1-142399	PAS	Northamptonshire	Hackleton	142399	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	480800	255200	979	985
NOR-HER0-PAS1-143091	PAS	Northamptonshire	King's Sutton	143091	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	449600	236900	1000	1100
NOR-HER0-PAS1-143135	PAS	Northamptonshire	King's Sutton	143135	Findspot	HARNESS FITTING	Findspot	449600	236900	1000	1100
NOR-HER0-PAS1-146741	PAS	Northamptonshire	Aldwincle	146741	Findspot	HOOKE TAG	Findspot	501000	281400	800	1000
NOR-HER0-PAS1-146743	PAS	Northamptonshire	Aldwincle	146743	Findspot	BROOCH	Findspot	501000	281400	900	1000
NOR-HER0-PAS1-149959	PAS	Northamptonshire	Kettering	149959	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	498600	277700	1000	1100
NOR-HER0-PAS1-178870	PAS	Northamptonshire	Brafield-on-the-Green	178870	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	482400	258800	750	950

NOR-HER0-PAS1-184472	PAS	Northamptonshire	Weedon Bec	184472	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	463172	259243	1000	1100
NOR-HER0-PAS1-184473	PAS	Northamptonshire	Northampton	184473	Findspot	BROOCH	Findspot	470300	254500	950	1100
NOR-HER0-PAS1-187191	PAS	Northamptonshire	Kislingbury	187191	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	470200	259100	823	825
NOR-HER0-PAS1-189676	PAS	Northamptonshire	Kettering	189676	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	484000	282000	796	798
NOR-HER0-PAS1-189680	PAS	Northamptonshire	Kettering	189680	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	484000	282000	796	805
NOR-HER0-PAS1-189737	PAS	Northamptonshire	Kettering	189737	Findspot	MOUNT	Findspot	500700	281600	800	1050
NOR-HER0-PAS1-191639	PAS	Northamptonshire	Overstone	191639	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	480500	266500	1000	1100
NOR-HER0-PAS1-193204	PAS	Northamptonshire	Hardwick	193204	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	484900	269700	1000	1100
NOR-HER0-PAS1-197857	PAS	Northamptonshire	Old Stratford	197857	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	477500	241500	899	924
NOR-HER0-PAS1-200268	PAS	Northamptonshire	Northampton	200268	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	464000	257300	792	796
NOR-HER0-PAS1-200636	PAS	Northamptonshire	Northampton	200636	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	465000	256000	775	925
NOR-HER0-PAS1-209932	PAS	Northamptonshire	Northampton	209932	Findspot	BROOCH	Findspot	464300	256500	900	1100
NOR-HER0-PAS1-211476	PAS	Northamptonshire	Daventry	211476	Findspot	BRIDLE FITTING	Findspot	459900	263700	1000	1100
NOR-HER0-PAS1-211601	PAS	Northamptonshire	Kettering	211601	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	501200	281700	900	1100
NOR-HER0-PAS1-215266	PAS	Northamptonshire	Harrold	215266	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	495100	256900	850	1066
NOR-HER0-PAS1-221533	PAS	Northamptonshire	Towcester	221533	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	473200	245900	900	1000
NOR-HER0-PAS1-221535	PAS	Northamptonshire	Towcester	221535	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	473200	245900	750	950
NOR-HER0-PAS1-239754	PAS	Northamptonshire	Daventry	239754	Findspot	HARNESS FITTING	Findspot	458817	266590	1000	1100
NOR-HER0-PAS1-242616	PAS	Northamptonshire	Potterspurty	242616	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	476200	242200	1000	1100
NOR-HER0-PAS1-249063	PAS	Northamptonshire	Rushden	249063	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	496600	263900	978	1016
NOR-HER0-PAS1-259718	PAS	Northamptonshire	Northampton	259718	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	469890	255314	939	946
NOR-HER0-PAS1-259724	PAS	Northamptonshire	Northampton	259724	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	470711	252800	885	870
NOR-HER0-PAS1-266576	PAS	Northamptonshire	Towcester	266576	Findspot	BRIDLE FITTING	Findspot	475600	246600	1000	1150
NOR-HER0-PAS1-266705	PAS	Northamptonshire	Stoke Bruerne	266705	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	474200	249700	1042	1066
NOR-HER0-PAS1-269014	PAS	Northamptonshire	Yardley Hastings	269014	Findspot	MOUNT	Findspot	486500	257000	1030	1060
NOR-HER0-PAS1-273188	PAS	Northamptonshire	Daventry	273188	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	460702	265106	978	1016
NOR-HER0-PAS1-274075	PAS	Northamptonshire	Aynho	274075	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	451300	233000	1000	1100
NOR-HER0-PAS1-283584	PAS	Northamptonshire	Oakham	283584	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	489700	298800	1000	1100
NOR-HER0-PAS1-386733	PAS	Northamptonshire	Creton	386733	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	470700	271900	800	900
NOR-HER0-PAS1-387350	PAS	Northamptonshire	Stoke Bruerne	387350	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	474150	249690	850	1100
NOR-HER0-PAS1-392187	PAS	Northamptonshire	Creton	392187	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	470600	271100	1050	1100
NOR-HER0-PAS1-392818	PAS	Northamptonshire	Stoke Bruerne	392818	Findspot	PIN	Findspot	474254	249627	800	900
NOR-HER0-PAS1-407167	PAS	Northamptonshire	Kettering	407167	Findspot	BROOCH	Findspot	500300	281300	750	900

NOR-HER0-PAS1-414364	PAS	Northamptonshire	Kettering	414364	Findspot	SWORD	Findspot	497448	277517	750	800
NOR-HER0-PAS1-414686	PAS	Northamptonshire	Towcester	414686	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	474500	247500	800	1000
NOR-HER0-PAS1-420512	PAS	Northamptonshire	Moulton	420512	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	477700	267200	1000	1100
NOR-HER0-PAS1-428640	PAS	Northamptonshire	Warkton	428640	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	489500	279500	900	1100
NOR-HER0-PAS1-429316	PAS	Northamptonshire	Thrapston	429316	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	500790	279670	800	1000
NOR-HER0-PAS1-429969	PAS	Northamptonshire	Preston Capes	429969	Findspot	HARNESS FITTING	Findspot	457468	254257	800	1000
NOR-HER0-PAS1-430325	PAS	Northamptonshire	Preston Capes	430325	Findspot	PIN	Findspot	457466	254273	750	900
NOR-HER0-PAS1-448369	PAS	Northamptonshire	Preston Capes	448369	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	457020	254230	1000	1100
NOR-HER0-PAS1-460435	PAS	Northamptonshire	Peterborough	460435	Findspot	BROOCH	Findspot	504006	296719	700	800
NOR-HER0-PAS1-460973	PAS	Northamptonshire	Alderton	460973	Findspot	HARNESS FITTING	Findspot	474500	246500	1000	1100
NOR-HER0-PAS1-460976	PAS	Northamptonshire	Alderton	460976	Findspot	HARNESS FITTING	Findspot	474500	246500	1000	1100
NOR-HER0-PAS1-461009	PAS	Northamptonshire	Towcester	461009	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	471654	245921	1000	1100
NOR-HER0-PAS1-466079	PAS	Northamptonshire	Whilton	466079	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	464300	265280	800	900
NOR-HER0-PAS1-466594	PAS	Northamptonshire	Brackley	466594	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	453800	239100	1000	1099
NOR-HER0-PAS1-467324	PAS	Northamptonshire	Daventry	467324	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	455200	266730	900	1100
NOR-HER0-PAS1-470968	PAS	Northamptonshire	Raunds	470968	Findspot	BELL	Findspot	499419	272214	900	1000
NOR-HER0-PAS1-470974	PAS	Northamptonshire	Raunds	470974	Findspot	BELL	Findspot	499419	272214	900	1000
NOR-HER0-PAS1-473254	PAS	Northamptonshire	Horton	473254	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	482439	253936	1000	1100
NOR-HER0-PAS1-474822	PAS	Northamptonshire	Geddington	474822	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	489500	283000	850	1100
NOR-HER0-PAS1-477152	PAS	Northamptonshire	Adstone	477152	Findspot	HOOKED TAG	Findspot	459270	251260	800	900
NOR-HER0-PAS1-477743	PAS	Northamptonshire	Grendon	477743	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	487730	260800	1000	1066
NOR-HER0-PAS1-478412	PAS	Northamptonshire	Aldwincle	478412	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	499800	281900	780	
NOR-HER0-PAS1-482771	PAS	Northamptonshire	Northampton	482771	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	478900	254110	1000	1100
NOR-HER0-PAS1-484790	PAS	Northamptonshire	Daventry	484790	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	456091	253327	1000	1100
NOR-HER0-PAS1-487473	PAS	Northamptonshire	Paulerspury	487473	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	471500	245500	1000	1100
NOR-HER0-PAS1-489281	PAS	Northamptonshire	Alderton	489281	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	473844	247318	800	900
NOR-HER0-PAS1-489600	PAS	Northamptonshire	Gretton	489600	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	490720	294150	800	900
NOR-HER0-PAS1-491331	PAS	Northamptonshire	Geddington	491331	Findspot	KNIFE	Findspot	489640	282920	900	1000
NOR-HER0-PAS1-498101	PAS	Northamptonshire	Grendon	498101	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	487730	260800	1000	1100
NOR-HER0-PAS1-499319	PAS	Northamptonshire	Towcester	499319	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	472181	246774	800	1000
NOR-HER0-PAS1-499326	PAS	Northamptonshire	Paulerspury	499326	Findspot	STRAP FITTING	Findspot	471894	246081	1000	1100
NOR-HER0-PAS1-499867	PAS	Northamptonshire	Denford	499867	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	498300	276800	1000	1100
NOR-HER0-PAS1-535050	PAS	Northamptonshire	Towcester	535050	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	471953	246220	1066	1100

NOR-HER0-PAS1-557232	PAS	Northamptonshire	Peterborough	557232	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	502704	283114	1000	1100
NOR-HER0-PAS1-559160	PAS	Northamptonshire	Brigstock	559160	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	493400	284400	1000	1100
NOR-HER0-PAS1-564222	PAS	Northamptonshire	Daventry	564222	Findspot	INGOT	Findspot	456282	254796	793	1066
NOR-HER0-PAS1-579623	PAS	Northamptonshire	Hinton-in-the-Hedges	579623	Findspot	BUCKLE	Findspot	455400	237100	900	1070
NOR-HER0-PAS1-587480	PAS	Northamptonshire	Deene	587480	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	492300	292900	1000	1100
NOR-HER0-PAS1-590065	PAS	Northamptonshire	Preston Capes	590065	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	457120	254400	1000	1100
NOR-HER0-PAS1-590164	PAS	Northamptonshire	Towcester	590164	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	474266	247378	750	850
NOR-HER0-PAS1-602096	PAS	Northamptonshire	Brigstock	602096	Findspot	BROOCH	Findspot	492692	284244	800	900
NOR-HER0-PAS1-614400	PAS	Northamptonshire	Market Harborough	614400	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	483819	290624	800	1000
NOR-HER0-PAS1-614899	PAS	Northamptonshire	Stoke Bruerne	614899	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	474200	249600	1000	1066
NOR-HER0-PAS1-614920	PAS	Northamptonshire	Wellingborough	614920	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	488890	259250	1000	1066
NOR-HER0-PAS1-614940	PAS	Northamptonshire	Grendon	614940	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	488400	259500	950	1100
NOR-HER0-PAS1-619922	PAS	Northamptonshire	Kettering	619922	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	494958	280407	1000	1100
NOR-HER0-PAS1-636238	PAS	Northamptonshire	Wollaston	636238	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	491900	261600	800	900
NOR-HER0-PAS1-656392	PAS	Northamptonshire	Peterborough	656392	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	503051	282555	900	1000
NOR-HER0-PAS1-710413	PAS	Northamptonshire	Harringworth	710413	Findspot	SPINDLE WHORL	Findspot	492300	297500	850	1100
NOR-HER0-PAS1-718272	PAS	Northamptonshire	Kilsby	718272	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	456200	271200	1000	1100
NOR-HER0-PAS1-727179	PAS	Northamptonshire	Cottingham	727179	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	484223	290732	1050	1100
NOR-HER0-PAS1-727874	PAS	Northamptonshire	Towcester	727874	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	474406	247336	750	950
NOR-HER0-PAS1-729644	PAS	Northamptonshire	Towcester	729644	Findspot	MOUNT	Findspot	471955	247488		
NOR-HER0-PAS1-732321	PAS	Northamptonshire	Towcester	732321	Findspot	BROOCH	Findspot	471779	247396	750	850
NOR-HER0-PAS1-732322	PAS	Northamptonshire	Towcester	732322	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	471770	247404	800	900
NOR-HER0-PAS1-747068	PAS	Northamptonshire	Brackley	747068	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	454900	233700	775	925
NOR-HER0-PAS1-749295	PAS	Northamptonshire	Kettering	749295	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	503253	278002	800	900
NOR-HER0-PAS1-749385	PAS	Northamptonshire	Achurch	749385	Findspot	FURNITURE FITTING	Findspot	502417	282519	1000	1100
NOR-HER0-PAS1-795010	PAS	Northamptonshire	Rugby	795010	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	457480	268036	1048	1050
STA-HER0-PAS1-025004	PAS	Staffordshire	Penkridge	25004	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	392700	310500	900	1066
STA-HER0-PAS1-025008	PAS	Staffordshire	Penkridge	25008	Findspot	STRAP FITTING	Findspot	392700	310500	800	900
STA-HER0-PAS1-025689	PAS	Staffordshire	Burton-on-Trent	25689	Findspot	STRAP FITTING	Findspot	419535	320214	1000	1100
STA-HER0-PAS1-025947	PAS	Staffordshire	Lichfield	25947	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	411660	309223	1000	1100
STA-HER0-PAS1-061035	PAS	Staffordshire	Leek	61035	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	411300	352700	890	910
STA-HER0-PAS1-074266	PAS	Staffordshire	Ashbourne	74266	Findspot	SCABBARD	Findspot	411900	352300	800	1066
STA-HER0-PAS1-085878	PAS	Staffordshire	Stafford	85878	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	393300	315600	1000	1075

STA-HER0-PAS1-089939	PAS	Staffordshire	Leek	89939	Findspot	HARNESS FITTING	Findspot	411100	352500	900	1100
STA-HER0-PAS1-090020	PAS	Staffordshire	Leek	90020	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	411100	352500	900	1000
STA-HER0-PAS1-096415	PAS	Staffordshire	Swindon	96415	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	386800	289200	1000	1100
STA-HER0-PAS1-106509	PAS	Staffordshire	Ashbourne	106509	Findspot	BROOCH	Findspot	412500	352400	740	840
STA-HER0-PAS1-107588	PAS	Staffordshire	Lichfield	107588	Findspot	HARNESS FITTING	Findspot	410400	307100	1000	1100
STA-HER0-PAS1-108439	PAS	Staffordshire	Lichfield	108439	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	408800	306900	1000	1100
STA-HER0-PAS1-110752	PAS	Staffordshire	Leek	110752	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	411500	352500	800	900
STA-HER0-PAS1-113322	PAS	Staffordshire	Lichfield	113322	Findspot	HARNESS FITTING	Findspot	410500	307100	1000	1100
STA-HER0-PAS1-128717	PAS	Staffordshire	Barton-under-Needwood	128717	Findspot	MOUNT	Findspot	418700	318500	950	1100
STA-HER0-PAS1-135340	PAS	Staffordshire	Leek	135340	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	411100	352600	800	1050
STA-HER0-PAS1-136627	PAS	Staffordshire	Lichfield	136627	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	410000	308800	1048	1050
STA-HER0-PAS1-149927	PAS	Staffordshire	Stoke-on-Trent	149927	Findspot	HOOKED TAG	Findspot	387500	342600	800	1000
STA-HER0-PAS1-149958	PAS	Staffordshire	Burton-on-Trent	149958	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	415500	315600	900	1100
STA-HER0-PAS1-150392	PAS	Staffordshire	Rugeley	150392	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	408400	316700	985	991
STA-HER0-PAS1-151114	PAS	Staffordshire	Wheaton Aston	151114	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	387000	313100	1000	1100
STA-HER0-PAS1-163212	PAS	Staffordshire	Rugeley	163212	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	407900	314200	800	900
STA-HER0-PAS1-183118	PAS	Staffordshire	Wheaton Aston	183118	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	387600	310600	1000	1100
STA-HER0-PAS1-183122	PAS	Staffordshire	Coven	183122	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	388300	306300	1000	1100
STA-HER0-PAS1-187201	PAS	Staffordshire	Wall	187201	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	409400	306500	850	1000
STA-HER0-PAS1-188275	PAS	Staffordshire	Coven	188275	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	391300	309200	1000	1100
STA-HER0-PAS1-206550	PAS	Staffordshire	Penkridge	206550	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	392600	314900	1000	1100
STA-HER0-PAS1-207184	PAS	Staffordshire	Abbots Bromley	207184	Findspot	MOUNT	Findspot	408300	322700	1000	1099
STA-HER0-PAS1-211567	PAS	Staffordshire	Ashbourne	211567	Findspot	MOUNT	Findspot	413400	349500	1000	1100
STA-HER0-PAS1-216066	PAS	Staffordshire	Ashbourne	216066	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	412400	352300	700	1100
STA-HER0-PAS1-216840	PAS	Staffordshire	Drayton Bassett	216840	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	419600	300400	700	1000
STA-HER0-PAS1-216878	PAS	Staffordshire	Drayton Bassett	216878	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	419030	299950	800	1100
STA-HER0-PAS1-217375	PAS	Staffordshire	Penkridge	217375	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	392500	313500	1050	1100
STA-HER0-PAS1-226238	PAS	Staffordshire	Tamworth	226238	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	421800	311000	1000	1100
STA-HER0-PAS1-228260	PAS	Staffordshire	Ashbourne	228260	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	412200	352400	1000	1100
STA-HER0-PAS1-228292	PAS	Staffordshire	Ashbourne	228292	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	414500	351100		
STA-HER0-PAS1-228293	PAS	Staffordshire	Ashbourne	228293	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	414500	351100		
STA-HER0-PAS1-244015	PAS	Staffordshire	Leek	244015	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	411100	352700	1000	1100
STA-HER0-PAS1-244203	PAS	Staffordshire	Ashbourne	244203	Findspot	WRIST CLASP	Findspot	412100	352300	500	600

STA-HER0-PAS1-244208	PAS	Staffordshire	Ashbourne	244208	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	414500	351100	750	1050
STA-HER0-PAS1-244210	PAS	Staffordshire	Ashbourne	244210	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	414500	351100	700	950
STA-HER0-PAS1-249087	PAS	Staffordshire	Tamworth	249087	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	419200	299800	1000	1100
STA-HER0-PAS1-249505	PAS	Staffordshire	Shenstone	249505	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	411300	305900	825	827
STA-HER0-PAS1-251749	PAS	Staffordshire	Burntwood	251749	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	409400	308400	1000	1100
STA-HER0-PAS1-251751	PAS	Staffordshire	Lichfield	251751	Findspot	HARNESS FITTING	Findspot	409800	308000	1000	1100
STA-HER0-PAS1-252109	PAS	Staffordshire	Swadlincote	252109	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	425700	313400	991	997
STA-HER0-PAS1-252476	PAS	Staffordshire	Shenstone	252476	Findspot	INGOT	Findspot	411300	306000	850	1000
STA-HER0-PAS1-253841	PAS	Staffordshire	Leek	253841	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	411400	352700	1050	1100
STA-HER0-PAS1-254971	PAS	Staffordshire	Lichfield	254971	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	408600	305200	757	796
STA-HER0-PAS1-254984	PAS	Staffordshire	Alrewas	254984	Findspot	SWORD	Findspot	414200	313900	800	1100
STA-HER0-PAS1-255040	PAS	Staffordshire	Ashbourne	255040	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	414500	351700	895	910
STA-HER0-PAS1-255838	PAS	Staffordshire	Ashbourne	255838	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	413800	351700	800	900
STA-HER0-PAS1-258598	PAS	Staffordshire	Admaston	258598	Findspot	UNIDENTIFIED OBJECT	Findspot	404500	323600	750	1100
STA-HER0-PAS1-260717	PAS	Staffordshire	Tamworth	260717	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	418800	299900	1000	1100
STA-HER0-PAS1-260721	PAS	Staffordshire	Drayton Bassett	260721	Findspot	HARNESS PENDANT	Findspot	419030	299950	1000	1100
STA-HER0-PAS1-266694	PAS	Staffordshire	Leek	266694	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	411500	352600	1059	1062
STA-HER0-PAS1-273733	PAS	Staffordshire	Wheaton Aston	273733	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	388000	312700	700	950
STA-HER0-PAS1-384933	PAS	Staffordshire	Stoke-on-Trent	384933	Findspot	FINGER RING	Findspot	399000	339400	850	1000
STA-HER0-PAS1-385664	PAS	Staffordshire	Burton-on-Trent	385664	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	419720	328281	900	1100
STA-HER0-PAS1-408907	PAS	Staffordshire	Ashbourne	408907	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	413300	355600	900	1100
STA-HER0-PAS1-414572	PAS	Staffordshire	Tamworth	414572	Findspot	UNIDENTIFIED OBJECT	Findspot	419715	309037	900	1100
STA-HER0-PAS1-418072	PAS	Staffordshire	Brewood	418072	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	386100	308900	800	1000
STA-HER0-PAS1-420694	PAS	Staffordshire	Stafford	420694	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	386000	316200	900	1100
STA-HER0-PAS1-423505	PAS	Staffordshire	Tamworth	423505	Findspot	SWORD	Findspot	420915	310552	900	1100
STA-HER0-PAS1-426033	PAS	Staffordshire	Drayton Bassett	426033	Findspot	SWORD	Findspot	419728	299959	900	1100
STA-HER0-PAS1-428415	PAS	Staffordshire	Stafford	428415	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	389810	319110	1000	1100
STA-HER0-PAS1-429301	PAS	Staffordshire	Gnosall	429301	Findspot	UNIDENTIFIED OBJECT	Findspot	381559	320107	950	1100
STA-HER0-PAS1-431309	PAS	Staffordshire	Burton-on-Trent	431309	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	415630	320130	750	950
STA-HER0-PAS1-431312	PAS	Staffordshire	Burton-on-Trent	431312	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	415630	320130	750	950
STA-HER0-PAS1-435965	PAS	Staffordshire	Stafford	435965	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	383501	309325	875	1100
STA-HER0-PAS1-435977	PAS	Staffordshire	Tamworth	435977	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	419645	302553	750	950

STA-HER0-PAS1-437873	PAS	Staffordshire	Shenstone	437873	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	409000	302000	1000	1100
STA-HER0-PAS1-447851	PAS	Staffordshire	Tamworth	447851	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	425200	309500	1000	1100
STA-HER0-PAS1-451536	PAS	Staffordshire	Tamworth	451536	Findspot	PENDANT	Findspot	418577	299040	1000	1500
STA-HER0-PAS1-461820	PAS	Staffordshire	Bladon Houses	461820	Findspot	SWORD	Findspot	426800	324400	900	1100
STA-HER0-PAS1-462461	PAS	Staffordshire	Lichfield	462461	Findspot	INGOT	Findspot	412885	305360	410	1100
STA-HER0-PAS1-527374	PAS	Staffordshire	Tamworth	527374	Findspot	MOUNT	Findspot	419500	310950	1000	1100
STA-HER0-PAS1-530791	PAS	Staffordshire	Waterhouses	530791	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	409800	351110	900	1100
STA-HER0-PAS1-542099	PAS	Staffordshire	Lichfield	542099	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	413624	308151	800	1000
STA-HER0-PAS1-544961	PAS	Staffordshire	Uttoxeter	544961	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	407361	334335	1050	1100
STA-HER0-PAS1-556461	PAS	Staffordshire	Harlaston	556461	Findspot	HARNESS FITTING	Findspot	421280	310880	1000	1100
STA-HER0-PAS1-567060	PAS	Staffordshire	Lichfield	567060	Findspot	INGOT	Findspot	412900	305050	800	1000
STA-HER0-PAS1-616858	PAS	Staffordshire	Newport	616858	Findspot	VAT	Findspot	375400	321492	750	1000
STA-HER0-PAS1-618262	PAS	Staffordshire	Abbots Bromley	618262	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	408100	323500	765	792
STA-HER0-PAS1-634096	PAS	Staffordshire	Ashbourne	634096	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	411927	351726	899	924
STA-HER0-PAS1-657171	PAS	Staffordshire	Wheaton Aston	657171	Findspot	HARNESS FITTING	Findspot	385548	313319	1000	1100
STA-HER0-PAS1-715618	PAS	Staffordshire	Penkridge	715618	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	391078	313794	900	1100
STA-HER0-PAS1-715828	PAS	Staffordshire	Stafford	715828	Findspot	BRIDLE FITTING	Findspot	383700	314000	1000	1100
STA-HER0-PAS1-715878	PAS	Staffordshire	Stafford	715878	Findspot	UNIDENTIFIED OBJECT	Findspot	383700	314000	1000	1100
STA-HER0-PAS1-715897	PAS	Staffordshire	Stafford	715897	Findspot	HARNESS FITTING	Findspot	383700	314000	1000	1100
STA-HER0-PAS1-716973	PAS	Staffordshire	Rugeley	716973	Findspot	GAMING PIECE	Findspot	405320	319370	800	1000
STA-HER0-PAS1-718675	PAS	Staffordshire	Whittington	718675	Findspot	SWORD	Findspot	415556	311009	900	1100
STA-HER0-PAS1-721157	PAS	Staffordshire	Tamworth	721157	Findspot	HARNESS FITTING	Findspot	424854	310948	1000	1099
STA-HER0-PAS1-738220	PAS	Staffordshire	Essington	738220	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	395313	302866	830	860
STA-HER0-PAS1-771264	PAS	Staffordshire	Salt	771264	Findspot	UNIDENTIFIED OBJECT	Findspot	395900	327690	1000	1100
STA-HER0-PAS1-781864	PAS	Staffordshire	Stafford	781864	Findspot	MOUNT	Findspot	383400	314100	1000	1100
STA-HER0-PAS1-782988	PAS	Staffordshire	Wheaton Aston	782988	Findspot	MOUNT	Findspot	384700	313600	1000	1100
STA-HER0-PAS1-801093	PAS	Staffordshire	Wolverhampton	801093	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	395700	308500	800	950
STA-HER0-PAS1-801544	PAS	Staffordshire	Wolverhampton	801544	Findspot	BUCKLE	Findspot	395700	308500	1000	1100
WAR-HER0-PAS1-023982	PAS	Warwickshire	Wishaw	23982	Findspot	UNIDENTIFIED OBJECT	Findspot	417445	295077	700	800
WAR-HER0-PAS1-024078	PAS	Warwickshire	Bidford-on-Avon	24078	Findspot	STRAP FITTING	Findspot	410300	253100	800	850
WAR-HER0-PAS1-024210	PAS	Warwickshire	Long Compton	24210	Findspot	BUCKLE	Findspot	429035	233738	800	1100
WAR-HER0-PAS1-024766	PAS	Warwickshire	Lower Brailes	24766	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	431785	239875	1066	1066

WAR-HER0-PAS1-024775	PAS	Warwickshire	Warwick	24775	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	427824	267113	978	1016
WAR-HER0-PAS1-024904	PAS	Warwickshire	Lower Brailes	24904	Findspot	STRAP FITTING	Findspot	431785	239875	800	900
WAR-HER0-PAS1-025053	PAS	Warwickshire	Lower Brailes	25053	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	431785	239875	750	1000
WAR-HER0-PAS1-025192	PAS	Warwickshire	Bidford-on-Avon	25192	Findspot	STRAP FITTING	Findspot	410700	252300	800	900
WAR-HER0-PAS1-025319	PAS	Warwickshire	Lower Brailes	25319	Findspot	PIN	Findspot	431785	239875	800	900
WAR-HER0-PAS1-025545	PAS	Warwickshire	Birmingham	25545	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	423043	287751	1000	1100
WAR-HER0-PAS1-026120	PAS	Warwickshire	Bidford-on-Avon	26120	Findspot	STRAP FITTING	Findspot	410000	252000	775	1000
WAR-HER0-PAS1-026305	PAS	Warwickshire	Rugby	26305	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	449200	268300	1000	1100
WAR-HER0-PAS1-026736	PAS	Warwickshire	Alcester	26736	Findspot	STRAP FITTING	Findspot	409900	257300	800	900
WAR-HER0-PAS1-026771	PAS	Warwickshire	Warwick	26771	Findspot	HARNESS FITTING	Findspot	419967	268059	1000	1100
WAR-HER0-PAS1-026781	PAS	Warwickshire	Rowington	26781	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	420400	269300	1035	1040
WAR-HER0-PAS1-027507	PAS	Warwickshire	Warwick	27507	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	433975	250378	1000	1100
WAR-HER0-PAS1-043420	PAS	Warwickshire	Warwick	43420	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	428724	264177	1000	1100
WAR-HER0-PAS1-044995	PAS	Warwickshire	Hurley	44995	Findspot	HARNESS FITTING	Findspot	422500	294700	1000	1100
WAR-HER0-PAS1-045334	PAS	Warwickshire	Bidford-on-Avon	45334	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	410750	252870	775	1000
WAR-HER0-PAS1-049619	PAS	Warwickshire	Warwick	49619	Findspot	FINGER RING	Findspot	428500	265500	900	999
WAR-HER0-PAS1-058837	PAS	Warwickshire	Bidford-on-Avon	58837	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	410700	252300	775	1100
WAR-HER0-PAS1-060643	PAS	Warwickshire	Rowington	60643	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	420000	269200	978	1017
WAR-HER0-PAS1-060719	PAS	Warwickshire	Rowington	60719	Findspot	HOOKED TAG	Findspot	420000	269200	800	900
WAR-HER0-PAS1-065652	PAS	Warwickshire	Rugby	65652	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	447300	283000	1000	1100
WAR-HER0-PAS1-070571	PAS	Warwickshire	Shipston-on-Stour	70571	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	428600	244700	1000	1100
WAR-HER0-PAS1-075371	PAS	Warwickshire	Warwick	75371	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	419900	268700	1000	1100
WAR-HER0-PAS1-078984	PAS	Warwickshire	Wixford	78984	Findspot	BRIDLE FITTING	Findspot	408900	254700	1000	1100
WAR-HER0-PAS1-080338	PAS	Warwickshire	Banbury	80338	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	430554	239679	985	991
WAR-HER0-PAS1-080499	PAS	Warwickshire	Upper Brailes	80499	Findspot	HARNESS FITTING	Findspot	430404	240507	1000	1100
WAR-HER0-PAS1-080502	PAS	Warwickshire	Banbury	80502	Findspot	MOUNT	Findspot	430554	239674	800	900
WAR-HER0-PAS1-088687	PAS	Warwickshire	Warwick	88687	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	433000	250000	850	900
WAR-HER0-PAS1-088703	PAS	Warwickshire	Warwick	88703	Findspot	BUCKLE	Findspot	433000	250000	1050	1150
WAR-HER0-PAS1-088898	PAS	Warwickshire	Banbury	88898	Findspot	UNIDENTIFIED OBJECT	Findspot	430962	239723	850	1066
WAR-HER0-PAS1-088995	PAS	Warwickshire	Banbury	88995	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	430709	239004	900	972
WAR-HER0-PAS1-092157	PAS	Warwickshire	Wixford	92157	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	408900	254800	1000	1100
WAR-HER0-PAS1-098177	PAS	Warwickshire	Dordon	98177	Findspot	BRIDLE FITTING	Findspot	426000	300700	1000	1100
WAR-HER0-PAS1-101368	PAS	Warwickshire	Banbury	101368	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	430854	238732	1000	1100



WAR-HER0-PAS1-107232	PAS	Warwickshire	Coventry	107232	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	427700	286300	1000	1100
WAR-HER0-PAS1-121719	PAS	Warwickshire	Rugby	121719	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	447800	287300	1000	1100
WAR-HER0-PAS1-122647	PAS	Warwickshire	Leamington Spa	122647	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	430800	269900	1000	1100
WAR-HER0-PAS1-122768	PAS	Warwickshire	Banbury	122768	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	430963	239694	800	1000
WAR-HER0-PAS1-130366	PAS	Warwickshire	Birmingham	130366	Findspot	BRIDLE FITTING	Findspot	422500	293900	1000	1100
WAR-HER0-PAS1-131561	PAS	Warwickshire	Temple Grafton	131561	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	412455	255010	800	900
WAR-HER0-PAS1-131575	PAS	Warwickshire	Temple Grafton	131575	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	412561	254989	800	1000
WAR-HER0-PAS1-133613	PAS	Warwickshire	Kenilworth	133613	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	426900	271400	850	1066
WAR-HER0-PAS1-136406	PAS	Warwickshire	Temple Grafton	136406	Findspot	HARNESS FITTING	Findspot	412558	254949	1000	1100
WAR-HER0-PAS1-138373	PAS	Warwickshire	Bidford-on-Avon	138373	Findspot	HOOKED TAG	Findspot	410500	252900	1000	1100
WAR-HER0-PAS1-138374	PAS	Warwickshire	Bidford-on-Avon	138374	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	410500	252900	800	1000
WAR-HER0-PAS1-142751	PAS	Warwickshire	Rowington	142751	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	420100	269200	1036	1038
WAR-HER0-PAS1-156111	PAS	Warwickshire	Lower Brailes	156111	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	431118	238966	1000	1100
WAR-HER0-PAS1-157081	PAS	Warwickshire	Welford-on-Avon	157081	Findspot	HARNESS FITTING	Findspot	415400	251900	1000	1100
WAR-HER0-PAS1-162768	PAS	Warwickshire	Banbury	162768	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	445400	240600	850	1066
WAR-HER0-PAS1-178835	PAS	Warwickshire	Alcester	178835	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	413000	259000	800	1000
WAR-HER0-PAS1-189280	PAS	Warwickshire	Rugby	189280	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	444100	270800	1000	1100
WAR-HER0-PAS1-203913	PAS	Warwickshire	Bidford-on-Avon	203913	Findspot	AESTEL	Findspot	410700	252400	800	900
WAR-HER0-PAS1-213163	PAS	Warwickshire	Warwick	213163	Findspot	SCABBARD	Findspot	433700	250200	1000	1100
WAR-HER0-PAS1-215890	PAS	Warwickshire	Upper Brailes	215890	Findspot	BRIDLE FITTING	Findspot	430888	240693	1000	1100
WAR-HER0-PAS1-216841	PAS	Warwickshire	Middleton	216841	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	418353	298471	750	1100
WAR-HER0-PAS1-219317	PAS	Warwickshire	Nuneaton	219317	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	435400	297200	700	1000
WAR-HER0-PAS1-229014	PAS	Warwickshire	Solihull	229014	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	414250	269700	1000	1100
WAR-HER0-PAS1-235457	PAS	Warwickshire	Middleton	235457	Findspot	PIN	Findspot	418100	298500	850	900
WAR-HER0-PAS1-236304	PAS	Warwickshire	Bidford-on-Avon	236304	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	410700	252300	830	910
WAR-HER0-PAS1-238118	PAS	Warwickshire	Leamington Spa	238118	Findspot	BROOCH	Findspot	437530	267780	900	1000
WAR-HER0-PAS1-255047	PAS	Warwickshire	Wolston	255047	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	442500	274500	700	950
WAR-HER0-PAS1-257359	PAS	Warwickshire	Oversley Green	257359	Findspot	RING	Findspot	409700	257300	900	1000
WAR-HER0-PAS1-266259	PAS	Warwickshire	Warwick	266259	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	430000	257000	700	1000
WAR-HER0-PAS1-268329	PAS	Warwickshire	Moreton Morrell	268329	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	431200	256300		
WAR-HER0-PAS1-383875	PAS	Warwickshire	Alcester	383875	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	410900	252400	700	1000
WAR-HER0-PAS1-392180	PAS	Warwickshire	Coventry	392180	Findspot	INGOT	Findspot	427600	285900	800	1100
WAR-HER0-PAS1-405373	PAS	Warwickshire	Stratford-upon-Avon	405373	Findspot	AMULET	Findspot	414937	256241	850	1066

WAR-HER0-PAS1-420460	PAS	Warwickshire	Claverdon	420460	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	420400	264700	1000	1100
WAR-HER0-PAS1-421121	PAS	Warwickshire	Warwick	421121	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	430000	257000	1000	1100
WAR-HER0-PAS1-421542	PAS	Warwickshire	Chipping Campden	421542	Findspot	BROOCH	Findspot	418100	244700	850	975
WAR-HER0-PAS1-423995	PAS	Warwickshire	Alcester	423995	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	410400	255200	1000	1100
WAR-HER0-PAS1-425207	PAS	Warwickshire	Rugby	425207	Findspot	FINGER RING	Findspot	444966	277230	800	1000
WAR-HER0-PAS1-425693	PAS	Warwickshire	Butlers Marston	425693	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	432292	250075	1000	1100
WAR-HER0-PAS1-431061	PAS	Warwickshire	Rugby	431061	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	443800	270900	775	975
WAR-HER0-PAS1-431062	PAS	Warwickshire	Rugby	431062	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	443800	270900	800	900
WAR-HER0-PAS1-438003	PAS	Warwickshire	Middleton	438003	Findspot	BRIDLE FITTING	Findspot	418086	298349	1000	1100
WAR-HER0-PAS1-457795	PAS	Warwickshire	Warwick	457795	Findspot	BROOCH	Findspot	429515	257384	950	1050
WAR-HER0-PAS1-465493	PAS	Warwickshire	Nuneaton	465493	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	429000	292700	775	1100
WAR-HER0-PAS1-465497	PAS	Warwickshire	Nuneaton	465497	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	429000	292700	850	1100
WAR-HER0-PAS1-472688	PAS	Warwickshire	Claverdon	472688	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	419700	264400	875	1100
WAR-HER0-PAS1-480753	PAS	Warwickshire	Coleshill	480753	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	420771	288552	750	950
WAR-HER0-PAS1-491150	PAS	Warwickshire	Long Itchington	491150	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	440300	265300	1062	1065
WAR-HER0-PAS1-515469	PAS	Warwickshire	Banbury	515469	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	429544	240643	1024	1030
WAR-HER0-PAS1-516081	PAS	Warwickshire	Alcester	516081	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	410900	252400	775	925
WAR-HER0-PAS1-516082	PAS	Warwickshire	Alcester	516082	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	410900	252400	775	925
WAR-HER0-PAS1-516083	PAS	Warwickshire	Alcester	516083	Findspot	HARNESS FITTING	Findspot	410900	252400	1000	1100
WAR-HER0-PAS1-521535	PAS	Warwickshire	Southam	521535	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	439947	265435	959	973
WAR-HER0-PAS1-522296	PAS	Warwickshire	Warwick	522296	Findspot	WEIGHT	Findspot	432958	257163	700	900
WAR-HER0-PAS1-526418	PAS	Warwickshire	Warwick	526418	Findspot	SWORD	Findspot	431376	254032	425	600
WAR-HER0-PAS1-528499	PAS	Warwickshire	Cubbington	528499	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	434411	267994	1050	1100
WAR-HER0-PAS1-535466	PAS	Warwickshire	Leamington Spa	535466	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	436721	265837	1000	1100
WAR-HER0-PAS1-565729	PAS	Warwickshire	Claverdon	565729	Findspot	HARNESS FITTING	Findspot	420100	264400	1000	1100
WAR-HER0-PAS1-569790	PAS	Warwickshire	Polesworth	569790	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	425600	302800	800	1000
WAR-HER0-PAS1-570741	PAS	Warwickshire	Bidford-on-Avon	570741	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	410700	252300	750	900
WAR-HER0-PAS1-579685	PAS	Warwickshire	Long Itchington	579685	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	440300	265300	1059	1062
WAR-HER0-PAS1-581121	PAS	Warwickshire	Rugby	581121	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	444190	277120	800	900
WAR-HER0-PAS1-586962	PAS	Warwickshire	Welford-on-Avon	586962	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	415370	251910	775	1000
WAR-HER0-PAS1-591473	PAS	Warwickshire	Southam	591473	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	439521	266030	800	1000
WAR-HER0-PAS1-593983	PAS	Warwickshire	Rugby	593983	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	440360	270850	800	900
WAR-HER0-PAS1-595730	PAS	Warwickshire	Leamington Hastings	595730	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	444307	267258	775	1000

WAR-HER0-PAS1-598165	PAS	Warwickshire	Dordon	598165	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	427400	300900	1000	1100
WAR-HER0-PAS1-599253	PAS	Warwickshire	Rowington	599253	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	419800	269200	1036	1038
WAR-HER0-PAS1-599258	PAS	Warwickshire	Rowington	599258	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	420230	269250	979	985
WAR-HER0-PAS1-603579	PAS	Warwickshire	Warwick	603579	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	429536	257443	1009	1017
WAR-HER0-PAS1-608003	PAS	Warwickshire	Leamington Spa	608003	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	437658	264152	1029	1035
WAR-HER0-PAS1-608822	PAS	Warwickshire	Alcester	608822	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	409900	250000	775	1000
WAR-HER0-PAS1-611155	PAS	Warwickshire	Warton	611155	Findspot	BUCKLE	Findspot	427773	303802	1000	1100
WAR-HER0-PAS1-612528	PAS	Warwickshire	Rowington	612528	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	420403	269071	1029	1036
WAR-HER0-PAS1-616073	PAS	Warwickshire	Weston-on-Avon	616073	Findspot	PIN	Findspot	415815	251648	750	1000
WAR-HER0-PAS1-627331	PAS	Warwickshire	Henley-in-Arden	627331	Findspot	BRIDLE FITTING	Findspot	415546	259766	1000	1100
WAR-HER0-PAS1-635963	PAS	Warwickshire	Warwick	635963	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	421700	273200	1000	1100
WAR-HER0-PAS1-643631	PAS	Warwickshire	Warton	643631	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	428100	303500	1050	1100
WAR-HER0-PAS1-651529	PAS	Warwickshire	Alcester	651529	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	410927	251025	1050	1100
WAR-HER0-PAS1-723449	PAS	Warwickshire	Spernall	723449	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	410611	262323	775	1000
WAR-HER0-PAS1-729288	PAS	Warwickshire	Bidford-on-Avon	729288	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	410100	251000	750	1100
WAR-HER0-PAS1-729332	PAS	Warwickshire	Lighthorne	729332	Findspot	PIN	Findspot	433700	255500	900	1100
WAR-HER0-PAS1-730519	PAS	Warwickshire	Coventry	730519	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	440901	280238	1000	1100
WAR-HER0-PAS1-730529	PAS	Warwickshire	Coventry	730529	Findspot	UNIDENTIFIED OBJECT	Findspot	441889	280473	1000	1100
WAR-HER0-PAS1-730590	PAS	Warwickshire	Coventry	730590	Findspot	GAMING PIECE	Findspot	441018	280166	800	1100
WAR-HER0-PAS1-730600	PAS	Warwickshire	Coventry	730600	Findspot	GAMING PIECE	Findspot	440958	280226	800	1100
WAR-HER0-PAS1-741066	PAS	Warwickshire	Middleton	741066	Findspot	BUCKLE	Findspot	418380	298760	850	1050
WAR-HER0-PAS1-741078	PAS	Warwickshire	Middleton	741078	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	418380	298760	700	800
WAR-HER0-PAS1-748458	PAS	Warwickshire	Lighthorne	748458	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	434390	255800	815	823
WAR-HER0-PAS1-749540	PAS	Warwickshire	Coventry	749540	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	439900	276300	800	900
WAR-HER0-PAS1-752638	PAS	Warwickshire	Alcester	752638	Findspot	STRAP END	Findspot	412400	255200	800	1250
WAR-HER0-PAS1-763656	PAS	Warwickshire	Hampton Lucy	763656	Findspot	BRIDLE FITTING	Findspot	425462	256860	1020	1060
WAR-HER0-PAS1-764887	PAS	Warwickshire	Alcester	764887	Findspot	COIN	Findspot	410780	252400	823	828
WAR-HER0-PAS1-777972	PAS	Warwickshire	Leamington Spa	777972	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	431551	269314	1000	1100
WAR-HER0-PAS1-791250	PAS	Warwickshire	Banbury	791250	Findspot	STIRRUP	Findspot	429615	240500	1000	1100

**Place Name Data (after Digimap 2016)**

SEQ	KM_REF	DEF_NAM	TILE_REF	LAT_DEG	LAT_MIN	LONG_DEG	LONG_MIN	NORTH	EAST	GMT	CO_CODE	COUNTY	FULL_COUNTY	F_CODE	E_DATE	UPDATE_CO	SHEET_1	SHEET_2	SHEET_3
221195	TL0242	Stewartby	TL04	52	4.2	0	30.2	242500	502500	W	BF	Beds	Bedford	O	40311	U	153	0	0
217816	SE0423	Sowerby	SE02	53	42.5	1	55.9	423500	404500	W	CA	Cald	Calderdale	O	34029	I	104	0	0
66942	TL2459	Croxton	TL24	52	13.1	0	10.6	259500	524500	W	CB	Cambs	Cambridgeshire	O	#####	I	153	0	0
52653	SP9426	Clipstone	SP82	51	55.7	0	37.5	226500	494500	W	BK	C Beds	Central Bedfordshire	O	#####	I	165	0	0
112723	SJ4875	Helsby	SJ46	53	16.4	2	46.3	375500	348500	W	CC	Ches W	Cheshire West and Chester	O	34029	I	117	0	0
249435	SJ3975	Whitby	SJ26	53	16.4	2	54.4	375500	339500	W	CC	Ches W	Cheshire West and Chester	O	34029	I	117	0	0
72076	SK3535	Derby	SK22	52	54.9	1	28.3	335500	435500	W	DB	C of Derb	City of Derby	C	34029	I	128	0	0
9870	NY5569	Askerton Castle	NY46	55	1.1	2	41.8	569500	355500	W	CU	Cumbr	Cumbria	A	#####	I	86	0	0
9872	NY5571	Askerton Park	NY46	55	2.2	2	41.8	571500	355500	W	CU	Cumbr	Cumbria	X	#####	I	86	0	0
61709	NY6622	Crackenthorpe	NY62	54	35.8	2	31.1	522500	366500	W	CU	Cumbr	Cumbria	O	#####	I	91	0	0
27561	NY5217	Bomby	NY40	54	33	2	44	517500	352500	W	CU	Cumbr	Cumbria	O	34425	U	90	0	0
27861	NY5562	Boothby	NY46	54	57.3	2	41.7	562500	355500	W	CU	Cumbr	Cumbria	X	34029	I	86	0	0
28421	NY4155	Botcherby	NY44	54	53.4	2	54.7	555500	341500	W	CU	Cumbr	Cumbria	O	34029	I	85	0	0
34550	NY7912	Brough Sowerby	NY60	54	30.4	2	19	512500	379500	W	CU	Cumbr	Cumbria	O	34029	I	91	0	0
56681	NY6620	Colby	NY62	54	34.7	2	31.1	520500	366500	W	CU	Cumbr	Cumbria	O	34029	I	91	0	0
66016	NY0738	Crosby	NY02	54	44	3	26.2	538500	307500	W	CU	Cumbr	Cumbria	O	34029	I	89	0	0
66307	NY0739	Crosscanonby	NY02	54	44.5	3	26.2	539500	307500	W	CU	Cumbr	Cumbria	O	34029	I	89	0	0
73747	NY5731	Dolphenby	NY42	54	40.6	2	39.5	531500	357500	W	CU	Cumbr	Cumbria	X	34029	I	91	0	0
74284	NY0933	Dovenby	NY02	54	41.3	3	24.2	533500	309500	W	CU	Cumbr	Cumbria	O	34029	I	89	0	0
82558	NY4235	Ellonby	NY42	54	42.7	2	53.5	535500	342500	W	CU	Cumbr	Cumbria	O	34029	I	90	0	0
83929	NY3857	Etterby	NY24	54	54.5	2	57.5	557500	338500	W	CU	Cumbr	Cumbria	O	34029	I	85	0	0
85347	NY5937	Farmanby	NY42	54	43.8	2	37.7	537500	359500	W	CU	Cumbr	Cumbria	X	34029	I	91	0	0
88635	NY0233	Flimby	NY02	54	41.2	3	30.8	533500	302500	W	CU	Cumbr	Cumbria	O	34029	I	89	0	0
92848	NY6039	Gamblesby	NY62	54	44.9	2	36.8	539500	360500	W	CU	Cumbr	Cumbria	O	34029	I	91	0	0
92860	NY2552	Gamelsby	NY24	54	51.7	3	9.6	552500	325500	W	CU	Cumbr	Cumbria	O	34029	I	85	0	0
96547	NY5738	Glassonby	NY42	54	44.4	2	39.6	538500	357500	W	CU	Cumbr	Cumbria	O	34029	I	91	0	0

101445	NY6813	Great Asby	NY60	54	30.9	2	29.2	513500	368500	W	CU	Cumbr	Cumbria	O	34029	I	91	0	0
101657	NY4754	Great Corby	NY44	54	52.9	2	49.1	554500	347500	W	CU	Cumbr	Cumbria	O	34029	I	86	0	0
101721	NY5362	Great Easby	NY46	54	57.3	2	43.6	562500	353500	W	CU	Cumbr	Cumbria	X	34029	I	86	0	0
105591	SD1084	Gutterby	SD08	54	14.9	3	22.4	484500	310500	W	CU	Cumbr	Cumbria	X	34029	I	96	0	0
109444	NY4254	Harraby	NY44	54	52.9	2	53.8	554500	342500	W	CU	Cumbr	Cumbria	O	34029	I	85	0	0
114977	NY2237	High Ireby	NY22	54	43.6	3	12.2	537500	322500	W	CU	Cumbr	Cumbria	O	34029	I	89	90	0
122368	NY5150	Hornsby	NY44	54	50.8	2	45.3	550500	351500	W	CU	Cumbr	Cumbria	O	34029	I	86	0	0
124147	NY5835	Hunsonby	NY42	54	42.8	2	38.7	535500	358500	W	CU	Cumbr	Cumbria	O	34029	I	91	0	0
126121	NY2338	Ireby	NY22	54	44.1	3	11.3	538500	323500	W	CU	Cumbr	Cumbria	O	34029	I	89	90	0
127053	NY4333	Johnby	NY42	54	41.6	2	52.6	533500	343500	W	CU	Cumbr	Cumbria	O	34029	I	90	0	0
132658	NY0902	Laconby	NY00	54	24.6	3	23.7	502500	309500	W	CU	Cumbr	Cumbria	X	34029	I	89	0	0
133687	NY4035	Lamonby	NY42	54	42.7	2	55.4	535500	340500	W	CU	Cumbr	Cumbria	O	34029	I	90	0	0
134666	NY5633	Langwathby	NY42	54	41.7	2	40.5	533500	356500	W	CU	Cumbr	Cumbria	O	34029	I	90	0	0
135621	NY5439	Lazonby	NY42	54	44.9	2	42.4	539500	354500	W	CU	Cumbr	Cumbria	O	34029	I	90	0	0
138705	NY6909	Little Asby	NY60	54	28.8	2	28.2	509500	369500	W	CU	Cumbr	Cumbria	O	34029	I	91	0	0
138972	NY4757	Little Corby	NY44	54	54.5	2	49.1	557500	347500	W	CU	Cumbr	Cumbria	O	34029	I	86	0	0
149060	NY3954	Longsowerby	NY24	54	52.9	2	56.6	554500	339500	W	CU	Cumbr	Cumbria	O	34029	I	85	0	0
149815	NY4459	Low Crosby	NY44	54	55.6	2	52	559500	344500	W	CU	Cumbr	Cumbria	O	39905	I	85	0	0
150276	NX9920	Low Moresby	NX82	54	34.2	3	33.3	520500	299500	W	CU	Cumbr	Cumbria	O	34029	I	89	0	0
159789	NY6137	Melmerby	NY62	54	43.8	2	35.9	537500	361500	W	CU	Cumbr	Cumbria	O	34029	I	91	0	0
166483	NY4228	Motherby	NY42	54	38.9	2	53.5	528500	342500	W	CU	Cumbr	Cumbria	O	34029	I	90	0	0
169856	NY7706	Nateby	NY60	54	27.2	2	20.8	506500	377500	W	CU	Cumbr	Cumbria	O	34029	I	91	0	0
170720	NY3971	Netherby	NY26	55	2	2	56.8	571500	339500	W	CU	Cumbr	Cumbria	O	34029	I	85	0	0
172616	NY5921	Newby	NY42	54	35.2	2	37.6	521500	359500	W	CU	Cumbr	Cumbria	O	34029	I	91	0	0
180198	NY2955	Oughterby	NY24	54	53.3	3	5.9	555500	329500	W	CU	Cumbr	Cumbria	O	34029	I	85	0	0
180250	NY6234	Ousby	NY62	54	42.2	2	34.9	534500	362500	W	CU	Cumbr	Cumbria	O	34029	I	91	0	0
180602	NY1146	Overby	NY04	54	48.3	3	22.6	546500	311500	W	CU	Cumbr	Cumbria	X	34029	I	85	0	0
183656	NY1438	Parsonby	NY02	54	44	3	19.7	538500	314500	W	CU	Cumbr	Cumbria	O	34029	I	89	0	0
190347	NY0505	Ponsonby	NY00	54	26.1	3	27.4	505500	305500	W	CU	Cumbr	Cumbria	O	34029	I	89	0	0
194483	NY1851	Raby	NY04	54	51.1	3	16.2	551500	318500	W	CU	Cumbr	Cumbria	O	34029	I	85	0	0
198276	NY4156	Rickerby	NY44	54	54	2	54.7	556500	341500	W	CU	Cumbr	Cumbria	O	34029	I	85	0	0
201527	NY8010	Rookby	NY80	54	29.4	2	18	510500	380500	W	CU	Cumbr	Cumbria	O	34029	I	91	92	0
207857	NY4463	Scaleby	NY46	54	57.8	2	52	563500	344500	W	CU	Cumbr	Cumbria	O	34029	I	85	0	0

208473	NY4454	Scotby	NY44	54	52.9	2	51.9	554500	344500	W	CU	Cumbr	Cumbria	O	34029	I	85	0	0
214116	NY4465	Skitby	NY46	54	58.8	2	52	565500	344500	W	CU	Cumbr	Cumbria	O	34029	I	85	0	0
216064	NY4625	Soulby	NY42	54	37.3	2	49.7	525500	346500	W	CU	Cumbr	Cumbria	O	34425	U	90	0	0
216065	NY7411	Soulby	NY60	54	29.9	2	23.6	511500	374500	W	CU	Cumbr	Cumbria	O	34029	I	91	0	0
217488	NY3639	Southernby	NY22	54	44.8	2	59.2	539500	336500	W	CU	Cumbr	Cumbria	O	34425	U	90	0	0
227197	NY4058	Tarraby	NY44	54	55	2	55.7	558500	340500	W	CU	Cumbr	Cumbria	O	34029	I	85	0	0
227796	NY6127	Temple Sowerby	NY62	54	38.5	2	35.8	527500	361500	W	CU	Cumbr	Cumbria	O	34029	I	91	0	0
228905	NY2952	Thornby	NY24	54	51.7	3	5.9	552500	329500	W	CU	Cumbr	Cumbria	O	34029	I	85	0	0
229729	NY5520	Thrimby	NY42	54	34.7	2	41.3	520500	355500	W	CU	Cumbr	Cumbria	X	34029	I	90	0	0
229945	NY3250	Thursby	NY24	54	50.7	3	3.1	550500	332500	W	CU	Cumbr	Cumbria	O	34029	I	85	0	0
239868	NY4053	Upperby	NY44	54	52.3	2	55.6	553500	340500	W	CU	Cumbr	Cumbria	O	34029	I	85	0	0
241430	NY7508	Waitby	NY60	54	28.3	2	22.7	508500	375500	W	CU	Cumbr	Cumbria	O	34029	I	91	0	0
241501	NY4360	Walby	NY46	54	56.2	2	52.9	560500	343500	W	CU	Cumbr	Cumbria	O	34029	I	85	0	0
252008	NY2953	Wiggonby	NY24	54	52.3	3	5.9	553500	329500	W	CU	Cumbr	Cumbria	O	34029	I	85	0	0
256501	NY3358	Wormanby	NY24	54	55	3	2.2	558500	333500	W	CU	Cumbr	Cumbria	X	34029	I	85	0	0
129029	NZ1919	Killerby	NZ00	54	34.2	1	41.9	519500	419500	W	DL	Darl	Darlington	O	34029	I	92	0	0
29393	SK3770	Boythorpe	SK26	53	13.8	1	26.3	370500	437500	W	DY	Derby	Derbyshire	O	#####	I	119	0	0
90228	SK1831	Foston	SK02	52	52.8	1	43.5	331500	418500	W	DY	Derby	Derbyshire	O	#####	I	128	0	0
31400	SK2923	Bretby	SK22	52	48.5	1	33.7	323500	429500	W	DY	Derby	Derbyshire	O	34029	I	128	0	0
125433	SK3427	Ingleby	SK22	52	50.6	1	29.2	327500	434500	W	DY	Derby	Derbyshire	O	34029	I	128	0	0
215197	SK3419	Smisby	SK20	52	46.3	1	29.3	319500	434500	W	DY	Derby	Derbyshire	O	34029	I	128	0	0
219735	SK4465	Stainsby	SK46	53	11.1	1	20	365500	444500	W	DY	Derby	Derbyshire	O	34029	I	120	0	0
8804	SE6204	Armthorpe	SE60	53	32	1	3.4	404500	462500	W	DR	Donc	Doncaster	O	#####	I	111	0	0
40247	SE5100	Cadeby	SE40	53	29.9	1	13.4	400500	451500	W	DR	Donc	Doncaster	O	34029	I	111	0	0
178270	SK4899	Old Denaby	SK48	53	29.4	1	16.1	399500	448500	W	DR	Donc	Doncaster	O	34029	I	111	0	0
208246	SE5404	Scawsby	SE40	53	32	1	10.6	404500	454500	W	DR	Donc	Doncaster	O	34029	I	111	0	0
95698	NY9912	Gilmonby	NY80	54	30.5	2	0.4	512500	399500	W	DU	Durham	Durham	O	34029	I	92	0	0
149752	NZ2739	Low Butterby	NZ22	54	45	1	34.3	539500	427500	W	DU	Durham	Durham	X	34029	I	93	0	0
168858	NZ0018	Naby	NZ00	54	33.7	1	59.5	518500	400500	W	DU	Durham	Durham	X	34029	I	92	0	0
15265	TA1659	Barmston	TA04	54	1.1	0	13.3	459500	516500	W	EY	E Yorks	East Riding of Yorkshire	O	#####	I	107	0	0
38104	SE8346	Burnby	SE84	53	54.5	0	43.7	446500	483500	W	EY	E Yorks	East Riding of Yorkshire	O	34029	I	106	0	0
44320	TA1465	Carnaby	TA06	54	4.3	0	15	465500	514500	W	EY	E Yorks	East Riding of Yorkshire	O	34029	I	101	0	0
105432	SE7035	Gunby	SE62	53	48.6	0	55.8	435500	470500	W	EY	E Yorks	East Riding of Yorkshire	O	35977	U	105	106	0

159845	SE7952	Meltonby	SE64	53	57.7	0	47.3	452500	479500	W	EY	E Yorks	East Riding of Yorkshire	O	34029	I	105	106	0
171505	TA1639	New Ellerby	TA02	53	50.3	0	13.8	439500	516500	W	EY	E Yorks	East Riding of Yorkshire	O	34029	I	107	0	0
175177	SE9825	North Ferriby	SE82	53	43	0	30.4	425500	498500	W	EY	E Yorks	East Riding of Yorkshire	O	34029	I	106	0	0
178302	TA1637	Old Ellerby	TA02	53	49.2	0	13.8	437500	516500	W	EY	E Yorks	East Riding of Yorkshire	O	34029	I	107	0	0
198988	TA0034	Risby	TA02	53	47.8	0	28.4	434500	500500	W	EY	E Yorks	East Riding of Yorkshire	O	34029	I	106	107	0
207805	SE8329	Scalby	SE82	53	45.3	0	44	429500	483500	W	EY	E Yorks	East Riding of Yorkshire	O	34029	I	106	0	0
209722	TA1968	Sewerby	TA06	54	5.9	0	10.3	468500	519500	W	EY	E Yorks	East Riding of Yorkshire	O	34029	I	101	0	0
213983	TA0133	Skidby	TA02	53	47.2	0	27.5	433500	501500	W	EY	E Yorks	East Riding of Yorkshire	O	34029	I	106	107	0
228669	TA1734	Thirtleby	TA02	53	47.6	0	12.9	434500	517500	W	EY	E Yorks	East Riding of Yorkshire	O	34029	I	107	0	0
238516	SE8159	Uncleby	SE84	54	1.5	0	45.3	459500	481500	W	EY	E Yorks	East Riding of Yorkshire	X	34029	I	106	0	0
252279	TA0230	Willerby	TA02	53	45.6	0	26.7	430500	502500	W	EY	E Yorks	East Riding of Yorkshire	O	34029	I	106	107	0
89198	NZ3060	Follingsby	NZ26	54	56.3	1	31.4	560500	430500	W	GH	Ghead	Gateshead	O	34029	I	88	0	0
22593	SE1318	Birkby	SE00	53	39.8	1	47.7	418500	413500	W	KL	Kirk	Kirklees	O	34029	I	110	0	0
88253	SE1420	Fixby	SE02	53	40.8	1	46.8	420500	414500	W	KL	Kirk	Kirklees	O	34029	I	104	0	0
150873	SE2307	Lower Denby	SE20	53	33.8	1	38.7	407500	423500	W	KL	Kirk	Kirklees	O	35796	U	110	0	0
193929	SE1117	Quarmby	SE00	53	39.2	1	49.5	417500	411500	W	KL	Kirk	Kirklees	O	34029	I	110	0	0
239127	SE2207	Upper Denby	SE20	53	33.8	1	39.6	407500	422500	W	KL	Kirk	Kirklees	O	34029	I	110	0	0
239128	SE2316	Upper Denby	SE20	53	38.7	1	38.7	416500	423500	W	KL	Kirk	Kirklees	O	34029	I	110	0	0
124795	SJ4491	Huyton-With-Roby	SJ48	53	25	2	50.1	391500	344500	W	KN	Know	Knowsley	T	34029	I	108	0	0
130736	SJ4198	Kirkby	SJ48	53	28.8	2	52.9	398500	341500	W	KN	Know	Knowsley	T	34029	I	108	0	0
200870	SJ4390	Roby	SJ48	53	24.5	2	51	390500	343500	W	KN	Know	Knowsley	O	34029	I	108	0	0
78346	SD9046	Earby	SD84	53	54.8	2	8.7	446500	390500	W	LA	Lancs	Lancashire	T	34029	I	103	0	0
122273	SD5868	Hornby	SD46	54	6.6	2	38.1	468500	358500	W	LA	Lancs	Lancashire	O	34029	I	97	0	0
126122	SD6575	Ireby	SD66	54	10.4	2	31.7	475500	365500	W	LA	Lancs	Lancashire	O	34029	I	97	0	0
169857	SD4644	Nateby	SD44	53	53.6	2	48.8	444500	346500	W	LA	Lancs	Lancashire	O	34029	I	102	0	0
170721	SD5569	Netherby	SD46	54	7.2	2	40.8	469500	355500	W	LA	Lancs	Lancashire	X	39770	I	97	0	0
172619	SD8145	Newby	SD84	53	54.3	2	16.9	445500	381500	W	LA	Lancs	Lancashire	O	34029	I	103	0	0
198193	SD4031	Ribby	SD42	53	46.6	2	54.2	431500	340500	W	LA	Lancs	Lancashire	O	34029	I	102	0	0
247234	SD3831	Westby	SD22	53	46.5	2	56	431500	338500	W	LA	Lancs	Lancashire	O	34029	I	102	0	0
248568	SE4048	Wetherby	SE44	53	55.8	1	23	448500	440500	W	LD	Leeds	Leeds	T	34029	I	105	0	0
15054	SK7932	Barkestone Wood	SK62	52	53	0	49.1	332500	479500	W	LT	Leic	Leicestershire	F	#####	I	129	0	0
15055	SK7834	Barkestone-le-Vale	SK62	52	54.1	0	50	334500	478500	W	LT	Leic	Leicestershire	O	#####	I	129	0	0
21991	SK3605	Bilstone	SK20	52	38.7	1	27.6	305500	436500	W	LT	Leic	Leicestershire	O	#####	I	140	0	0



27876	SK3117	Boothorpe	SK20	52	45.2	1	32	317500	431500	W	LT	Leic	Leicestershire	X	#####	I	128	0	0
51609	SK7225	Clawson Hill	SK62	52	49.3	0	55.4	325500	472500	W	LT	Leic	Leicestershire	X	#####	I	129	0	0
51610	SK7125	Clawson Lodge	SK62	52	49.3	0	56.3	325500	471500	W	LT	Leic	Leicestershire	X	#####	I	129	0	0
90230	SP6095	Foston	SP68	52	33.2	1	6.4	295500	460500	W	LT	Leic	Leicestershire	O	#####	I	140	0	0
23163	SP5697	Blaby	SP48	52	34.3	1	10	297500	456500	W	LT	Leic	Leicestershire	O	34029	I	140	0	0
24328	SK3217	Blackfordby	SK20	52	45.2	1	31.1	317500	432500	W	LT	Leic	Leicestershire	O	34029	I	128	0	0
31362	SK7818	Brentingby	SK60	52	45.5	0	50.2	318500	478500	W	LT	Leic	Leicestershire	O	34029	I	129	0	0
34011	SK6716	Brooksby	SK60	52	44.5	1	0	316500	467500	W	LT	Leic	Leicestershire	O	34029	I	129	0	0
39290	SK6504	Bushby	SK60	52	38	1	1.9	304500	465500	W	LT	Leic	Leicestershire	O	34029	I	141	0	0
40248	SK4202	Cadeby	SK40	52	37.1	1	22.3	302500	442500	W	LT	Leic	Leicestershire	O	34029	I	140	0	0
60079	SP5495	Cosby	SP48	52	33.2	1	11.8	295500	454500	W	LT	Leic	Leicestershire	O	34029	I	140	0	0
83177	SP5399	Enderby	SP48	52	35.4	1	12.6	299500	453500	W	LT	Leic	Leicestershire	O	34029	I	140	0	0
91068	SK8020	Freeby	SK82	52	46.5	0	48.4	320500	480500	W	LT	Leic	Leicestershire	O	34029	I	130	0	0
91352	SK7001	Frisby	SK60	52	36.4	0	57.5	301500	470500	W	LT	Leic	Leicestershire	O	34029	I	141	0	0
92308	SK6813	Gaddesby	SK60	52	42.9	0	59.2	313500	468500	W	LT	Leic	Leicestershire	O	34029	I	129	0	0
94283	SK6900	Gaulby	SK60	52	35.8	0	58.4	300500	469500	W	LT	Leic	Leicestershire	O	34029	I	141	0	0
98755	SP7598	Goadby	SP68	52	34.7	0	53.1	298500	475500	W	LT	Leic	Leicestershire	O	34029	I	141	0	0
101687	SK7414	Great Dalby	SK60	52	43.3	0	53.8	314500	474500	W	LT	Leic	Leicestershire	O	34029	I	129	0	0
104562	SK5207	Grobby	SK40	52	39.7	1	13.4	307500	452500	W	LT	Leic	Leicestershire	O	34029	I	140	0	0
108580	SK7431	Harby	SK62	52	52.5	0	53.6	331500	474500	W	LT	Leic	Leicestershire	O	34029	I	129	0	0
119090	SK6617	Hoby	SK60	52	45	1	0.9	317500	466500	W	LT	Leic	Leicestershire	O	34029	I	129	0	0
128822	SP6295	Kilby	SP68	52	33.2	1	4.7	295500	462500	W	LT	Leic	Leicestershire	O	34029	I	140	0	0
138766	SK6607	Little Beeby	SK60	52	39.6	1	1	307500	466500	W	LT	Leic	Leicestershire	X	34029	I	141	0	0
139018	SK7714	Little Dalby	SK60	52	43.3	0	51.1	314500	477500	W	LT	Leic	Leicestershire	O	34029	I	129	0	0
151895	SK7207	Lowesby	SK60	52	39.6	0	55.7	307500	472500	W	LT	Leic	Leicestershire	O	34029	I	141	0	0
177033	SK6200	Oadby	SK60	52	35.9	1	4.6	300500	462500	W	LT	Leic	Leicestershire	O	34029	I	140	0	0
178256	SK6723	Old Dalby	SK62	52	48.3	0	59.9	323500	467500	W	LT	Leic	Leicestershire	O	34029	I	129	0	0
178670	SK6805	Old Ingarsby	SK60	52	38.5	0	59.2	305500	468500	W	LT	Leic	Leicestershire	X	34029	I	141	0	0
194228	SK6924	Queensway Old Dalby	SK62	52	48.8	0	58.1	324500	469500	W	LT	Leic	Leicestershire	O	39917	I	129	0	0
195421	SK5105	Ratby	SK40	52	38.7	1	14.3	305500	451500	W	LT	Leic	Leicestershire	O	34029	I	140	0	0
195948	SK6514	Rearsby	SK60	52	43.4	1	1.8	314500	465500	W	LT	Leic	Leicestershire	O	34029	I	129	0	0
202245	SK6716	Rotherby	SK60	52	44.5	1	0	316500	467500	W	LT	Leic	Leicestershire	O	34029	I	129	0	0
206448	SK8526	Saltby	SK82	52	49.7	0	43.8	326500	485500	W	LT	Leic	Leicestershire	O	34029	I	130	0	0

207694	SK8220	Saxby	SK82	52	46.5	0	46.6	320500	482500	W	LT	Leic	Leicestershire	O	34029	I	130	0	0
211158	SP6290	Shearsby	SP68	52	30.5	1	4.7	290500	462500	W	LT	Leic	Leicestershire	O	34029	I	140	0	0
212346	SK6820	Shoby	SK62	52	46.6	0	59	320500	468500	W	LT	Leic	Leicestershire	O	34029	I	129	0	0
213136	SK6015	Sileby	SK60	52	44	1	6.2	315500	460500	W	LT	Leic	Leicestershire	O	34029	I	129	0	0
215129	SP6792	Smeeton Westerby	SP68	52	31.5	1	0.3	292500	467500	W	LT	Leic	Leicestershire	O	34029	I	141	0	0
215883	SK7710	Somerby	SK60	52	41.2	0	51.2	310500	477500	W	LT	Leic	Leicestershire	O	34029	I	129	0	0
222526	SK8224	Stonesby	SK82	52	48.7	0	46.5	324500	482500	W	LT	Leic	Leicestershire	O	34029	I	130	0	0
229928	SK6404	Thurnby	SK60	52	38	1	2.8	304500	464500	W	LT	Leic	Leicestershire	O	34029	I	140	0	0
236004	SK7600	Tugby	SK60	52	35.8	0	52.2	300500	476500	W	LT	Leic	Leicestershire	O	34029	I	141	0	0
243121	SK7123	Wartnaby	SK62	52	48.2	0	56.3	323500	471500	W	LT	Leic	Leicestershire	O	34029	I	129	0	0
257056	SK7918	Wyfordby	SK60	52	45.5	0	49.3	318500	479500	W	LT	Leic	Leicestershire	O	34029	I	129	0	0
1692	TF5468	Addlethorpe	TF46	53	11.4	0	18.8	368500	554500	E	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	#####	I	122	0	0
15080	SK9341	Barkston	SK84	52	57.7	0	36.5	341500	493500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	#####	I	130	0	0
16459	TF1114	Baston	TF00	52	43	0	20.9	314500	511500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	#####	I	130	0	0
46882	SK9348	Caythorpe	SK84	53	1.5	0	36.3	348500	493500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	#####	I	130	0	0
90229	SK8542	Foston	SK84	52	58.3	0	43.6	342500	485500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	#####	I	130	0	0
25922	TF1384	Bleasby	TF08	53	20.7	0	17.7	384500	513500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	121	0	0
29450	TF0135	Braceby	TF02	52	54.4	0	29.4	335500	501500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	130	0	0
30662	SK8979	Bransby	SK86	53	18.3	0	39.4	379500	489500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	121	0	0
30808	SK9480	Brattleby	SK88	53	18.8	0	34.9	380500	494500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	121	0	0
33275	TA1411	Brocklesby	TA00	53	35.2	0	16.2	411500	514500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	113	0	0
33875	TF2095	Brookenby	TF28	53	26.5	0	11.1	395500	520500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34090	I	113	0	0
36926	TF0526	Bulby	TF02	52	49.5	0	26	326500	505500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	130	0	0
40531	TF0089	Caenby	TF08	53	23.5	0	29.3	389500	500500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	112	121	0
41273	TF3975	Calceby	TF26	53	15.5	0	5.5	375500	539500	E	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	122	0	0
42391	TF4567	Candlesby	TF46	53	11.1	0	10.6	367500	545500	E	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	122	0	0
43122	TF0216	Careby	TF00	52	44.2	0	28.9	316500	502500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	130	0	0
43240	TF0513	Carlby	TF00	52	42.5	0	26.3	313500	505500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	35796	U	130	142	0
51614	TF1194	Claxby	TF08	53	26.1	0	19.3	394500	511500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	113	0	0
52687	TA1004	Clixby	TA00	53	31.5	0	20	404500	510500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	113	0	0
57088	SK9760	Coleby	SK86	53	7.9	0	32.5	360500	497500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	121	0	0
58426	TF2258	Coningsby	TF24	53	6.6	0	10.2	358500	522500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	122	0	0
66926	TF1998	Croxby	TF08	53	28.1	0	12	398500	519500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	113	0	0

69530	TF4070	Dalby	TF46	53	12.8	0	6.2	370500	540500	E	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	122	0	0
69574	TF2466	Dalderby	TF26	53	10.8	0	8.2	366500	524500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	122	0	0
71709	TF0437	Dembleby	TF02	52	55.5	0	26.7	337500	504500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	130	0	0
72580	TF0854	Digby	TF04	53	4.6	0	22.8	354500	508500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	121	0	0
74706	TF1129	Dowsby	TF02	52	51.1	0	20.6	329500	511500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	130	0	0
74955	TF3874	Driby	TF26	53	14.9	0	4.6	374500	538500	E	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	122	0	0
77552	TF1026	Dunsby	TF02	52	49.5	0	21.6	326500	510500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	130	0	0
79078	TF0085	East Firsby	TF08	53	21.4	0	29.4	385500	500500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	112	121	0
79366	TF3362	East Kirkby	TF26	53	8.6	0	0.2	362500	533500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	122	0	0
84202	TF1247	Ewerby	TF04	53	0.8	0	19.4	347500	512500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	130	0	0
87924	TF4563	Firsby	TF46	53	8.9	0	10.6	363500	545500	E	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	122	0	0
90242	TF3191	Fotherby	TF28	53	24.2	0	1.3	391500	531500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	113	0	0
91965	TF2973	Fulletby	TF26	53	14.5	0	3.5	373500	529500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	122	0	0
91994	TF0979	Fulnetby	TF06	53	18	0	21.4	379500	509500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	121	0	0
94310	TF1772	Gautby	TF06	53	14.2	0	14.4	372500	517500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	121	0	0
95380	SK8693	Gilby	SK88	53	25.9	0	41.9	393500	486500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	X	34029	I	112	0	0
95830	TF2187	Girsby	TF28	53	22.2	0	10.4	387500	521500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	113	122	0
100035	TF2579	Goulceby	TF26	53	17.8	0	7	379500	525500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	122	0	0
100200	TF0929	Graby	TF02	52	51.1	0	22.4	329500	509500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	130	0	0
100446	TF2799	Grainsby	TF28	53	28.6	0	4.7	399500	527500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	113	0	0
101185	TA0804	Grasby	TA00	53	31.5	0	21.8	404500	508500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	112	0	0
101796	SK8938	Great Gonerby	SK82	52	56.2	0	40.1	338500	489500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	130	0	0
102556	TF4368	Grebby	TF46	53	11.6	0	8.9	368500	543500	E	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	122	0	0
104305	TF3988	Grimoldby	TF28	53	22.5	0	5.8	388500	539500	E	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	113	122	0
105433	SK9121	Gunby	SK82	52	47	0	38.6	321500	491500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	130	0	0
105434	TF4666	Gunby	TF46	53	10.5	0	11.5	366500	546500	E	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	122	0	0
106015	TF0236	Haceby	TF02	52	54.9	0	28.5	336500	502500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	130	0	0
106088	TF1025	Haconby	TF02	52	48.9	0	21.6	325500	510500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	130	0	0
106562	TF3462	Hagnaby	TF26	53	8.5	0	0.6	362500	534500	E	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	122	0	0
106563	TF4879	Hagnaby	TF46	53	17.5	0	13.7	379500	548500	E	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	122	0	0
108189	TF0231	Hanby	TF02	52	52.2	0	28.6	331500	502500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	130	0	0
108935	TF3365	Hareby	TF26	53	10.2	0	0.2	365500	533500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	122	0	0
109565	SK9335	Harrowby	SK82	52	54.5	0	36.6	335500	493500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	36249	U	130	0	0

112798	TF2374	Hemingby	TF26	53	15.2	0	8.9	374500	523500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	122	0	0
123626	SK9093	Huckerby	SK88	53	25.8	0	38.2	393500	490500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	X	34029	I	112	0	0
123906	TF0032	Humby	TF02	52	52.8	0	30.4	332500	500500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	130	0	0
123980	TF3866	Hundleby	TF26	53	10.6	0	4.3	366500	538500	E	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	122	0	0
125434	SK8977	Ingleby	SK86	53	17.2	0	39.4	377500	489500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	X	34029	I	121	0	0
125511	TF0130	Ingoldsby	TF02	52	51.7	0	29.5	330500	501500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	130	0	0
127471	TA1610	Keelby	TA00	53	34.7	0	14.4	410500	516500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	113	0	0
127585	TF0328	Keisby	TF02	52	50.6	0	27.8	328500	503500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	130	0	0
127618	TF0041	Kelby	TF04	52	57.7	0	30.2	341500	500500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	130	0	0
128486	TF3676	Ketsby	TF26	53	16	0	2.8	376500	536500	E	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	122	0	0
128580	SK8785	Kexby	SK88	53	21.5	0	41.1	385500	487500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	112	121	0
129632	TF0592	Kingerby	TF08	53	25.1	0	24.7	392500	505500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	112	0	0
130737	TF0692	Kirkby	TF08	53	25.1	0	23.8	392500	506500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	112	0	0
134631	TF1476	Langton by Wragby	TF06	53	16.4	0	17	376500	514500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	121	0	0
136606	TF1385	Legsby	TF08	53	21.2	0	17.7	385500	513500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	121	0	0
139214	TF3291	Little Grimsby	TF28	53	24.2	0	0.4	391500	532500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	113	0	0
152606	TF3367	Lusby	TF26	53	11.2	0	0.1	367500	533500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	122	0	0
154564	TF3184	Maltby	TF28	53	20.4	0	1.5	384500	531500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	122	0	0
154703	TF3986	Manby	TF28	53	21.4	0	5.8	386500	539500	E	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	113	122	0
156545	TF4878	Markby	TF46	53	16.9	0	13.6	378500	548500	E	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	122	0	0
157565	TF3666	Mavis Enderby	TF26	53	10.7	0	2.5	366500	536500	E	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	122	0	0
163297	TF3264	Miningsby	TF26	53	9.6	0	1.1	364500	532500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	122	0	0
165158	TF2964	Moorby	TF26	53	9.7	0	3.8	364500	529500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	122	0	0
167899	TF5174	Mumby	TF46	53	14.7	0	16.2	374500	551500	E	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	122	0	0
169914	SK9857	Navenby	SK84	53	6.3	0	31.7	357500	498500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	121	0	0
175667	TF2893	North Ormsby	TF28	53	25.3	0	4	393500	528500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	113	0	0
175670	TF0694	North Owersby	TF08	53	26.2	0	23.8	394500	506500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	112	0	0
175725	TF0246	North Rauceby	TF04	53	0.3	0	28.3	346500	502500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	130	0	0
175862	TF2998	North Thoresby	TF28	53	28	0	2.9	398500	529500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	113	0	0
177604	TF0039	Oasby	TF02	52	56.6	0	30.2	339500	500500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	130	0	0
179034	SK9633	Old Somerby	SK82	52	53.4	0	33.9	333500	496500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	130	0	0
179615	TF4967	Orby	TF46	53	11	0	14.2	367500	549500	E	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	122	0	0
179999	TF0638	Osbourneby	TF02	52	56	0	24.9	338500	506500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	130	0	0

180019	TF0792	Osgodby	TF08	53	25.1	0	22.9	392500	507500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	112	0	0
180098	TF1393	Otby	TF08	53	25.5	0	17.5	393500	513500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	113	0	0
180867	TA0704	Owmbly	TA00	53	31.5	0	22.7	404500	507500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	112	0	0
194900	TF3184	Raithby	TF28	53	20.4	0	1.5	384500	531500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	122	0	0
194902	TF3767	Raithby by Spilsby	TF26	53	11.2	0	3.5	367500	537500	E	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	36409	U	122	0	0
195179	TF2278	Ranby	TF26	53	17.3	0	9.7	378500	522500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	122	0	0
195950	TF0679	Reasby	TF06	53	18.1	0	24.1	379500	506500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	121	0	0
197372	TF2961	Revesby	TF26	53	8.1	0	3.8	361500	529500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	122	0	0
198205	TA1807	Riby	TA00	53	33	0	12.7	407500	518500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	113	0	0
198734	TF4375	Rigsby	TF46	53	15.4	0	9.1	375500	543500	E	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	122	0	0
198989	TF1491	Risby	TF08	53	24.5	0	16.6	391500	514500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34090	U	113	0	0
206280	TF4578	Saleby	TF46	53	17	0	10.9	378500	545500	E	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	122	0	0
206377	TF3273	Salmonby	TF26	53	14.5	0	0.9	373500	532500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	122	0	0
207696	TF0086	Saxby	TF08	53	21.9	0	29.4	386500	500500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	112	121	0
207710	SK8975	Saxilby	SK86	53	16.1	0	39.5	375500	489500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	121	0	0
207933	TF2778	Scamblesby	TF26	53	17.3	0	5.2	378500	527500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	122	0	0
208614	TF0537	Scott Willoughby	TF02	52	55.5	0	25.8	337500	505500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	130	0	0
208751	TF4467	Scrembly	TF46	53	11.1	0	9.8	367500	544500	E	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	122	0	0
208765	TF2666	Scrivelsby	TF26	53	10.8	0	6.4	366500	526500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	122	0	0
209044	TA0705	Searby	TA00	53	32.1	0	22.7	405500	507500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	112	0	0
213146	TF0542	Silk Willoughby	TF04	52	58.1	0	25.7	342500	505500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	130	0	0
213849	TF4369	Skendleby	TF46	53	12.2	0	8.9	369500	543500	E	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	122	0	0
214809	TF4970	Sloothby	TF46	53	12.6	0	14.3	370500	549500	E	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	122	0	0
215605	SK9894	Snitterby	SK88	53	26.3	0	31	394500	498500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	112	0	0
215884	SK8589	Somerby	SK88	53	23.7	0	42.8	389500	485500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	X	34029	I	112	121	0
215885	TA0606	Somerby	TA00	53	32.6	0	23.5	406500	506500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	112	0	0
215929	TF3472	Somersby	TF26	53	13.9	0	0.9	372500	534500	E	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	122	0	0
216029	TF2078	Sotby	TF26	53	17.4	0	11.5	378500	520500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	122	0	0
217043	TF3775	South Ormsby	TF26	53	15.5	0	3.7	375500	537500	E	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	122	0	0
217049	TF0693	South Owersby	TF08	53	25.6	0	23.8	393500	506500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	112	0	0
217102	TF0245	South Rauceby	TF04	52	59.8	0	28.4	345500	502500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	130	0	0
217201	TF4076	South Thoresby	TF46	53	16	0	6.4	376500	540500	E	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	122	0	0
217907	TF0938	Spanby	TF02	52	55.9	0	22.2	338500	509500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	130	0	0

218196	TF4066	Spilsby	TF46	53	10.6	0	6.1	366500	540500	E	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	T	34029	I	122	0	0
219685	SK9022	Stainby	SK82	52	47.5	0	39.5	322500	490500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	130	0	0
219736	TF3371	Stainsby	TF26	53	13.4	0	0	371500	533500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	122	0	0
223893	TF1577	Strubby	TF06	53	16.9	0	16	377500	515500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	X	34029	I	121	0	0
223894	TF4582	Strubby	TF48	53	19.1	0	11.1	382500	545500	E	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	122	0	0
224987	TF3872	Sutterby	TF26	53	13.9	0	4.5	372500	538500	E	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	122	0	0
225192	TF3877	Swaby	TF26	53	16.5	0	4.6	377500	538500	E	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	122	0	0
225453	TF0440	Swarby	TF04	52	57.1	0	26.6	340500	504500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	130	0	0
225709	SK8662	Swinderby	SK86	53	9.1	0	42.4	362500	486500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	121	0	0
227472	TF1590	Tealby	TF08	53	23.9	0	15.8	390500	515500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	113	0	0
228594	TF2369	Thimbleby	TF26	53	12.5	0	9	369500	523500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	122	0	0
228777	TF2097	Thorganby	TF28	53	27.6	0	11.1	397500	520500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	113	0	0
229903	SK9061	Thurlby	SK86	53	8.6	0	38.8	361500	490500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	121	0	0
229904	TF0916	Thurlby	TF00	52	44.1	0	22.7	316500	509500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	130	0	0
229905	TF4975	Thurlby	TF46	53	15.3	0	14.5	375500	549500	E	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	122	0	0
236153	TF2359	Tumby	TF24	53	7.1	0	9.2	359500	523500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	122	0	0
238395	TF4272	Ulceby	TF46	53	13.8	0	8.1	372500	542500	E	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	122	0	0
240156	TF0993	Usselby	TF08	53	25.6	0	21.1	393500	509500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	112	0	0
240177	TF3093	Utterby	TF28	53	25.3	0	2.2	393500	530500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	113	0	0
241594	TF1392	Walesby	TF08	53	25	0	17.5	392500	513500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	113	0	0
244723	SK9738	Welby	SK82	52	56.1	0	33	338500	497500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	130	0	0
245555	TF2672	West Ashby	TF26	53	14	0	6.3	372500	526500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	122	0	0
247060	SK9643	West Willoughby	SK84	52	58.8	0	33.8	343500	496500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	130	0	0
247235	SK9728	Westby	SK82	52	50.7	0	33.1	328500	497500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	130	0	0
249345	SK9067	Whisby	SK86	53	11.8	0	38.7	367500	490500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	121	0	0
251733	TF0881	Wickenby	TF08	53	19.1	0	22.2	381500	508500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	121	0	0
252241	TF2862	Wilksby	TF26	53	8.6	0	4.7	362500	528500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	122	0	0
252432	TF4671	Willoughby	TF46	53	13.2	0	11.7	371500	546500	E	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	122	0	0
252806	TF3168	Winceby	TF26	53	11.8	0	1.9	368500	531500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	A	34335	U	122	0	0
252807	TF3168	Winceby	TF26	53	11.8	0	1.9	368500	531500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34335	U	122	0	0
254393	TF2763	Wood Enderby	TF26	53	9.2	0	5.6	363500	527500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	122	0	0
256454	TF3376	Worlaby	TF26	53	16.1	0	0.1	376500	533500	E	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	122	0	0
256716	TF1378	Wragby	TF06	53	17.5	0	17.8	378500	513500	W	LL	Lincs	Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	121	0	0

245884	SJ3993	West Derby	SJ28	53	26.1	2	54.6	393500	339500	W	LP	Liv	Liverpool	O	34029	I	108	0	0
175666	NZ5119	North Ormesby	NZ40	54	34.1	1	12.2	519500	451500	W	MB	Midd	Middlesbrough	O	34029	I	93	0	0
231312	NZ5115	Tollesby	NZ40	54	31.9	1	12.2	515500	451500	W	MB	Midd	Middlesbrough	O	34029	I	93	0	0
3240	TF9431	Alethorpe Hall	TF82	52	50.7	0	53.3	331500	594500	E	NK	Norf	Norfolk	X	#####	I	132	0	0
9902	TM1590	Aslacton	TM08	52	28.2	1	10.4	290500	615500	E	NK	Norf	Norfolk	O	#####	I	144	0	0
12230	TF7932	Bagthorpe	TF62	52	51.6	0	40	332500	579500	E	NK	Norf	Norfolk	O	#####	I	132	0	0
34443	TF8428	Broomsthorpe	TF82	52	49.3	0	44.3	328500	584500	E	NK	Norf	Norfolk	O	#####	I	132	0	0
41675	TG1831	Calthorpe	TG02	52	50.2	1	14.6	331500	618500	E	NK	Norf	Norfolk	O	#####	I	133	0	0
46855	TG1323	Cawston	TG02	52	46	1	9.9	323500	613500	E	NK	Norf	Norfolk	O	#####	I	133	0	0
51626	TG3303	Claxton	TG20	52	34.7	1	26.8	303500	633500	E	NK	Norf	Norfolk	O	#####	I	134	0	0
66941	TF9831	Croxton	TF82	52	50.6	0	56.9	331500	598500	E	NK	Norf	Norfolk	O	#####	I	132	0	0
66943	TL8786	Croxton	TL88	52	26.6	0	45.5	286500	587500	E	NK	Norf	Norfolk	O	#####	I	144	0	0
91112	TG4105	Freethorpe	TG40	52	35.6	1	34	305500	641500	E	NK	Norf	Norfolk	O	#####	I	134	0	0
52640	TG4214	Clippesby	TG40	52	40.4	1	35.2	314500	642500	E	NK	Norf	Norfolk	O	34121	U	134	0	0
56683	TG2231	Colby	TG22	52	50.1	1	18.2	331500	622500	E	NK	Norf	Norfolk	O	34029	I	133	0	0
87434	TG4613	Filby	TG40	52	39.8	1	38.7	313500	646500	E	NK	Norf	Norfolk	O	34029	I	134	0	0
112869	TG4917	Hemsby	TG40	52	41.8	1	41.6	317500	649500	E	NK	Norf	Norfolk	O	34029	I	134	0	0
157557	TG4812	Mautby	TG40	52	39.2	1	40.5	312500	648500	E	NK	Norf	Norfolk	O	34029	I	134	0	0
201358	TG4515	Rollesby	TG40	52	40.9	1	37.9	315500	645500	E	NK	Norf	Norfolk	O	34029	I	134	0	0
208727	TG5015	Scraby	TG40	52	40.7	1	42.4	315500	650500	E	NK	Norf	Norfolk	O	34029	I	134	0	0
222067	TG4310	Stokesby	TG40	52	38.2	1	36	310500	643500	E	NK	Norf	Norfolk	O	34029	I	134	0	0
229728	TG4612	Thrigby	TG40	52	39.2	1	38.7	312500	646500	E	NK	Norf	Norfolk	O	34029	I	134	0	0
237065	TG0827	Tyby	TG02	52	48.2	1	5.6	327500	608500	E	NK	Norf	Norfolk	O	34121	U	133	0	0
252090	TM0389	Wilby	TM08	52	27.9	0	59.8	289500	603500	E	NK	Norf	Norfolk	O	34029	I	144	0	0
104342	TA2709	Grimsby	TA20	53	34	0	4.5	409500	527500	W	NC	NE Lines	North East Lincolnshire	T	34029	I	113	0	0
132631	TA2106	Laceby	TA20	53	32.4	0	10	406500	521500	W	NC	NE Lines	North East Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	113	0	0
244628	TA2808	Weelsby	TA20	53	33.4	0	3.6	408500	528500	W	NC	NE Lines	North East Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	113	0	0
66940	TA0912	Croxton	TA00	53	35.8	0	20.7	412500	509500	W	NI	N Lines	North Lincolnshire	O	#####	I	112	0	0
92420	SE9501	Gainsthorpe Village	SE80	53	30.1	0	33.6	401500	495500	W	NI	N Lines	North Lincolnshire	A	#####	I	112	0	0
27581	TA0015	Bonby	TA00	53	37.6	0	28.8	415500	500500	W	NI	N Lines	North Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	112	0	0
35193	SE8909	Brumby	SE80	53	34.5	0	38.9	409500	489500	W	NI	N Lines	North Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	112	0	0
57087	SE8919	Coleby	SE80	53	39.8	0	38.7	419500	489500	W	NI	N Lines	North Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	112	0	0
66019	SE8711	Crosby	SE80	53	35.5	0	40.7	411500	487500	W	NI	N Lines	North Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	112	0	0

74760	SE9014	Dragonby	SE80	53	37.1	0	37.9	414500	490500	W	NI	N Lines	North Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	112	0	0
88920	SE8419	Fockerby	SE80	53	39.9	0	43.2	419500	484500	W	NI	N Lines	North Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	112	0	0
115311	SE9114	High Risby	SE80	53	37.1	0	37	414500	491500	W	NI	N Lines	North Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	112	0	0
127404	SE8311	Keadby	SE80	53	35.6	0	44.3	411500	483500	W	NI	N Lines	North Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	112	0	0
150353	SE9314	Low Risby	SE80	53	37.1	0	35.2	414500	493500	W	NI	N Lines	North Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	112	0	0
171276	TA0710	New Barnetby	TA00	53	34.8	0	22.5	410500	507500	W	NI	N Lines	North Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	112	0	0
174607	SE8816	Normanby	SE80	53	38.2	0	39.7	416500	488500	W	NI	N Lines	North Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	112	0	0
203202	SE9216	Roxby	SE80	53	38.2	0	36	416500	492500	W	NI	N Lines	North Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	112	0	0
208223	SE9605	Scawby	SE80	53	32.2	0	32.6	405500	496500	W	NI	N Lines	North Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	112	0	0
216582	SE9820	South Ferriby	SE82	53	40.3	0	30.5	420500	498500	W	NI	N Lines	North Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	106	112	0
228475	SE8917	Thealby	SE80	53	38.8	0	38.8	417500	489500	W	NI	N Lines	North Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	112	0	0
238394	TA1014	Ulceby	TA00	53	36.9	0	19.8	414500	510500	W	NI	N Lines	North Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	113	0	0
256453	TA0113	Worlaby	TA00	53	36.5	0	27.9	413500	501500	W	NI	N Lines	North Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	112	0	0
256755	TA0208	Wrawby	TA00	53	33.8	0	27.1	408500	502500	W	NI	N Lines	North Lincolnshire	O	34029	I	112	0	0
1693	SE3448	Addlethorpe Grange	SE24	53	55.9	1	28.5	448500	434500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	X	#####	I	104	0	0
2350	SE0886	Agglethorpe	SE08	54	16.4	1	52.2	486500	408500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	O	#####	I	99	0	0
7767	SE5882	Antofts	SE48	54	14.1	1	6.1	482500	458500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	X	#####	I	100	0	0
15081	SE4936	Barkston Ash	SE42	53	49.3	1	14.9	436500	449500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	O	#####	I	105	0	0
29392	SE9972	Boythorpe	SE86	54	8.3	0	28.6	472500	499500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	X	#####	I	101	0	0
34496	SE4825	Brotherton	SE42	53	43.4	1	15.9	425500	448500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	O	01-Jan-98	U	105	0	0
45192	SE3083	Carthorpe	SE28	54	14.8	1	31.9	483500	430500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	O	#####	I	99	0	0
51624	SE6959	Claxton	SE64	54	1.6	0	56.3	459500	469500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	X	01-Jun-95	I	105	106	0
51625	SE6960	Claxton	SE66	54	2.1	0	56.3	460500	469500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	O	#####	I	100	0	0
88721	TA0379	Flixton	TA06	54	12	0	24.8	479500	503500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	O	#####	I	101	0	0
90227	SE6965	Foston	SE66	54	4.8	0	56.2	465500	469500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	O	#####	I	100	0	0
92952	SE6870	Ganthorpe	SE66	54	7.5	0	57.1	470500	468500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	O	#####	I	100	0	0
22592	NZ3302	Birkby	NZ20	54	25	1	29	502500	433500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	O	34029	I	93	0	0
27468	SE4986	Boltby	SE48	54	16.3	1	14.4	486500	449500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	O	34029	I	100	0	0
28162	NZ7715	Borrowby	NZ60	54	31.7	0	48.1	515500	477500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	O	34029	I	94	0	0
28163	SE4289	Borrowby	SE48	54	18	1	20.8	489500	442500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	O	34029	I	99	0	0
30599	SE5872	Brandsby	SE46	54	8.7	1	6.2	472500	458500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	O	34029	I	100	0	0
30851	SE7378	Brawby	SE66	54	11.8	0	52.4	478500	473500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	O	34029	I	100	0	0
44573	SD9991	Carperby	SD88	54	19.1	2	0.4	491500	399500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	X	34029	I	98	0	0



44574	SE0089	Carperby	SE08	54	18	1	59.5	489500	400500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	O	34029	I	98	0	0
51903	NZ2513	Cleasby	NZ20	54	31	1	36.3	513500	425500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	O	34029	I	93	0	0
56789	SE5384	Cold Kirby	SE48	54	15.2	1	10.7	484500	453500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	O	34029	I	100	0	0
61271	SE4689	Cowesby	SE48	54	17.9	1	17.1	489500	446500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	O	34029	I	100	0	0
69529	SE6371	Dalby	SE66	54	8.1	1	1.7	471500	463500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	O	34029	I	100	0	0
70245	NZ7008	Danby	NZ60	54	28	0	54.7	508500	470500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	O	34029	I	94	0	0
76549	SE8767	Duggleby	SE86	54	5.7	0	39.7	467500	487500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	O	34029	I	101	0	0
78639	NZ1800	Easby	NZ00	54	24	1	42.9	500500	418500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	O	34029	I	92	0	0
78640	NZ5708	Easby	NZ40	54	28.1	1	6.8	508500	457500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	O	34029	I	93	0	0
78757	NZ8212	East Barnby	NZ80	54	30	0	43.5	512500	482500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	O	34029	I	94	0	0
79959	SE0154	Eastby	SE04	53	59.2	1	58.6	454500	401500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	O	34029	I	104	0	0
82418	NZ7914	Ellerby	NZ60	54	31.1	0	46.3	514500	479500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	O	34029	I	94	0	0
83353	NZ1713	Eppleby	NZ00	54	31	1	43.8	513500	417500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	O	34029	I	92	0	0
84268	SE2986	Exelby	SE28	54	16.4	1	32.8	486500	429500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	O	34029	I	99	0	0
84412	NZ4903	Faceby	NZ40	54	25.5	1	14.2	503500	449500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	O	34029	I	93	0	0
85724	SE1981	Fearby	SE08	54	13.7	1	42	481500	419500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	O	34029	I	99	0	0
86548	SE3660	Ferrensby	SE26	54	2.3	1	26.5	460500	436500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	O	34029	I	99	0	0
87825	SE2686	Firby	SE28	54	16.4	1	35.6	486500	426500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	O	34029	I	99	0	0
87826	SE7466	Firby	SE66	54	5.3	0	51.7	466500	474500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	O	34029	I	100	0	0
88335	SD9456	Flasby	SD84	54	0.2	2	5	456500	394500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	O	34029	I	103	0	0
88455	SE3957	Flaxby	SE24	54	0.7	1	23.8	457500	439500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	O	34029	I	104	0	0
94154	SE3287	Gatenby	SE28	54	16.9	1	30	487500	432500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	O	34029	I	99	0	0
95829	NZ3508	Girsby	NZ20	54	28.2	1	27.1	508500	435500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	O	35796	U	93	0	0
101580	NZ5205	Great Busby	NZ40	54	26.5	1	11.4	505500	452500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	O	34029	I	93	0	0
102317	SE4778	Great Thirkleby	SE46	54	12	1	16.3	478500	447500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	O	34029	I	100	0	0
109303	SE1289	Harmby	SE08	54	18	1	48.5	489500	412500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	O	34029	I	99	0	0
110883	SE5489	Hawnby	SE48	54	17.9	1	9.7	489500	454500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	O	34029	I	100	0	0
112710	SE4369	Helperby	SE46	54	7.2	1	20	469500	443500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	O	34029	I	99	0	0
114208	SE1049	High Austby	SE04	53	56.5	1	50.4	449500	410500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	X	34029	I	104	0	0
114292	SE2772	High Birkby	SE26	54	8.8	1	34.7	472500	427500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	X	34029	I	99	0	0
114302	SE8287	High Blansby	SE88	54	16.6	0	44	487500	482500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	X	34029	I	94	100	0
115186	NZ9306	High Normanby	NZ80	54	26.7	0	33.5	506500	493500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	X	34029	I	94	0	0
115404	NZ8810	High Stakesby	NZ80	54	28.9	0	38	510500	488500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	O	34029	I	94	0	0

115455	SE0290	High Thoresby	SE08	54	18.6	1	57.7	490500	402500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	X	34029	I	98	0	0
122272	NZ3605	Hornby	NZ20	54	26.6	1	26.2	505500	436500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	O	34029	I	93	0	0
122274	SE2293	Hornby	SE28	54	20.2	1	39.2	493500	422500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	O	34029	I	99	0	0
123617	SE2747	Huby	SE24	53	55.3	1	34.9	447500	427500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	O	34029	I	104	0	0
123618	SE5665	Huby	SE46	54	4.9	1	8.2	465500	456500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	O	34029	I	100	0	0
124115	TA0977	Hunmanby	TA06	54	10.9	0	19.3	477500	509500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	O	34029	I	101	0	0
124759	NZ4606	Hutton Rudby	NZ40	54	27.1	1	17	506500	446500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	O	34029	I	93	0	0
127413	SE3347	Kearby with Netherby	SE24	53	55.3	1	29.4	447500	433500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	X	37362	I	104	0	0
129030	TA0682	Killerby	TA08	54	13.6	0	22	482500	506500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	O	40647	I	101	0	0
130735	NZ5306	Kirkby	NZ40	54	27	1	10.5	506500	453500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	O	34029	I	93	0	0
139344	SE2791	Little Holtby	SE28	54	19.1	1	34.6	491500	427500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	X	34029	I	99	0	0
139919	SE4778	Little Thirkleby	SE46	54	12	1	16.3	478500	447500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	X	34029	I	100	0	0
149645	SE0949	Low Austby	SE04	53	56.5	1	51.3	449500	409500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	X	35796	U	104	0	0
149675	SE3247	Low Barrowby	SE24	53	55.3	1	30.3	447500	432500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	X	34029	I	104	0	0
149714	NZ7715	Low Borrowby	NZ60	54	31.7	0	48.1	515500	477500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	X	34029	I	94	0	0
149826	SE8587	Low Dalby	SE88	54	16.5	0	41.2	487500	485500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	O	34029	I	94	100	0
149844	NZ5709	Low Easby	NZ40	54	28.6	1	6.8	509500	457500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	X	34029	I	93	0	0
150438	SE0390	Low Thoresby	SE08	54	18.6	1	56.8	490500	403500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	X	34029	I	98	0	0
152401	SE4830	Lumby	SE42	53	46.1	1	15.8	430500	448500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	O	34029	I	105	0	0
157544	SE3586	Maunby	SE28	54	16.4	1	27.3	486500	435500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	O	34029	I	99	0	0
159790	SE0785	Melmerby	SE08	54	15.9	1	53.1	485500	407500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	O	34029	I	99	0	0
159791	SE3376	Melmerby	SE26	54	11	1	29.2	476500	433500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	O	34029	I	99	0	0
159819	NZ1908	Melsonby	NZ00	54	28.3	1	41.9	508500	419500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	O	34029	I	92	0	0
160536	NZ8012	Mickleby	NZ80	54	30.1	0	45.4	512500	480500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	O	34029	I	94	0	0
161684	SE4067	Milby	SE46	54	6.1	1	22.8	467500	440500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	O	34029	I	99	0	0
167183	SE5966	Moxby	SE46	54	5.4	1	5.4	466500	459500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	O	34029	I	100	0	0
170722	SE3346	Netherby	SE24	53	54.8	1	29.4	446500	433500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	O	35977	U	104	0	0
172617	NZ5012	Newby	NZ40	54	30.3	1	13.2	512500	450500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	O	34029	I	93	0	0
172618	SD7270	Newby	SD66	54	7.8	2	25.2	470500	372500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	O	34029	I	98	0	0
172620	SE2647	Newby	SE24	53	55.3	1	35.8	447500	426500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	O	34029	I	104	0	0
172621	SE3567	Newby	SE26	54	6.1	1	27.4	467500	435500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	O	34029	I	99	0	0
172622	TA0190	Newby	TA08	54	18	0	26.4	490500	501500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	O	34029	I	101	0	0
174521	SE4282	Norby	SE48	54	14.2	1	20.9	482500	442500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	O	34029	I	99	0	0

174605	NZ9206	Normanby	NZ80	54	26.7	0	34.4	506500	492500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	X	34029	I	94	0	0
174606	SE7381	Normanby	SE68	54	13.4	0	52.3	481500	473500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	O	34029	I	100	0	0
180017	SE6433	Osgodby	SE62	53	47.6	1	1.2	433500	464500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	O	34029	I	105	106	0
180018	TA0584	Osgodby	TA08	54	14.7	0	22.8	484500	505500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	X	34029	I	101	0	0
201431	SE3693	Romanby	SE28	54	20.1	1	26.3	493500	436500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	O	34029	I	99	0	0
203201	NZ7616	Roxby	NZ60	54	32.3	0	49	516500	476500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	O	34029	I	94	0	0
204323	NZ4706	Rudby	NZ40	54	27.1	1	16	506500	447500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	O	34029	I	93	0	0
207806	TA0190	Scalby	TA08	54	18	0	26.4	490500	501500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	O	34029	I	101	0	0
209343	SE6132	Selby	SE62	53	47.1	1	4	432500	461500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	T	34029	I	105	0	0
213416	SE3481	Sinderby	SE28	54	13.7	1	28.2	481500	434500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	O	34029	I	99	0	0
213703	NZ1902	Skeeby	NZ00	54	25	1	42	502500	419500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	O	34029	I	92	0	0
213962	SE6271	Skewsby	SE66	54	8.1	1	2.6	471500	462500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	O	34029	I	100	0	0
214691	SE6975	Slingsby	SE66	54	10.2	0	56.1	475500	469500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	O	34029	I	100	0	0
216154	SE1653	Sourby	SE04	53	58.6	1	44.9	453500	416500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	X	34029	I	104	0	0
217817	SE4381	Sowerby	SE48	54	13.6	1	20	481500	443500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	O	34029	I	99	0	0
220849	SE6171	Stearsby	SE66	54	8.1	1	3.5	471500	461500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	O	34029	I	100	0	0
225213	NZ4702	Swainby	NZ40	54	24.9	1	16.1	502500	447500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	O	34029	I	93	0	0
228593	SE4495	Thimbleby	SE48	54	21.2	1	18.9	495500	444500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	O	34029	I	99	0	0
228637	SE4884	Thirlby	SE48	54	15.2	1	15.3	484500	448500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	O	34029	I	100	0	0
228761	SE0086	Thoralby	SE08	54	16.4	1	59.5	486500	400500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	O	34029	I	98	0	0
228776	SE6941	Thorganby	SE64	53	51.9	0	56.6	441500	469500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	O	34029	I	105	106	0
228789	SD9652	Thorlby	SD84	53	58.1	2	3.2	452500	396500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	O	34029	I	103	0	0
228801	SE4974	Thormanby	SE46	54	9.8	1	14.5	474500	449500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	O	34029	I	100	0	0
229447	SE5731	Thorpe Willoughby	SE42	53	46.6	1	7.6	431500	457500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	O	34029	I	105	0	0
229815	TA0189	Throxenby	TA08	54	17.5	0	26.4	489500	501500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	O	34029	I	101	0	0
238243	NZ2402	Uckerby	NZ20	54	25	1	37.3	502500	424500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	O	34029	I	93	0	0
238318	NZ8807	Ugglebarnby	NZ80	54	27.3	0	38.1	507500	488500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	O	34029	I	94	0	0
238883	SE1050	Upper Austby	SE04	53	57	1	50.4	450500	410500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	X	34029	I	104	0	0
242685	SE3491	Warlabby	SE28	54	19	1	28.2	491500	434500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	O	34029	I	99	0	0
245597	NZ8112	West Barnby	NZ80	54	30.1	0	44.5	512500	481500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	O	34029	I	94	0	0
246071	TA0779	West Flotmanby	TA06	54	12	0	21.1	479500	507500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	X	34029	I	101	0	0
249041	SE6369	Whenby	SE66	54	7	1	1.7	469500	463500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	O	34029	I	100	0	0
249434	NZ8910	Whitby	NZ80	54	28.9	0	37.1	510500	489500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	T	34029	I	94	0	0

252278	TA0079	Willerby	TA06	54	12.1	0	27.5	479500	500500	W	NY	N Yks	North Yorkshire	O	34029	I	101	0	0
7871	TL0295	Apethorpe	TL08	52	32.8	0	29.3	295500	502500	W	NN	Northnts	Northamptonshire	O	#####	I	141	0	0
52649	SP7181	Clipston	SP68	52	25.6	0	56.9	281500	471500	W	NN	Northnts	Northamptonshire	O	#####	I	141	0	0
42531	SP5750	Canons Ashby	SP44	52	8.9	1	9.6	250500	457500	W	NN	Northnts	Northamptonshire	A	34029	I	152	0	0
42532	SP5750	Canons Ashby	SP44	52	8.9	1	9.6	250500	457500	W	NN	Northnts	Northamptonshire	O	34029	I	152	0	0
45523	SP8659	Castle Ashby	SP84	52	13.6	0	44	259500	486500	W	NN	Northnts	Northamptonshire	O	34029	I	152	0	0
56707	SP6576	Cold Ashby	SP66	52	22.9	1	2.2	276500	465500	W	NN	Northnts	Northamptonshire	O	34029	I	141	0	0
59302	SP8889	Corby	SP88	52	29.8	0	41.8	289500	488500	W	NN	Northnts	Northamptonshire	T	34029	I	141	0	0
119569	SP6967	Holdenby	SP66	52	18	0	58.8	267500	469500	W	NN	Northnts	Northamptonshire	O	34029	I	152	0	0
129359	SP5671	Kilsby	SP46	52	20.3	1	10.2	271500	456500	W	NN	Northnts	Northamptonshire	O	34029	I	140	0	0
148147	SP6267	Long Buckby	SP66	52	18.1	1	5	267500	462500	W	NN	Northnts	Northamptonshire	O	34029	I	152	0	0
150768	SP5159	Lower Catesby	SP44	52	13.9	1	14.8	259500	451500	W	NN	Northnts	Northamptonshire	O	34029	I	151	0	0
159216	SP8366	Mears Ashby	SP86	52	17.4	0	46.5	266500	483500	W	NN	Northnts	Northamptonshire	O	34029	I	152	0	0
169793	SP6877	Naseby	SP66	52	23.5	0	59.6	277500	468500	W	NN	Northnts	Northamptonshire	O	34029	I	141	0	0
228906	SP6675	Thornby	SP66	52	22.4	1	1.4	275500	466500	W	NN	Northnts	Northamptonshire	O	34029	I	141	0	0
239027	SP5259	Upper Catesby	SP44	52	13.8	1	13.9	259500	452500	W	NN	Northnts	Northamptonshire	O	34029	I	151	0	0
252089	SP8666	Wilby	SP86	52	17.4	0	43.9	266500	486500	W	NN	Northnts	Northamptonshire	O	34029	I	152	0	0
9871	SK8046	Askerton Hill	SK84	53	0.6	0	48	346500	480500	W	NT	Notts	Nottinghamshire	O	#####	I	130	0	0
12229	SK4751	Bagthorpe	SK44	53	3.5	1	17.5	351500	447500	W	NT	Notts	Nottinghamshire	O	#####	I	120	0	0
46881	SK6845	Caythorpe	SK64	53	0.1	0	58.7	345500	468500	W	NT	Notts	Nottinghamshire	O	#####	I	129	0	0
52648	SK6334	Clipston	SK62	52	54.2	1	3.3	334500	463500	W	NT	Notts	Nottinghamshire	O	#####	I	129	0	0
52652	SK5863	Clipstone	SK46	53	9.9	1	7.5	363500	458500	W	NT	Notts	Nottinghamshire	O	#####	U	120	0	0
92901	SK6037	Gamston	SK62	52	55.9	1	6	337500	460500	W	NT	Notts	Nottinghamshire	O	#####	I	129	0	0
92902	SK7076	Gamston	SK66	53	16.8	0	56.5	376500	470500	W	NT	Notts	Nottinghamshire	O	#####	I	120	0	0
25921	SK7149	Bleasby	SK64	53	2.2	0	56	349500	471500	W	NT	Notts	Nottinghamshire	O	34029	I	129	0	0
36757	SK6170	Budby	SK66	53	13.6	1	4.7	370500	461500	W	NT	Notts	Nottinghamshire	O	34029	I	120	0	0
100481	SK7536	Granby	SK62	52	55.2	0	52.6	336500	475500	W	NT	Notts	Nottinghamshire	O	34029	I	129	0	0
108581	SK8770	Harby	SK86	53	13.4	0	41.3	370500	487500	W	NT	Notts	Nottinghamshire	O	34029	I	121	0	0
137991	SK5351	Linby	SK44	53	3.5	1	12.1	351500	453500	W	NT	Notts	Nottinghamshire	O	34029	I	120	0	0
175323	SK8872	North Harby	SK86	53	14.5	0	40.4	372500	488500	W	NT	Notts	Nottinghamshire	X	34029	I	121	0	0
195178	SK6580	Ranby	SK68	53	19	1	1	380500	465500	W	NT	Notts	Nottinghamshire	O	34029	I	111	120	0
207587	SK7888	Saundby	SK68	53	23.2	0	49.2	388500	478500	W	NT	Notts	Nottinghamshire	O	34029	I	112	0	120
208790	SK6590	Scrooby	SK68	53	24.4	1	0.9	390500	465500	W	NT	Notts	Nottinghamshire	O	34029	I	111	0	0

209524	SK6389	Serlby	SK68	53	23.9	1	2.7	389500	463500	W	NT	Notts	Nottinghamshire	O	34029	I	111	120	0
213720	SK4961	Skegby	SK46	53	8.9	1	15.6	361500	449500	W	NT	Notts	Nottinghamshire	O	34029	I	120	0	0
213721	SK7870	Skegby	SK66	53	13.5	0	49.4	370500	478500	W	NT	Notts	Nottinghamshire	O	34090	U	120	121	0
228767	SK6371	Thoresby	SK66	53	14.2	1	2.9	371500	463500	W	NT	Notts	Nottinghamshire	O	34029	I	120	0	0
230786	SK6936	Tithby	SK62	52	55.2	0	58	336500	469500	W	NT	Notts	Nottinghamshire	O	34029	I	129	0	0
241593	SK6870	Walesby	SK66	53	13.6	0	58.4	370500	468500	W	NT	Notts	Nottinghamshire	O	34029	I	120	0	0
41674	SP4639	Calthorpe	SP42	52	3.1	1	19.3	239500	446500	W	ON	Oxon	Oxfordshire	O	#####	I	151	0	0
28627	NZ7619	Boulby	NZ60	54	33.9	0	49	519500	476500	W	RC	Red & Cl	Redcar & Cleveland	O	34029	I	94	0	0
132649	NZ5619	Lackenby	NZ40	54	34	1	7.6	519500	456500	W	RC	Red & Cl	Redcar & Cleveland	O	34029	I	93	0	0
135616	NZ5719	Lazenby	NZ40	54	34	1	6.6	519500	457500	W	RC	Red & Cl	Redcar & Cleveland	O	34029	I	93	0	0
174604	NZ5518	Normanby	NZ40	54	33.5	1	8.5	518500	455500	W	RC	Red & Cl	Redcar & Cleveland	O	34029	I	93	0	0
179847	NZ5317	Ormesby	NZ40	54	33	1	10.4	517500	453500	W	RC	Red & Cl	Redcar & Cleveland	O	34029	I	93	0	0
243033	NZ5825	Warrenby	NZ42	54	37.3	1	5.6	525500	458500	W	RC	Red & Cl	Redcar & Cleveland	O	34029	I	93	0	0
257654	NZ6021	Yearby	NZ62	54	35.1	1	3.8	521500	460500	W	RC	Red & Cl	Redcar & Cleveland	O	34029	I	94	0	0
58278	SK4998	Conanby	SK48	53	28.8	1	15.2	398500	449500	W	RO	Roth	Rotherham	O	34029	I	111	0	0
112604	SK5092	Hellaby	SK48	53	25.6	1	14.4	392500	450500	W	RO	Roth	Rotherham	O	34029	I	111	0	0
154563	SK5292	Maltby	SK48	53	25.6	1	12.6	392500	452500	W	RO	Roth	Rotherham	T	34029	I	111	0	0
19833	TF0410	Belmesthorpe	TF00	52	40.9	0	27.2	310500	504500	W	RL	Rut	Rutland	O	#####	I	130	0	0
66020	SJ3198	Crosby	SJ28	53	28.7	3	1.9	398500	331500	W	SE	Sefton	Sefton	T	34029	I	108	0	0
89931	SD2907	Formby	SD20	53	33.5	3	3.8	407500	329500	W	SE	Sefton	Sefton	T	34029	I	108	0	0
101679	SJ3299	Great Crosby	SJ28	53	29.2	3	1	399500	332500	W	SE	Sefton	Sefton	O	34029	I	108	0	0
139004	SD3101	Little Crosby	SD20	53	30.3	3	2	401500	331500	W	SE	Sefton	Sefton	O	34029	I	108	0	0
66939	SJ7831	Croxton	SJ62	52	52.8	2	19.2	331500	378500	W	SF	Staffs	Staffordshire	O	#####	I	127	0	0
154562	NZ4613	Maltby	NZ40	54	30.9	1	16.9	513500	446500	W	SM	Stock on T	Stockton on Tees	O	34029	I	93	0	0
21850	TL9949	Bildeston	TL84	52	6.4	0	54.8	249500	599500	E	SK	Suff	Suffolk	O	#####	I	155	0	0
88722	TM3186	Flixton	TM28	52	25.6	1	24.3	286500	631500	E	SK	Suff	Suffolk	O	#####	I	156	0	0
88866	TM0846	Flowton	TM04	52	4.6	1	2.6	246500	608500	E	SK	Suff	Suffolk	O	#####	I	155	169	0
198990	TL7966	Risby	TL66	52	16	0	37.8	266500	579500	E	SK	Suff	Suffolk	O	34029	I	155	0	0
252091	TM2472	Wilby	TM26	52	18.2	1	17.6	272500	624500	E	SK	Suff	Suffolk	O	34029	I	156	0	0
15264	NZ3156	Barmston	NZ24	54	54.1	1	30.5	556500	431500	W	SV	Sund	Sunderland	O	#####	I	88	0	0
88719	SJ7494	Flixton	SJ68	53	26.8	2	23	394500	374500	W	TR	Traf	Trafford	O	#####	I	109	0	0
88720	SJ7594	Flixton	SJ68	53	26.8	2	22.1	394500	375500	W	TR	Traf	Trafford	O	#####	I	109	0	0
90274	SE3917	Foulby	SE20	53	39.1	1	24.1	417500	439500	W	WE	Wakf	Wakefield	O	34029	I	110	111	0

216864	SE4410	South Kirkby	SE40	53	35.3	1	19.6	410500	444500	W	WE	Wakf	Wakefield	O	34029	I	111	0	0
256715	SE4117	Wragby	SE40	53	39.1	1	22.3	417500	441500	W	WE	Wakf	Wakefield	O	34029	I	111	0	0
46854	SP4773	Cawston	SP46	52	21.4	1	18.1	273500	447500	W	WK	Warw	Warwickshire	O	#####	I	140	0	0
164510	SP4683	Monks Kirby	SP48	52	26.8	1	18.9	283500	446500	W	WK	Warw	Warwickshire	O	34029	I	140	0	0
204452	SP5075	Rugby	SP46	52	22.5	1	15.5	275500	450500	W	WK	Warw	Warwickshire	T	34029	I	140	0	0
252431	SP5167	Willoughby	SP46	52	18.2	1	14.7	267500	451500	W	WK	Warw	Warwickshire	O	34029	I	151	0	0
90970	SJ2486	Frankby	SJ28	53	22.2	3	8.1	386500	324500	W	WR	Wirral	Wirral	O	34029	I	108	0	0
101429	SJ2587	Greasby	SJ28	53	22.7	3	7.2	387500	325500	W	WR	Wirral	Wirral	O	34029	I	108	0	0
126111	SJ2584	Irby	SJ28	53	21.1	3	7.2	384500	325500	W	WR	Wirral	Wirral	O	34029	I	108	0	0
186058	SJ2683	Pensby	SJ28	53	20.6	3	6.2	383500	326500	W	WR	Wirral	Wirral	O	34029	I	108	0	0
194484	SJ3179	Raby	SJ26	53	18.5	3	1.7	379500	331500	W	WR	Wirral	Wirral	O	34029	I	117	0	0
246424	SJ2186	West Kirby	SJ28	53	22.1	3	10.8	386500	321500	W	WR	Wirral	Wirral	O	38950	U	108	0	0
110970	SE6057	Haxby	SE64	54	0.6	1	4.6	457500	460500	W	YK	York	York	O	34029	I	105	0	0
120841	SE6754	Holtby	SE64	53	58.9	0	58.2	454500	467500	W	YK	York	York	O	34029	I	105	106	0
128579	SE7051	Kexby	SE64	53	57.3	0	55.5	451500	470500	W	YK	York	York	O	34029	I	105	106	0

<b>Description</b>	<b>Grid Reference</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>Y</b>
Bedford	TL 04915 49833	504915	249833
Derby	SK 35187 36492	435187	336492
Harpenden	TL 13344 14398	513344	214398
Hertford	TL 32722 12674	532722	212674
Kempston	TL 02767 47464	502767	247464
Leicester	SK 58743 04337	458743	304337
Lincoln	SK 97650 71864	497650	371864
Luton	TL 09031 21292	509031	221292
Nottingham	SK 57119 40206	457119	340206
Stamford	TF 02851 07124	502851	307124
Ware	TL 35590 14628	535590	214628
Watford Gap Service Station	SP 59900 68000	459900	268000
Welwyn	TL 23057 16070	523057	216070
Wheathampstead	TL 17713 13946	517713	213946
York	SE 60218 52158	460218	452158